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MINNESOTA

IN THE

CIVIL AND INDIAN WARS

1861-1865.

PREPARED AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE
SUPERVISION OF

Minnesota
THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS *on publication of*
history of Minnesota in civil & Indian wars

APPOINTED BY THE ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA
OF APRIL 16, 1889.

ST. PAUL, MINN.:
ELECTROTYPED AND PRINTED FOR THE STATE
BY THE PIONEER PRESS COMPANY.
1890.

which is largely engendered and promoted in the sons by the record of the sacrifices and achievements of their fathers in their efforts for their establishment and preservation, while at the same time common justice calls upon the state to preserve a record and memorial of the patriotic and heroic deeds of her soldiers, many of whom fell in the great struggle for the preservation of free government and the enlargement of the area of freedom so as to include all people of every race and color within the borders of the United States, in such form as to make it accessible and convenient to all their descendants and all the people of the State of Minnesota;

Therefore, be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That said William Lochren, Judson W. Bishop, Christopher C. Andrews, John B. Sanborn, Lucius F. Hubbard and Charles E. Flandrau be, and they are hereby, appointed a board of commissioners, whose duty it shall be to meet at the capitol of Minnesota and organize as such board on or before the first Monday of April, A. D. 1889, and take charge of and cause to be prepared and published an official historical narrative of the services of each regiment, battalion, battery and independent company of Minnesota troops while in the service of the United States in the Civil War of 1861-1865, and in the Indian War of 1862, and to cause the same to be edited and made ready for publication, and to be published as hereinafter provided, in a single volume, which shall be entitled "Minnesota in the Civil War, 1861-1865." Said work shall contain a complete roster of all Minnesota soldiers and sailors engaged in said war.

No compensation shall be allowed or paid said commissioners for services as such under this act, but they shall have authority to employ, at a reasonable compensation, to be determined by them, one of their number, or some other person or persons, to discharge the duty and do the work of editors in preparing the said volume for publication and superintending the publication of the same, and may incur such other incidental expenses as may be necessary in the discharge of their duties under this act. When said commission has completed its work, and said volume is fully prepared for publication, said commission shall attach a certificate thereto to the effect that the narrative of the organization and services of the respective organizations of Minnesota troops therein contained has been examined by them and found conformable to the truth, and thereupon said commission will deliver said manuscript to the commissioners of public printing, with a sample volume of a book selected by them, in conformity with which the said volume shall be printed and bound; or said commission may, in their discretion, advertise and let such printing to the lowest responsible bidder, in which case the same shall be done substantially as herein provided to be done by the commissioners of public printing.

SEC. 2. The commissioners of public printing shall, without any unnecessary delay, proceed to have the manuscript of said military history printed as directed by the commissioners aforesaid, and in the printing and publication of the same shall be governed by the general statutes pertaining to the printing of public documents, excepting so far as said statutes are modified by the provisions of this act, or by the directions of the commissioners hereby created.

Said commissioners of public printing shall cause to be printed and bound 10,000 copies of said military history, and deliver the same to the adjutant general of the State of Minnesota, who shall, without unnecessary delay, either by

personal delivery or by mail or express, deliver one copy thereof, free from expense, to each surviving soldier of any organization of Minnesota troops in the said war who shall apply therefor, but no copy shall be delivered until the adjutant general has satisfied himself of the identity of the soldier who is to receive the same. One copy of the same, upon like request, shall be delivered to the surviving widow, father or mother of any such deceased soldier, and if no widow, father or mother is living, then to the oldest son or daughter, or brother or sister, upon identification to the satisfaction of the adjutant general; and to facilitate such delivery the adjutant general shall mail to the representative of every such deceased soldier, and to every such surviving soldier whose address may be known or furnished to him, a notice informing him that he is entitled, upon request, to a copy of the said history free of expense, and shall keep a record of the delivery of such history to such surviving soldier or representative of such deceased soldier; one copy to each public and college library in the state, and one copy to each state institution; one copy to each school district in the state having a library, and one copy to such libraries of state and foreign governments as are accustomed to exchange public documents with the public library of this state. One hundred copies of the same shall be delivered to the Minnesota Historical Society, and fifty copies to the library of the State University of Minnesota, for exchange. After the distribution of the copies of the histories as aforesaid the adjutant general may sell any remaining copies, at a price not exceeding ten per cent above the actual cost of the same to the state, to any parties desiring to purchase the same, but not more than one copy to any one person; and he shall at the end of every quarter render an account to the state auditor of the number of copies he has sold, and pay over the proceeds of such sales to the state treasurer, and the state treasurer shall sign and deliver to him duplicate receipts for the money so paid over, one of which the adjutant general shall retain in his office and file the other with the state auditor.

SEC. 3. The cost of printing and binding said volume shall be paid in the same manner and upon like vouchers as other public printing, out of the funds appropriated for that purpose, and the expenses incurred by the commission in editing and preparing said manuscript shall be paid upon vouchers made out and approved by said commission, which vouchers shall be filed with the auditor of state, and be paid by his warrant drawn in the usual form upon the state treasurer. The roster herein provided for shall be procured and furnished to said commission by the adjutant general of this state.

SEC. 4. The commissioners of public printing shall cause said volume to be stereotyped or electrotyped, so that additional volumes may be printed at any time hereafter by direction of the legislature, and said stereotype or electrottype plates shall be delivered to and retained by the adjutant general.

SEC. 5. To enable the commissioners hereby appointed to carry into effect the provisions of this act there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$12,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary. *Provided*, that no expense shall be incurred by said commission for the purposes hereof in excess of the appropriation herein made.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 16, 1889.

The undersigned Commissioners named in the foregoing act met at the state capitol on the 24th day of April, 1889, and organized by the election of William Lochren as chairman and C. C. Andrews as secretary. The latter was also chosen at the same meeting as editor of the history, and has served in that capacity.

At a meeting held May 1st, the Commission agreed upon the space to be allotted for each narrative, and the secretary was instructed to address a note to a proper representative of each organization, requesting him to furnish a narrative of its services for the use of the Commission. These narratives have all been furnished without expense to the state, except for copying. The undersigned, while not committing themselves to expressions of opinion by the various writers, have carefully examined and revised all the narratives, and have found them conformable to the truth.

Sec. 3 of the foregoing act provides that "The roster herein provided for shall be procured and furnished to said Commission by the adjutant general of this state." The roster printed in this volume has accordingly been furnished by the adjutant general from the best sources at his command. Proof sheets of many companies were sent to such persons as it was thought would from personal knowledge be able to correct errors; and not a few corrections in names, dates, etc., have in this way been supplied. Corrections and additional names which were received after the press work was done will be found printed as an addendum.

The whole number of names printed in the roster in this volume, including those in the supplement or addendum, and in the companies of citizen soldiers engaged in the Indian War, is 26,717. In not so very few instances, men who were discharged before the close of the war re-enlisted and served in other organizations, and the names of such are consequently repeated. But in view of the fact that the total population of Minnesota in 1860 was only 172,023, and not exceeding 250,099 in 1865, her contribution to the Union armies will be found to compare favorably with the number furnished by other states.

Some few facts in her war record will remain of general interest. Minnesota furnished the first "three-years' " regiment that reached the seat of war. It was a Minnesota regiment that sustained the greatest loss in the greatest battle of the war; a fact which is shown by the recent valuable statistical work of Lieut. Col. William F. Fox of Albany, N. Y., entitled "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War." He states, on page 26: "In proportion to the number engaged, the greatest loss sustained by any regiment during the war was that of the First Minnesota, at Gettysburg." This writer shows that in respect to the numbers engaged and losses sustained on the respective sides, the

battle of Gettysburg was almost identical with the battle of Waterloo. By uncommon research he has ascertained that the number killed and who died from wounds on the Union side, in the battle of Gettysburg, was 5,291. He cites eleven other battles ranking next after Gettysburg in the order as named, in respect to loss sustained by the Union armies, as follows: Spottsylvania, Wilderness, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Chickamauga, Cold Harbor, Fredericksburg, Manassas, Shiloh, Stone River and Petersburg. The narratives in this volume show that Minnesota soldiers were engaged in all of these memorable battles, and in a very large number of others, and some of which, like Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Nashville and Atlanta, were of very decisive character.

The Commission would hereby tender its thanks to the War Department for the courtesy and promptitude with which it has, on repeated occasions, furnished information for the preparation of this volume.

WILLIAM LOCHREN,

J. W. BISHOP,

C. C. ANDREWS,

JOHN B. SANBORN,

L. F. HUBBARD,

CHAS. E. FLANDRAU,

Commissioners under the Act of April 16, 1889.

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MINNESOTA

IN THE

CIVIL AND INDIAN WARS.

NARRATIVE OF THE FIRST REGIMENT.

BY LIEUTENANT WILLIAM LOCHREN.

At the request of my comrades I have assumed to write the narrative of the First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers for this history. Gen. William Colvill was designated to act with me; but the distance between us is so great, the time I can devote to it so precarious, and usually at evening, after days spent in exhausting official labor, and the time now so short within which it must be prepared, that no arrangement can be made to avail myself of the general's aid beyond his graphic account of our first battle. The necessity of compressing the narratives of all Minnesota troops engaged in the Civil War, and in the Indian War of 1862, with full rosters, into a single volume of moderate size, limits to briefest outlines the story of this regiment, which took part in every battle of the Army of the Potomac during the first three years of the war, achieving a reputation certainly second to no regiment in the service, and which, on the memorable field of Gettysburg, performed such an act of successful heroism as has no parallel in history. Its tale, if fully written, and interspersed with interesting incidents as they actually occurred, would not find sufficient space in the entire volume, covering, with the service of Companies A and B of the battalion, made up mostly of its recruits and re-enlisted men, all the battles and marches from Bull Run to Appomattox. But anecdotes must in general be omitted, and brevity and accuracy alone aimed at in writing this narrative. I have received great aid in preparing this work from memoranda and data gathered by Maj. Henry D. O'Brien of East St. Louis, Ill., and kindly placed by him at my disposal; also from the full and well-written diary kept by Isaac L. Taylor of Company E, up to the morning of the day on which he was killed in the charge of the regiment at Gettysburg, supplemented from that time by his brother, Capt. P. H. Taylor, now of Harrisonville, Mo.; also from diaries kept by Capt. Myron Shepard and Sergt. Sam. Bloomer of Stillwater, and Sergt. Mathew Marvin of Winona, and letters written by Capt. John Ball, Charles E. Goddard, and others. I have also consulted "The Rebellion Record," so far as published; "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," by Lieut. Col. William F. Fox; and "The Second Corps," by Gen. Francis A. Walker, and such other data as was within reach, trusting to my own recollection of events to correct what appeared to be error or misconception on the part of others. Although I cannot hope to have attained entire accuracy, I trust that mistakes will be found to be few and of minor importance. While I recognize that it would be of interest to note promotions as they occurred, and to give lists of casualties in the accounts of battles, it would be extremely difficult to do this now, with entire accuracy, from any data at present within my reach, and would make the work overpass its limit. And I conceive it to be the less necessary, as the narrative is to be accompanied by a complete roster as accurate as can now be made.

THE REBELLION.

April, 1861, brought civil war. Its causes—the existence of slavery in the South; the doctrine, coming from the statesmen of the Revolution, that every organized community has the right to change its government, and its relations with other governments, at its pleasure; the doctrine, also traceable to the same source, regarding the states as the ultimate sovereigns, and the union formed by them, as subsisting, as to each state, only at its will; the diversity of pursuits, and in character of the people of the two sections, and the constant recrimination and abuse passing between the haughty, arrogant representatives of the Southern slaveholders and the meddlesome abolitionists of the North, each hating the other, and equally willing to disrupt the union which bound them together—are matters beyond the scope of this narrative, as is also any account of the political clashing and compromises which preceded and postponed the war.

To the mass of the people of the North the war came suddenly and unlooked for. Threats of secession had come so often in then recent times, and been soothed by compromise, that the people had grown accustomed to them, and were inclined to look on the ordinances of secession and the withdrawal of senators and representatives as bravado, which would end, as other threats had ended, in some form of accommodation or compromise. Even when Sumter was invested and summoned to surrender, the apparent apathy of the new administration, contrasted with the bombastic style of Beauregard's orders and dispatches, which were borne everywhere by telegraph, caused the masses to look on the proceeding as a militia demonstration, which would waste itself in noise and display. But the news that Fort Sumter and the Star of the West, each bearing the flag of our country, had been actually fired upon, the steamer driven back and the fort likely to be captured, brought a shock to the people of the North, and with it the realization that the time had at last come when the union of the states would disintegrate and change into at least two governments, foreign to each other, and, from differences in institutions, almost necessarily hostile, unless by absolute force, and regardless of fanciful theories, the seceding states should be compelled to remain in the Union, and that Union so solidified into a nation that no claim of right to secede should thereafter be asserted or pretended.

THE FIRST REGIMENT TENDERED.

From the call made by President Lincoln for 75,000 men, to serve for three months unless sooner discharged, it would seem that the administration hoped, even then, that a show of force would suffice to bring the rebels to terms. Gov. Alex. Ramsey was in Washington when, on Saturday night, April 13th, the news of the surrender of Fort Sumter was received. Early the next morning he went to the War Department, finding Secretary Cameron, with his hat on and papers in his hand, about to leave the office. Ramsey told him his business was simply, as governor of Minnesota, to tender 1,000 men to defend the Government. "Sit down," said the secretary, "and write the tender you have made, as I am now on my way to the president's mansion." This was quickly done, and thus the earliest tender of troops came from Minnesota. It was accepted; and on the next day the president's call for troops was published; and on that day Gov. Ramsey telegraphed Lieut. Gov. Ignatius Donnelly, advising him of the offer and its acceptance, and requesting an immediate call for volunteers. This became known at St. Paul during the day, and at a meeting of the Pioneer Guards of that city, held on that evening at its armory, the matter was discussed, and several members signed a paper agreeing to enlist under the call. Josias R. King, afterward orderly sergeant of Company A, and, after repeated promotions, becoming captain of Company G of the First Minnesota Regiment, was the first to sign the paper, and therefore claims the honor of being the senior volunteer in the United States service in the Civil War.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REGIMENT.

On April 16th, Mr. Donnelly, as governor *ad interim*, issued his call for volunteers for one regiment of infantry of ten companies, to report to the adjutant

general at St. Paul. The call met with enthusiastic response from every part of the state. The public meetings held in all the larger towns, addressed by prominent men of both political parties, manifested the unanimous and determined feeling existing in support of the Government, and in favor of the maintenance of the Union. The enrollment of volunteers went on rapidly; and on Monday, the 29th day of April, ten companies were assembled at Fort Snelling, as directed by the adjutant general, viz.: The Pioneer Guards, Capt. Alexander Wilkin; the Stillwater Guards, Capt. Carlyle A. Bromley; the St. Paul Volunteers, Capt. William H. Acker; the Lincoln Guards, Capt. Henry R. Putnam; the St. Anthony Zouaves, Capt. George N. Morgan; the Goodhue Volunteers, Capt. William Colvill; the Faribault Volunteers, Capt. William H. Dike; the Dakota Volunteers, Capt. Charles P. Adams; the Wabasha Volunteers, Capt. John H. Pell; and the Winona Volunteers, Capt. Henry C. Lester. The companies of Captains Lester, Pell, Colvill and Adams had reached Fort Snelling a few days in advance of the others. The old fort had been for several years in a state of neglected disuse; but cordage for halyards was found, and a nimble volunteer climbed the flagstaff and arranged it in its place, and at noon, on April 29th, up rose the stars and stripes, while the cannon thundered forth a national salute of thirty-four guns. The first dinner was then served on tables of rough boards, with service of tin cups and plates, and was disposed of with relish and jollity, most of the crowd of visitors sharing. During that afternoon the men were inspected and regularly mustered into the service of the United States by Capt. Anderson D. Nelson of the regular army, except that the Hastings and Winona companies, each lacking a few men, were filled up and mustered on the following day. Little personal examination of the men was necessary, as care had been taken to enlist none having any personal defect. The men were brawny and stalwart, of all professions, trades and callings, having many in the ranks who sought for no office, yet were well fitted by natural ability, education and training to discharge well the duties of any position, civil or military. No uniforms were provided, but the state furnished each man with a blanket, a flannel shirt and a pair of stockings. The old quarters in the fort were cleansed and occupied, with loose straw for bedding. Some of the companies, formed in part from pre-existing companies of state militia, had appropriated the arms of such companies, consisting, in some cases, of Springfield rifles (then the best arm in the service); in others, of Mississippi rifles with sword bayonets; and others were temporarily supplied with arms of various patterns from the state arsenal. Those having the Springfield rifles were allowed to keep them, but all others were soon supplied with the 69-caliber musket, a larger, but very effective, arm.

Gov. Ramsey was present at the muster on the 29th of April, and then appointed, commissioned and announced the field officers: Colonel, Willis A. Gorman; lieutenant colonel, Stephen Miller; and major, William H. Dike. Col. Gorman, on the same day, appointed Lieut. Thomas Foster quartermaster, and Dr. Jacob H. Stewart surgeon of the regiment. On the next day, Dr. Charles W. Le Boutillier was appointed assistant surgeon, and Lieut. William B. Leach adjutant. Drilling began at once, and was carried on vigorously and unceasingly; and the adjutant general of the army was informed by telegraph that the regiment was ready for duty, and awaiting orders. On May 1st Col. Gorman was presented with a handsome sword by Maj. W. J. Cullen of St. Paul, and Hon. Henry H. Sibley sent his check for one hundred dollars, to be expended for the comfort of the men. On May 2d the first dress parade took place in the presence of the crowd which daily thronged the grounds. Two days later an order was received from the War Department, directing that two companies, as soon as fully armed and equipped, be sent to each of Forts Ridgley, Ripley and Abercrombie to relieve the companies of the Second Regular Infantry, stationed at these posts, and who were ordered to Washington. This was dampening to the ardor of most of the boys, who had hoped to go to the front at once, and would not have enlisted to garrison frontier posts. But as several days must elapse before they could be armed and equipped, they trusted that their destination might be changed. Preparatory to carrying out this order Anson Northup was appointed wagon

master, and on May 9th the state furnished black felt hats and black pantaloons for the men, whose uniform now consisted of this clothing, with red flannel shirts, save that Capt. Lester's Company K had neat gray uniforms, presented them by citizens of Winona.

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stores and public property at these posts, for the arrival of authorized custodians to relieve them of the charge, and consequently left the state a short time after the regiment, and joined it at Washington. So eager were the boys to go that Capt. Morgan's Company E marched the whole of Thursday night, after a long march on the preceding day, on the strength of a rumor that Col. Gorman purposed to leave on Friday, and the company entered Fort Snelling soon after sunrise on Friday morning.

On Saturday, June 22d, at 5 o'clock A. M., the regiment was formed, and, after religious services and a brief address, replete with patriotism and kindness, by Rev. Edward D. Neill, who had been commissioned chaplain, the regiment embarked on the steamers War Eagle and Northern Belle. On reaching the upper levee at St. Paul it disembarked and marched through the city, giving opportunity for hurried final greetings of friends, as, notwithstanding the early hour, the streets were thronged by a sympathetic and enthusiastic multitude. Little pause was made, and on reaching the lower levee the regiment again went on board the steamers and proceeded down the river, the Northern Belle to La Crosse, and the War Eagle to Prairie du Chien. There were crowds at the levees of all Minnesota towns, as the boats approached, to greet and cheer the boys. But brief stops were made, and the Northern Belle reached La Crosse about midnight, while the War Eagle landed three hours later at Prairie du Chien, where, apparently, the whole population received them with an artillery salute and most profuse hospitality. From both places railroad transportation in first-class passenger cars was furnished. Both detachments were given bountiful dinners the next day by the railroad company, and came together at Janesville, arriving in Chicago at 6 P. M. on June 23d. The whole trip was an ovation, as crowds appeared at every station, greeting the boys with enthusiastic cheers. At the Northwestern depot in Chicago the number of people was very large, and Mayor John Wentworth made a short complimentary speech, and accompanied Col. Gorman, at the head of the regiment, to the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne depot, through crowded streets, where expressions of kindness and compliment met our ears at every step. The Chicago *Tribune* of the next day stated:

Our city has been for some days on the *qui vive* to see the first installment of troops from loyal Minnesota, expected to pass through the city, *en route* for the seat of war. Their arrival last evening was heralded by a dispatch from our special reporter from Janesville, and a bulletin from the *Tribune* office, and an immense concourse of spectators greeted their arrival at the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, where they debarked from the cars at six o'clock last evening. Gallant Minnesota deserves high credit for her noble sons and their appearance yesterday. They have enjoyed in their make-up that rare and excellent process of selection and culling from the older states, which has thrown into the van of civilization the hardy lumbermen and first settlers in the wild. There are few regiments we have ever seen that can compare in brawn and muscle with these Minnesotians, used to the axe, the rifle, the oar and the setting pole. They are unquestionably the finest body of troops that has yet appeared in our streets.

We left Chicago at 10 P. M., via Fort Wayne and Pittsburgh, and reached Harrisburg about 10 A. M., June 25th. The cars were first class, and good meals were provided by the railroad company as far as Pittsburgh, which we left at midnight. The journey still continued an ovation, crowds, cheers and waving handkerchiefs greeting us everywhere. About sunrise, after leaving Pittsburgh, we reached the little village of Huntington, in the mountains, where the train stopped about fifteen minutes, being at once boarded by the ladies of the place, loaded with delicious coffee, sandwiches, doughnuts, etc., giving an abundant and most acceptable breakfast to all. We went into camp at Harrisburg, near which a camp of instruction had been established, and several new regiments were in tents. At 3 o'clock A. M., June 26th, the regiment was called up, and put on a train of cattle cars bound for Baltimore. The change from the elegant cars in which we had come to Harrisburg to these dirty, seatless vehicles, in which we must either stand or sit on our knapsacks, was far from agreeable. We found we were approaching a region where soldiering was less of a holiday matter than it had been with us. Still, after daylight, greetings were kindly, and handkerchiefs, held in fair hands, waved from doors and windows. The first hostile demonstration occurred as we neared Baltimore. At a handsome

mansion near the railroad a comely maiden, a domestic, was sweeping the veranda, and, as she noticed soldiers on the train, waved her handkerchief. A lady, apparently her mistress, stepped quickly from the door, took the broom from the girl, and shook the handle menacingly at us. The act was so sudden, unexpected, and unlike any manifestation of feeling we had met with, that its impotent spitefulness was answered with cheers and shouts of laughter. At Baltimore the railroads did not connect, and we had to march through the city to the Washington depot. As a Massachusetts regiment had been attacked, and some of its members killed here, not long before, muskets were loaded and bayonets fixed. The streets were lined with an evidently unfriendly crowd, who scowled, but in general kept silent and quiet; and this was well for them, as we should certainly have submitted to no assault, and probably to very little provocation, of any kind. It was late in the afternoon when we left Baltimore, and we reached Washington about ten o'clock, and, after some delay, were marched to the assembly rooms for shelter for the night. In a very short time we were rejoiced by the genial face and cordial hand-grasp of Col. Cyrus Aldrich, one of our members of Congress, who was followed by a large squad of colored servants, bearing pails of hot coffee, baskets of sandwiches, and other refreshments sufficient for all. The next morning we went into camp about a half mile east of the capitol, where we remained for some time, drilling daily, and without special incident. Most of the boys improved the opportunity to examine the public buildings, which were the only objects of interest in the place. Washington was then a very different city from Washington to-day. It was entirely unpaved, and its streets, from the constant passage of army wagons, were foundrous in wet weather, so that heavily loaded teams were often mired on Pennsylvania avenue. The old canal reeked with malarious and foul smells. The dome of the capitol and the senate wing were unfinished, and most of the shops and residences were wooden structures, old, dilapidated and neglected in appearance. The iron rule of "Boss Shepherd" changed this in a few years from the shabbiest to the handsomest city in the country; with pavements unrivaled, elegant buildings, and a beautiful park covering the location of the old canal, which was arched over and hidden from sight. Though abused and denounced without stint at the time by those whose property had to bear the heavy burthen of these improvements, Shepherd well deserves of the people of Washington a statue in his honor.

On July 3d the regiment embarked on steamers at the navy yard, and, landing on the "sacred soil" at Alexandria, went into camp something less than a mile west of that ancient and decaying town. Here, besides constant drilling, there were daily details of companies for picket duty, and frequent reconnaissances to the west and south. We were here brigaded with some other regiments, under the command of Col. W. B. Franklin, forming part of the division of Col. S. P. Heintzelman. Strict orders against meddling with private property of the inhabitants were promulgated; but as the rations were poor, and the people about us all secessionists, a few of the boys foraged a little, but with such address that other regiments, usually the New York Fire Zouaves, bore the suspicion and the blame. In a few days Oscar King, our enterprising sutler, appeared with a full stock of sutler's goods, which he opened in a large hospital tent, and at once had a thriving trade with our men and those of other regiments. It was soon known that he had liquors, though none were sold to enlisted men; and some of the men, by furtively feeling the packages through the tent cloth, located a barrel of whisky against the side of the tent; and soon after dark one cloudy night they quietly drew a couple of the tent pins and rolled the barrel out and to an adjoining field that had been dug in places for various purposes, where it was tapped, and a dozen canteens and a couple of camp kettles filled, after which the barrel, still more than half full, was buried. The raiders were all from one Sibley tent, which contained fourteen men, in charge of a sergeant, and they had filled their own and most of their comrades' canteens. Though the night was very dark, some one about the sutler's tent soon observed the loosened pins, and the loss was discovered, complaint made to the colonel, and the lieutenant of the guard sent

with a squad to detect the culprits. The delinquents had been on the watch, and, seeing this movement, at once confessed to their sergeant, and besought his aid in enabling them to escape detection. While disapproving their act, he was inclined to stand by his men, and even risk his chevrons to shield them from exposure and punishment. He therefore watched the proceeding of the lieutenant, observing that he stopped at the entrance of each tent, ascertained the number of its inmates, and called for and examined their canteens. Returning to his own tent, he found that but two canteens besides his own were empty, and getting these where they could be reached, and instructing a couple of men how to aid him, he awaited the officer, who soon approached and called for him. "Sergeant, how many men have you?" "Fourteen." "Pass out their canteens." With a peremptory order from the sergeant to the men to pass up their canteens rapidly, an empty canteen was handed to the officer, smelled of, and dropped at his feet as a second one was handed him, while a man, lying down where he could reach safely in the darkness, passed the dropped canteen back to the sergeant, to be presented to the officer again, and thus the three canteens were each examined five times and nothing found in the fifteen canteens supposed to have been searched. The camp kettles stood quietly at the rear of the tent and escaped suspicion; and as the search frightened the boys, and made them careful in the use of the liquor, they were never discovered.

BULL RUN.

For some time a general movement against the enemy had been expected, and on July 16th, leaving ten men of each company, mostly sick or ailing, in charge of the camp, the regiment joined in the advance of the army toward Manassas Junction, where the enemy was known to be in large force. The movement was slow, and we bivouacked that night near Fairfax Court House, on a ridge densely covered with young pine. The next day we reached Sangster's Station, on the Orange & Alexandria railroad, where we halted early in the afternoon. Blackberries were plentiful, and eagerly gathered. The men had not yet come to relish hardtack and salt pork; and, although strictest orders against foraging had been issued, a squad of our men, bringing the dressed quarters of a young beef into camp, were accidentally met by Col. Franklin, the brigade commander, and his staff. Col. Gorman, who chanced to be mounted, rode up while Franklin was questioning the delinquents, and, in his magnificent, stentorian voice, overwhelmed the men with such denunciation and invective as no one but he was capable of, ending with an entreaty to Franklin to leave the men to him for such punishment as would be an effective example to the regiment. Franklin acceded to the request, and rode away, and Gorman, turning to the trembling culprits, said: "Now, ——— you, take up that beef and go to your regiment, and don't disgrace it by ever getting *caught* in any such scrape again." The men were gleeful at escaping the punishment which seemed certain, and determined to profit by the colonel's rather equivocal advice, at least to the extent of being more wary in the future.

On July 18th Capt. Bromley of Company B resigned, and Lieut. Mark W. Downie assumed command of that company, receiving soon after his commission as captain. Lieut. Geo. H. Woods of Company D succeeded Downie as regimental quartermaster. Companies A and B, with Lieut. Col. Miller in command, made a reconnaissance some five miles in advance, and till the rebel line was reached. During the same time the advance division of the army, under Col. Tyler, had a brisk engagement with the enemy near Bull Run. On July 19th our division (Heintzelman's) marched to Centreville, where the entire army was concentrated, and remained the next day, while the enemy's position along Bull Run was examined, and considerable skirmishing took place. On Sunday morning, July 21st, we were called up at one o'clock, and, an hour later, marched to the top of the hill at Centreville, where we were kept under arms until about six o'clock, while other troops, batteries and wagons were passing us. Congressmen and other sight-seers, from Washington, began to throng the high ground near us, armed with field glasses. About six o'clock we moved through Centre-

ville, and, on reaching Bull Run, turned to the right, and marched by a circuitous route, that seemed many miles in the sweltering heat, to the vicinity of Sudley Church, where we got the first extensive view of the battlefield, from which the continued roar of musketry and artillery had hastened our march. This view was obtained from Buck Hill, from which the Confederates had retired before our arrival. I have received from Gen. William Colvill, who was captain of Company F, a narrative of the battle, going into details more than I had purposed, but so interesting that I give it substantially entire:

Buck Hill was held by two Confederate brigades, Bee's and Evans', and the attack there was made by Hunter's Division in front along the Bull Run slope. There was a series of attacks and repulses, and the end was long delayed, until a regiment of our (Heintzelman's) division struck the enemy's flank by way of the Sudley road, and, getting in a cross-fire, demoralized and broke the Confederates, who fell back to Stonewall Jackson's position, about a half mile to the rear. This position was almost the counterpart of the first, the right resting on the bluffs of Bull Run, and the left on the Sudley road, occupying the top of a long slope, screened all the way across by thickets of pine and oak. The distance across was about half a mile. In the thickets, and extending across from valley to road, Beauregard says he had 6,500 men and fourteen guns about the time we reached Buck Hill. A study of his force in detail shows at least 8,000 men, and more guns, at the time we went in with Rickett's Battery. Imboden says he counted twenty-six guns, saw them properly sighted and the fuses cut. These were in addition to his own battery, which had been retired from action. By order of Gen. Bee this battery had been placed at the Henry House, covering the Sudley road flank of the Buck Hill position, where it had done good service and exhausted its ammunition. Sherman's Brigade came by the right flank of Buck Hill, from his crossing of Bull Run, about forty rods above Stone Bridge, just after the brush was over, and he assisted in the pursuit across Young's creek. We arrived at Buck Hill soon after Sherman, and then saw his brigade, the Second Wisconsin, the Sixty-ninth New York (Irish) and the Seventy-ninth New York (Highlanders) drawn up across Young's creek, close under the hill and out of fire, his line extending from the Warrenton pike nearly to the Henry House. At that time Griffin's Battery of Porter's Brigade, and Rickett's Battery of our (Franklin's) brigade, were pounding vigorously at a battery near the right of Stonewall's position, the former from the northwest, and the latter from the northeast, angle of the cross-roads, and the enemy made but feeble reply. Stonewall had his trap set, and did not choose to disclose it. He was the strong man of that day. We drew up at Buck Hill, with eight other regiments, all screened from the enemy. There was our commanding general, and every division and brigade commander who had crossed Bull Run except Hunter, who was wounded, and Howard, who was held back at Sudley Ford. The commanders were all in consultation. The result was that Rickett's Battery, supported by the First Minnesota, and Griffin's Battery, supported by the Fourteenth New York of Porter's Brigade, were sent to take position at the Henry House hill, within eighty rods of the enemy's position. Near the Henry House a wood came down from the thicket, extending sixty rods along the left (east) of the Sudley road. This wood was surrounded by a rail fence, grown up on our side with scrub pine, so thick as to be impenetrable to the sight. We led off, marching by the flank, and followed by the batteries, coming under fire the first time, to the Warrenton pike, and then, on low ground, out of range, to the Sudley road again, which we followed across the creek (Young's), and to the foot of the hill on the other side, when we filed left into the field, and then up the hill, coming by company into line, and then forward into line, with intent to form on the brink of the hill, the batteries to pass through the line at the centre, taking position a short distance in front. When the first two companies on the right of the regiment came into line on the brink, we found ourselves about two rods from the Henry wood, the left of my company, the Second, about on a line with its northeast angle; and, at the same time, Gen. Heintzelman, who had led our regiment to the foot of the hill, where it filed left, and then rode on by the road to the top, and across along the brink, gave our two companies the order, "Feel in the woods for the enemy," to which we responded by volleys, and then by a continued fire. It would have been more sensible to have pushed a few skirmishers into the wood, who, in two minutes, would have notified us of the near approach of the enemy, although I suppose that within two, or at most three, minutes the regiment was in line at the brink, and the batteries in position, and the fate of the batteries determined. For they had barely unlimbered, and got in altogether but two or three shots, when the concentrated fire of all the enemy's guns had killed all their horses and many of their men, practically disabling both the batteries. Griffin ascribes all his loss to the enemy in the woods, but the position of the dead horses close around the guns, and some barely detached from them, proves my account. There was, in fact, coming down the wood to meet us, at the time we opened our musketry fire, a brigade of the enemy,—that part of Stonewall's masked line that had been stationed in the rear of this wood,—and which, on discovering the batteries, had pushed the Fourth Alabama Regiment to our front to cover that flank, and formed the other three regiments in close column, and advanced on the guns. Their advance from the woods was deliberate and quiet, and though perceived from the batteries, they were senselessly held by Griffin and Maj. Barry, the chief of artillery, as friends; and so, coming close up, our regiment withholding its fire on account of the Griffin-Barry statement, delivered the first volley, which took effect in the centre of our regiment as well as the batteries, killing our color sergeant, and wounding three corporals of the color guard, and killing and wounding thirty men in the color company. Capt. Lewis McKune of Com-

pany G was killed, other companies suffered severely, and the colors were riddled with bullets. The men of our regiment, at the centre and on the left, dropped on the slope and returned the fire, and we on the right, engaged in front, now for the first time discovering this enemy, turned our fire on his left rear at close range. But they pushed over the batteries, pretty well jammed up, and finally faced about toward us, and we expected their volley. Instead came a frantic waving of arms and fearful yells, of which we could not distinguish the words because of our fire, which was kept up till the enemy faced to the rear, and after awhile gained distance enough to step out, and then to run, when we broke through the fence to follow alongside. We found the woods full of fleeing Alabamians, and picked up half a dozen too badly demoralized to run. I should have stated that before we crossed the fence, and at the height of our fire, we captured a mounted officer of the Second Mississippi, who had come around to us by the woods and Sudley road to "remonstrate against firing on our friends." He was astonished on learning who we were. The Alabamians wore home-made clothing,—mostly red shirts; and our red shirts, dim through the smoke, and in the supposed direction of the Alabamians, had misled the enemy's charging column, and they got a taste of their own medicine. Beauregard says this charge was made by part of the Thirty-third Virginia. We saw distinctly three sets of colors—stars and bars—at the guns. We sent our prisoners to the Fourteenth New York, then drawn up very comfortably at ordered arms at the foot of the hill, with its right on the road. I never saw that regiment again, nor heard of the prisoners. Is it not strange that during all the while that our regiment was hotly engaged but a few rods in front, this regiment was held out of fire, to be stampeded (Griffin says), a few minutes later, by a few rebel horsemen? Generals of the regular army were there. The way was open, by the Sudley road and the thicket, to the enemy's rear by a ten minutes' march; and Beauregard's charge or advance with his whole force, ten minutes after the repulse from our guns, above shown, left all his guns uncovered and unprotected for at least half an hour. After Griffin's and Barry's blunder in going into the concentrated fire of twenty-six guns at close range, and not unseen, and by the side of a wood filled with the enemy, their batteries were disabled in a minute. Yet they claim the guns were lost for lack of support. Were they not well supported when such an overwhelming and sudden attack was repulsed effectually by our regiment? Kirby of Rickett's Battery was able to, and did, get off some of his guns. Could not Griffin have done the same? Beauregard says that just prior to the charge the Second Mississippi and Sixth North Carolina had been put in these woods, and engaged a large force, upon which they had inflicted severe loss on account of their superior marksmanship. Our two companies were the only men in the woods on our side who fired a shot above the brink of the hill prior to that charge. As for loss, one man in Company A was slightly wounded. The Eleventh Mississippi was brigaded with the Second Mississippi and Sixth North Carolina, and was probably with them in this charge; and the Thirty-third Virginia was in Stonewall's Brigade. Gen. Bee and Col. Jones, Fourth Alabama, and Col. Fisher, Sixth North Carolina, were all killed about this time. Bee's Brigade had rallied on Stonewall, which accounts for these regiments being together. To return: We followed the enemy to the thicket, where they disappeared. Our two companies then extended to a skirmish line, penetrating the thicket by cattle paths, and keeping up a lively skirmish fire as any of the enemy were seen dodging about. Then came the real rebel yell, as from their cover, down through the fields outside the woods, charged Beauregard's whole command (except one brigade, still going the other way) to the guns. Now came the struggle between this force and Heintzelman, Sherman, Wilcox and Franklin for their possession. Beauregard says that from that time on he held our two batteries, as well as the plateau. The fact is not a man could stay on that plateau after the fight was over. It was covered effectually by the guns of both armies. I had forgotten to mention the Black Horse Cavalry, which passed and returned along the Sudley road, and were noticed as we penetrated the thicket. After the struggle for the guns, came Lieut. Col. Miller with reinforcements from the right companies of our regiment, which extended our skirmish line for some distance to the right across the road. Two or three regiments of the enemy appeared, but were held off by the skirmish fire, and disappeared. After this came a charge of Howard's Brigade into this wood, making a great racket, and firing, fortunately for us, overhead. Before they reached the front their fire subsided, and they were gone. The firing was heavier and more prolonged to the right. Beauregard says he sent then a brigade that cleared out Howard and Sykes' regulars. I have no evidence of this. Long after this firing, and all sounds of battle, had ceased, being restive and anxious for news, I left my command and came back to the guns, which stood, powder-stained and grim, in the midst of slain men and horses. They looked forsaken; not a living creature was in sight in any direction. Soon, up the hill from behind the guns, came Gen. Wilcox, taking in the scene with sorrowful gaze. On inquiry I found he knew nothing of our troops or of the enemy. He then rode along the fence for the front. Hearing firing from my men, I left him at the southeast angle of the wood, at the edge of the thicket, and hastened toward them. They were watching the cattle paths, and now and then getting a shot. I explored for some distance, finally striking a field hospital, nurses and surgeons busy, and withdrew. Directly there was sharp firing in the wood across our rear, and, avoiding it, we drifted out to the road. Col. Miller, with the same feeling which had induced my visit to the guns, had moved toward them with his men, and met Preston's Virginia regiment, and exchanged fire. Capt. Wilkin had joined him, and with my company I joined him as he came to the road, in a cut, where we made a good fight, and the enemy fell back toward our guns. We were now in some disorder, and got Company I's flag (it is still preserved in Wabasha), borne by a gallant fellow, who, the next day, succeeded to the regimental colors, and formed upon it, counting off into two fair companies. We advanced along the fence toward the guns, driving the enemy into the thicket. Soon we got no reply, and, peer-

ing through the brush, found that the enemy had again relinquished the fight for the guns. Soon a lonesome feeling came over us—no other men in sight, and most of us suffering greatly from thirst. The men began to fall off, and Miller, with a reluctant glance toward the guns, gave the order to retire. Even then some lingered for a parting shot. The last, perched on a fence, and there himself a good mark, stayed till I insisted on his leaving. This poor fellow, Fred Miller of my company, had advanced furthest to the front of any man that day, and was at one time cut off from us by the enemy. On leaving the field he came across three of his comrades carrying a fourth to hospital, and, helping, was captured before the hospital was reached. He spent a long time in Southern prisons, and never rejoined the regiment. I had intended to omit some passages of my own adventure, but thinking one of them may shed some light on the general subject, I will give it. Gen. Beauregard mentions the last fight of the day, save some artillery firing from the Chinn house, as having occurred in the southwest angle of the cross-roads, where, as he says, Kershaw's command attacked and drove off Sykes' and Howard's commands, who still lingered there. I suppose I was the force driven off. As I was about to start from the scene of the last action near the guns, I heard a man crying, and saw, about thirty rods to the right of the wood toward Chinn's house, a soldier sitting on the ground, and went to him. He had dragged himself from the wood and was crying at seeing us leave, thinking himself abandoned. His leg was broken, the bone protruding. I quieted him, and, seeing a troop of our cavalry, hurried back. As I reached them I saw also what appeared to be a great force of our men advancing by the front of Buck Hill right about Dogan's house. Just then one of the cavalry exclaimed, "The devils are coming," and every horse whisked about, and the cavalry was off like a streak. I turned to see what was the matter, as a platoon of the enemy was making a left wheel out of the woods to the right into the road. Their sweep would have taken me in. Instinctively I broke for the ravine, putting into Chinn's brook, the ravine being four or five rods from the angle of the woods. As I reached it I heard the chuck of the muskets, as they fell forward into the left hands, and dropped on my back on the slope, as the bullets buzzed like a nest of hornets past my head. I sprang up and, glancing back, saw a row of blank faces, astonished at seeing me break down the ravine, soon out of their fire. When I reached the brook three or four of our men were drinking. A Wisconsin man dropped dead in the brook as we started. A Fire Zouave jumped the brook at my side, and ran up the hill. He also dropped, but with my help reached the top and the shelter of a tree. The battery from Chinn's house at this time threw shells down the brook, which is in line with the course of Young's creek below their junction. My eye took in the course of the valley for half a mile, and there was not half a dozen men in the entire distance—boys lingering along the stream for water, whose retreat the shells expedited, and made ludicrous by their ducking to avoid them. This is the shelling which Beauregard describes as playing through, mangling and dispersing vast crowds of men. The platoon that routed myself was of Kershaw's command, and was the only force of the enemy that, up to that time, had reached that angle. I soon reached the head of the column, near Dogan's house, at the Warrenton pike. Gen. McDowell was there, his face turning alternately red and white with every pulsation, with Arnold's Battery directed to the wood on the right of Chinn's house, and its gunners ready to fire. Now, advancing in fine order down the plateau toward our abandoned guns, were two of the enemy's brigades in line of battle, with cadenced step and bright uniforms, and arms glittering in the evening sun. Our own column, made up of men of all commands, was fast melting away, four men disappearing where one was put in line; and Gen. McDowell, on a suggestion that it was of no use to try to hold the place, with great staff officer dignity directed his aid "to please request Capt. Arnold to recede in this direction," pointing to the Sudley road. Capt. Arnold was within six feet, heard the direction, and was ready, and had his horses on the gallop almost as soon as the message was transmitted, the general and staff following close after. Looking back, our column had disappeared, breaking across lots for Sudley Ford. As I passed along a fence a glance showed the enemy making a final charge on, and leaping with huzzas upon, our abandoned guns, from which they had been thrice driven, twice by our regiment alone. I will close by the observation, impressed on me at the time, that, except at the guns, on their first two advances, the enemy behaved timidly, and advanced with hesitation and seeming dread. This was apparent when they were held so long in the woods by a thin line of skirmishers, and when a whole regiment, making the third attack on the guns, was repulsed by not more than two companies. Company A brought in one captured officer, a Col. Coon of a Georgia regiment.

There is little to add to Gen. Colvill's narrative, save some further account of the left companies of the regiment, which were separated from the right companies when Rickett's guns were taken back through the centre of the regiment, and by the movements of the right companies, described by Colvill, which took them away from the left. In moving by company into line, in the brush, as we neared the top of the hill, the left companies were the last to get into line at the edge of a narrow clearing, into which the batteries had just passed. There was already firing at the right of the regiment, but the occasion was not understood. In a few minutes a strong body of infantry appeared in the edge of the wood just opposite us, and fifteen or twenty rods away, dressed in gray, but without showing colors. Many called out that this was the enemy, and prepared to fire. But from the batteries came the word that these were friends, and Col. Gorman forbade firing. Our Massachusetts volunteers and some others wore gray uni-

forms, which probably was the cause of the mistake. Almost at the moment of Gorman's order we received the fire of this line, which extended far beyond, opposite us, on the left; and, at the same time, the enemy's batteries, less than eighty rods away to our left, and in plain view, opened a heavy enfilading fire, and, between the two, the regiment and batteries with us suffered as detailed by Gen. Colvill. Kirby's men got off a part of Rickett's Battery, but all other guns were deserted by the surviving gunners, all the horses, and many of the men, being killed or disabled. The left companies dropped on their knees, and, as the enemy made a rush for the guns, poured in an effective fire, which, aided by the fire from the right, described by Gen. Colvill, caused them to retire after the guns were reached. Getting again in the shelter of the wood, they returned our fire, which was steadily kept up, and their batteries again opened on our line. As this enfilading fire from the artillery was effective and well directed, and the enemy had mostly disappeared from our immediate front, we were ordered back, and retired in good order to the foot of the hill, where we remained for a considerable time, and were then ordered back to Buck Hill, where our knapsacks had been left. We were thence conducted across the Sudley Ford, and found the remains of several regiments which had been engaged. Here we were joined by a considerable part of the right companies of our regiment; and, as it grew late in the afternoon, Gov. Sprague, then commanding a Rhode Island regiment, rode up with information, confirming our fears, that the general result of the battle was disaster, and proposed retreat to Centreville. Gen. Gorman offered the First Minnesota as rear guard, but as Sprague insisted on taking that position, our regiment moved off next to the rear, in perfect order, in column by platoons. After awhile a large body of our cavalry came, in a disordered rush from the rear, along the road, and our men had to break to the right and left to let them pass, and did not afterward try to keep in regular order. All the way was found, in broken wagons and abandoned material, confirmation of the disaster; and at one place, not far from Centreville, the enemy was shelling the road over which we passed. Going through Centreville, we halted near our bivouac of the night before about dark, so much fatigued that most of the men dropped upon the ground, and were asleep at once, expecting a renewal of the battle the next day. In about half an hour the cooks called us up for coffee, and to receive the order to march at once for Alexandria. This was the hardest of all. We knew we had met with a repulse, but had not realized that it was to be accepted as defeat, and the prospect of a march of twenty-five miles, after such a day of phenomenal heat, long marches and hard fighting, seemed an impossible undertaking. How it was accomplished cannot be told. The writer, carrying knapsack, haversack, musket, and complete soldier's outfit, was, on this march, several times awakened from deep sleep by stumbling against some obstruction. In the forenoon of the next day we were back in our tents at Alexandria, thoroughly exhausted and soon asleep, but in the afternoon were called up and marched to Washington, six miles or more, by way of Long Bridge. This was done in a heavy rain, and we were compelled to stand on the street more than an hour, in torrents of rain, when churches and halls were assigned for temporary shelter. Some, assigned to Bishop McIlvaine's church, were immediately supplied by the good bishop with coffee and plenty to eat, and, in other places, our constant friend, Col. Aldrich, appeared promptly with a troop of colored servants, bearing pails of hot coffee, baskets of eatables, and other comforts, most acceptable in our drenched and exhausted condition. The regiment never had a warmer or more efficient friend than Col. Aldrich. Generous and open-handed, he was always ready and alert to do everything in his power for the regiment, or for any man belonging to it, while his cheery voice and genial humor brought jollity and good-feeling whenever he appeared.

An obvious fault on the federal side in the battle of Bull Run consisted in putting the troops into action in small detached bodies, without properly ascertaining the position or strength of the opposing force, or even properly regarding what was in plain view. The result was that in almost every attack our force there was too small, and was beaten in detail. When we came upon Buck

Hill we saw the New York Fire Zouaves, which had been sent from that position, alone go up to the attack of the enemy's line, and it was of course defeated in brief time. There was no reason why several regiments there idle were not sent with it, or with us, when we were sent just after. Even the Fourteenth New York, which followed us, was not put into action with us, but left idle at the foot of the hill. And it is hard to understand why we and the two batteries were put on that plateau at all, swept as it was by so many Confederate batteries, so near and plainly in sight. Untenable as the position was, the men of the First Regiment fought like veterans, and it received special commendation in the reports of both Franklin and Heintzelman. The character of its fighting appears from its losses, which were forty-two killed, one hundred and eight wounded, and thirty missing, one hundred and eighty in all, being more than twenty per cent of the men engaged, and the heaviest loss, in proportion to men engaged, of any regiment in that battle. The missing were nearly all wounded prisoners in the hands of the enemy. The surgeon and assistant surgeon remained in attendance upon the wounded on the field, when they might have escaped with the retreating troops, and were detained as prisoners. Their skillful care of our wounded doubtless saved many lives, and as they were treated with marked consideration by the Confederates during their captivity, and allowed to look after the welfare of their men to some extent, they attended to the cures, and alleviated, in many ways, the condition of their wounded comrades. They never returned to the regiment, as their places had to be filled before they were released, and for the time being they were nominally transferred to other organizations. Both were gentlemen of highest professional standing and skill, and of most genial, companionable traits. Surg. Stewart had been mayor of St. Paul, and, being a man of untiring energy, had, aside from his professional duties, always taken an active, intelligent part in all public affairs, in which his sagacity, disinterestedness and personal magnetism gave him great influence. After being exchanged he remained at St. Paul on duty connected with the mustering in of troops. After the war he was elected member of Congress, and afterward appointed United States surveyor general of Minnesota. He died at St. Paul, Aug. 25, 1884. Asst. Surg. C. W. Le Boutillier became surgeon of the Ninth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, and died in the service, April 3, 1863.

WASHINGTON AND CAMP STONE.

On July 23d the regiment again encamped a short distance east of the capitol, and resumed daily drills; and during our short stay some of the boys found opportunity to listen to debates in Congress, then in session. Here, also, for the only time in the service of the regiment, was manifested some slight feeling of discontent and lack of *morale*. Aside from the depression naturally following the reverse at Bull Run, there were many other causes for dissatisfaction. The rations were poor,—salt beef that defied mastication, and ancient hardtack, on which the brand "B. C." was claimed by the boys to mark the date of baking. Neither pay nor clothing had yet been received from the Government, and most of the men still wore the flannel shirts and black pantaloons picked up hastily by the state at the time of enlistment from clothing stores in St. Paul and elsewhere, the original poor material of which had come to rags and tatters, reminding one of the uniform of Falstaff's vagabonds. Gen. John B. Sanborn, adjutant general of the state, learning of the condition of the regiment, came on to Washington, and, by persistent efforts, procured an issue of clothing to be made about the first day of August. On August 2d the regiment broke camp and marched for the upper Potomac, halting at Brightwood, after a march of four or five miles, where, on the next day, the men received their first pay, at the rate of eleven dollars a month for privates. Discontent vanished at once. On August 5th we reached Rockville, a pleasant village, with a rather disloyal population. Two days later we reached Seneca Mills, and began picket duty along the Potomac. We left the latter place August 16th, and made permanent camp in a slightly sloping field, about midway between Poolesville and Edwards' Ferry, and rather more than one and one-half miles from each. In honor of Gen. Charles

P. Stone, commanding the division to which we were attached, our camp was named Camp Stone. Here we performed picket duty along the Potomac, for some distance on each side of Edwards' Ferry, and resumed drilling actively. Clothing was issued; pay-day came again; the sutler appeared with a heavy stock of supplies; the men built cook houses and ovens; and, by drawing flour at times, instead of hardtack, and purchasing meal at a neighboring mill, soon very much improved their fare; and, being well fed, well cared for and well exercised, became more efficient and contented than ever before. About eight men from the regiment were, with their own consent, transferred to the gunboat service on the Mississippi, and a few were selected, by reason of special fitness, and transferred to the signal corps. Of these Asa T. Abbott of Company E became an officer in that corps. On October 1st Col. Gorman was promoted brigadier general, and assigned to the command of a brigade, consisting of the Thirty-fourth and Eighty-second New York regiments and First Minnesota, to which the Fifteenth Massachusetts was soon afterward added, and Napoleon J. T. Dana was commissioned colonel of the First Minnesota, and joined the regiment October 12th. Col. Dana graduated from West Point in 1842, and had served in the regular army with credit through the Mexican War, and until the year 1855, when he resigned, having then the rank of captain. After that time he had resided at St. Paul, and was engaged in the business of banking. He was a model officer. Always calm, temperate and gentlemanly in demeanor, and having a fine, soldierly presence, he enforced the strictest discipline, without causing any friction or complaint, or giving rise to any dissatisfaction. His long, daily drills, with packed knapsacks, made the regiment perfect in the execution of all battalion movements, and developed the muscle, so needful in its subsequent service. The men became devotedly attached to him. Many other changes took place in the regiment. Maj. William H. Dike resigned, and Capt. George N. Morgan was promoted major. Capt. Alexander Wilkin was commissioned major of the Second Minnesota Regiment, and First Lieut. Henry C. Coates became captain of Company A. Maj. Wilkin afterward became colonel of the Ninth Minnesota Regiment, and was killed at the battle of Tupelo. Lieut. Minor T. Thomas was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Fourth Minnesota Regiment. Capt. William H. Acker was commissioned captain in the regular army, and First Lieut. Wilson B. Farrell became captain. Capt. Acker was killed at the battle of Shiloh. Capt. Henry R. Putnam was also commissioned captain in the regular army, and First Lieut. De Witt C. Smith was promoted captain of Company D. On the promotion of Capt. Morgan, and resignation of First Lieut. James Hollister, Second Lieut. George Pomeroy became captain of Company E. Capt. Henry C. Lester of Company K was commissioned colonel of the Third Minnesota Regiment, and First Lieut. Gustavus A. Holzborn became captain of Company K. Although Col. Lester was unfortunate, and was dismissed for the surrender of the Third Minnesota at Murfreesboro, he was efficient, and very highly regarded while captain of the First Regiment. First Lieut. George H. Woods was promoted captain and commissary of subsistence, and attained high rank in that department. Among the enlisted men Howard Stansbury, Wesley F. Miller and Javan B. Irvine were commissioned lieutenants in the regular army. Young Miller was the son of our lieutenant colonel, and was afterward killed at the battle of Gettysburg. Up to this time and later, vacancies in company officers were filled by promotions in the same company, and, at first, pursuant to elections by the enlisted men. These elections were soon discontinued as unfavorable to discipline, and promotions from the enlisted men were made on the recommendation of the colonel, and later, after examination of one from each company, by a board of officers, and subsequent promotions, after the first year, were made strictly according to seniority. Just after the battle of Bull Run, upon the report that Dr. Le Boutillier had been killed in that battle, Dr. Daniel W. Hand of St. Paul was commissioned assistant surgeon of the First Regiment, and joined us at once. His great skill, genial character and gentle manners won at once the regard of all, and he soon became brigade surgeon, and received rapid promotion to responsible posts; and Dr. John H. Murphy per-

formed most satisfactorily the duties of surgeon for several months. His never-failing humor and love of fun would work cures in ordinary cases, and he was especially successful in his treatment of the few men who were disposed to shirk details for laborious or unpleasant duties on pretense of sickness. He was usually accurate in his diagnosis of such cases, and would feign to discover very serious illness, and would describe to the man such symptoms as for the time would convince him that his case was alarming, when he would be treated by blistering, or such nauseating medicines that he would pause before applying for sick-leave again. Later, in the fall of 1861, he was commissioned surgeon of the Fourth Minnesota Regiment, and served through the war, with high reputation.

BALL'S BLUFF.

On October 20th Gen. McCall, having advanced near Drainsville, a demonstration in the direction of Leesburg was begun. The First Minnesota and Eighty-second New York were marched to Edwards' Ferry in the afternoon, and, after being displayed on the north bank, Companies E and K of the First Minnesota crossed the Potomac in flatboats, frightening away the enemy's pickets and reserves, and some cavalry; and, after remaining on the Virginia side some time, recrossed near sunset, when the regiments returned to their camps. On October 21st, at half-past one in the morning, the regiment was called up and breakfasted, and, with knapsacks and full equipments, reached Edwards' Ferry at daybreak, and immediately crossed in the flatboats, two companies at a time. In a short time the regiment was in line, with two companies advanced as skirmishers, and the other regiments of the brigade, and some other troops, then crossed, to the number in all of about 3,000 men, sending out a strong picket, and intrenching, to some extent, near the bank, to be ready in case of attack. Gen. E. D. Baker crossed, at about the same time, at Harrison's island, about four miles higher up the river; but instead of intrenching, and waiting till his crossing was complete, and then acting in concert with Gen. Stone, who was in command at the Ferry, on some report that the Confederates were evacuating Leesburg, he pushed forward a part of his troops toward that place, while the rest were still crossing, and, meeting a greatly superior force of the enemy, was quickly defeated and killed, and his troops, being driven back to where the others were crossing, were slaughtered and captured in large numbers, and many drowned while attempting to recross the river. This advance of Baker was without communication with Stone, and, of course, unexpected; and the catastrophe was so sudden that a large part of Baker's own force, then crossing, could not aid him, and he could get no help from Stone, four miles away, and separated from him by the enemy's earthworks, especially as the first notice of Baker's movement, save the firing, which was soon over, was the news of the completed disaster. On Tuesday, October 22d, reinforcements were crossed, and there was some skirmishing on the picket line, in which one man of the First Minnesota was killed and some wounded. On Wednesday, October 23d, Gens. McClellan and Banks arrived, and it was determined that our force should be withdrawn. Gen. Stone placed Gen. Gorman in charge of the crossing, who, as soon as it was dark, launched several canal-boats into the river, and manned them with lumbermen, mainly from Companies B, D and E of the First Minnesota, who, with poles, handled the boats expertly. Gen. Stone attended personally to the withdrawal of the troops, and the writer, who was detailed to act as his messenger or orderly, and carried verbal messages from him, and made reports to him personally during the entire night, can vouch for his constant, watchful, personal supervision of every movement, and his solicitude and care that no munitions, provisions, or material of any kind, should be destroyed or abandoned, and the great skill exhibited in conducting the withdrawal as rapidly as the boats could carry the men, but without chance for disorder or panic. The First Minnesota Regiment, reduced by the detail handling the boats, was selected and placed in position to become the rear guard. All the other troops were new, and such withdrawal in the night, after

knowledge of Baker's disaster, might easily have been mismanaged so as to cause trepidation and disorder. But the movement was effected in perfect quiet and order. Troops nearest the river were first crossed; then others were apprised of the retreat only as they received orders to move to the boats at once and in silence. There was no crowding, and no delays. When nearly all had crossed, the picket was withdrawn, the writer traversing its length in the darkness and timber, and communicating the order to each reserve. As the picket fell back the First Minnesota alone was left, and it was also called in and crossed, as light began to dawn in the east, Gen. Stone being the last man to embark. Not a man nor a pound of material was left behind. But the people of the whole country were shocked by the disaster at Ball's Bluff, and were not inclined to blame Gen. Baker, who had died gallantly fighting, and who was popular as he was brave. Secretary Stanton and the committee on the conduct of the war sought long for a scapegoat for sacrifice to appease the popular wrath, and, after three months, the secretary ordered the arrest of Gen. Stone, and his incarceration in Fort Lafayette, where, deaf to all appeals from Stone to be informed of the cause of the arrest, the secretary held him in rigorous confinement more than six months, and until the passage of an act of Congress limiting the time of such imprisonment unless charges were made, and continued the imprisonment until the very last day of such limitation, and ever after his release declined to give any reason or excuse for the outrage. Stanton's conduct in this matter can only be characterized as tyranny, pure and simple. Some have claimed that McClellan should share with Stanton the responsibility for this outrage; but he could not refuse to cause Stanton's peremptory order to be executed. He took no steps to relieve Gen. Stone from what he must have known was cruel oppression; and his passiveness is hardly to be excused, except on the ground that his own relations with the secretary soon became such that he could hardly risk a new issue with him on behalf of another. From what evidence remains of this discreditable transaction, it seems that Senator Wade, chairman of the committee on the conduct of the war, was an accessory in advising the arrest, that there might be a victim to appease the inconsiderate popular clamor, but the subsequent course of cruelty seems to rest on Stanton alone.

After the battle of Ball's Bluff the regiment returned to its camp, and resumed its picket service and constant drill. A strong effort was made soon after to break up the practice of several parties of selling liquor to the men. Col. Dana, finding our sutler had some supply, destroyed and spilled the whole of it. The sutler of the Thirty-fourth New York, having been caught offending, was drummed out of the brigade by order of Gen. Gorman. Serious consequences to Gorman came near attending one of his well-meant efforts to break up this evil. A couple of negro slaves belonging to a farmer near by had for some time been carrying on the traffic on their own account, and were detected and arrested. The evidence was clear, and their master was sent for. He advised as punishment that they should be whipped by the soldiers to whom they had last sold liquor, and this was done. The soldiers felt themselves punished by being compelled to administer the whipping, which was therefore not very severe, and it stopped this enterprise among the negroes. But a soldier of the regiment, partly from a spirit of mischief, and partly because of some dislike toward Gorman, wrote a highly colored account of the whipping to the *New York Tribune*, which at once denounced Gorman for flogging the slaves. The soldier followed this up by another communication purporting to come from a friend of Gorman, pretending flimsy excuses, but admitting the facts mainly, as at first charged, and kept this up, by managing both sides of a bogus controversy, to the detriment of Gorman's reputation, bringing out repeated editorials, and inflaming the abolitionists against him to such an extent that when Gorman's confirmation as brigadier general came up for action in the senate he was only saved by the most persistent labor of friends, including Gen. Scott, under whom he had served in Mexico.

On Jan. 16, 1862, Brig. Gen. John Sedgwick assumed command of our division, and on February 3d Col. Dana was appointed brigadier general, and

assigned to the command of a brigade in the same division. The officers and men of the First Minnesota Regiment were very loth to part with him, but recognized the propriety and justice of his promotion, and manifested their regard by presenting him with sword, saddle, bridle, etc., as fine as could be purchased. Adj. William B. Leach was promoted captain and assistant adjutant general, and assigned to Gen. Dana's Brigade. Dr. William H. Morton of St. Paul was, about the same time, commissioned surgeon of the First Regiment.

THE VALLEY CAMPAIGN.

On the morning of Feb. 25, 1862, we left Camp Stone, the whole division moving up the Potomac, and bivouacked at evening near the Monocacy river. The next day we crossed that river at Winfield Mills, and marched to Adamstown, whence we were conveyed by rail to Sandy Hook, crossing the Potomac on a pontoon bridge, and quartering for the night in the partially destroyed buildings in which John Brown and his partisans had attempted defense, and examined with curiosity the marks of his struggle still remaining. Harper's Ferry was a strikingly picturesque place. Maryland and Loudon Heights on either side, looking down on the chasm which the waters of the Potomac and Shenandoah, here uniting, had rent through the Blue Ridge. Solid piers of blackened masonry showed where had stood the costly bridges, destroyed by the Confederates; and the ruins of the armory buildings and other structures consumed with them gave an air of utter desolation to the deserted town, in which but few, and those the poorest of the population, remained. During the 28th of February, a large body of troops of all arms was concentrated here, and we changed to more comfortable buildings in the higher part of the town. On March 7th we moved to Charlestown, where, on Sunday, March 9th, the regiment attended worship, conducted by Chaplain Neill, in the Presbyterian church. On March 10th we had the advance, in the march upon Berryville, on a macadamized turnpike, which, wet with falling rain, played havoc with the soles of our army shoes. On approaching Berryville, Companies B and K were advanced as skirmishers, and, heralded by a few shots from a section of artillery, rushed into the town at double-quick, with a company of Van Alen's Cavalry, and put to flight a considerable mounted force of the enemy, and hoisted the stars and stripes on the court house. The First Regiment camped in a grove at the edge of the town, and during the night the printers of the regiment took possession of the office of the *Berryville Conservator*, and in the morning following issued a large edition of *The First Minnesota*, a small paper of four pages, which sold readily, not only in the regiment but in all the surrounding camps. It was filled with a rollicking mixture of humor and patriotism, jibes upon the runaway editor of the *Conservator*, and the fleeing "secesh," and good advice to the inhabitants, which they were unlikely to profit by. On the morning of March 13th the division marched toward Winchester, where a battle with Jackson's force was expected. As we were moving from the camp, Col. Alfred Sully, who had been commissioned upon the promotion of Gen. Dana, rode up and took command of the regiment. Col. Sully was then the senior captain in the regular army, having graduated from West Point in 1841, and served with distinction in the Seminole and Mexican wars, and in various Indian troubles on the frontier, and was in every way a splendid soldier. He manifested from the first perfect reliance on the honor and good conduct of the regiment, and never placed a regimental guard about camp or bivouac. The men appreciated his confidence, and no instance occurred of any abusing the privileges accorded, or of leaving camp without permission. When we came within two miles of Winchester, we were halted with the news that Jackson had fled up the valley, and were marched back to our camp at Berryville. On the day following we returned to Charlestown, and on March 15th we camped on Bolivar Heights, just back of Harper's Ferry. Here we learned of the organization of army corps, and that Sedgwick's Division was the Second Division of the Second Army Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner. We remained here, in a nearly continuous storm of alternate rain and snow, until March 22d, when we crossed the Potomac to Sandy Hook and

took cars for Washington, reaching that place about midnight, and, after some delay, getting coffee and shelter from the storm at the Soldier's Retreat. Camping again near the capitol, we remained until the night of March 26th, when we marched by way of Long Bridge into Virginia, and were then conveyed by cars to Alexandria, where, through some blunder, we were left standing on the street, in a drenching rain, until morning, and then were taken to the ground on which we had camped before Bull Run. The men, wet and shivering, quickly resurrected the barrel of sutler's whisky, which they had buried the year before, and its contents, fairly distributed, were probably beneficial in counteracting the effects of the exposure.

THE PENINSULA.

On the evening of March 29th the regiment embarked on the small steamers Golden Gate and Jenny Lind, with transports in tow, and the next morning moved down the Potomac, past Fort Washington, Mount Vernon, and deserted rebel works, anchoring at evening near the entrance into Chesapeake bay. The next day we passed through that bay, filled with vessels of all kinds, including several war steamers, and on the morning of April 1st paused for some hours at Fortress Monroe, where the object of greatest interest, lying close by us, was the little Monitor, which had so recently met and overcome the formidable Merrimac. It lay quietly among a crowd of vessels,—so small and unlike anything ever before imagined as a water-craft, and yet so powerful and impregnable. We could not study it enough. Moving forward, we debarked at the ruins of Hampton, camping in a low, wet field, without wood or good water. Some of the men found oysters here, by stripping and wading in the rather cold water, discovering them with their bare feet. On April 5th, at 1 o'clock A. M., we broke camp, and marched that day to Big Bethel. The weather had suddenly changed to sweltering heat, and overcoats, dress coats and extra blankets were thrown away on the march, to lighten the knapsacks. On the route, Gen. McClellan rode past us with his staff and cavalry escort. When passing Col. Sully, with the formal salute came the familiar greeting of old comrades: "How are you, Alf?" "How do you do, George?" McClellan appeared strong, well-knit, a splendid horseman, and the picture of ruddy health. His well-fitting uniform was perfectly neat and entirely plain—much plainer than the uniforms of his staff. He was already popular with the army, and heartily cheered as he passed along. The march was resumed April 6th, at 5 o'clock A. M., with cannonading and skirmishing in front, and was varied by long halts and occasional movements at double-quick, giving the impression that an engagement was likely to occur at any moment; but the enemy retired sullenly, and we came within a couple of miles of the Confederate works in front of Yorktown. Our bivouac, which we occupied for several days, was in mud; it rained all the time, and we were employed building corduroy roads. From the constant discomfort, the boys named the place Camp Misery. Early in the morning of April 11th a balloon that ascended to the right of us, near the York river, parted its lines, and for a little while was an object of exciting interest, as it sailed over the Confederate works; but a fortunate current brought it backward, and the aeronaut landed it in our division camp—Gen. Fitz John Porter being one of its passengers. The same morning we were moved from Camp Misery to within about a mile of the enemy's line, the entire camp of the army taking the name of Camp Winfield Scott. Shelter tents, which the men called "dog tents," were issued, and being placed in a wood, and on higher ground, we were much more comfortable than before. We spent the month in constant and hard duty, either on picket or building fortifications or corduroy roads, and aroused nearly every night by musketry on the picket lines, and marched to threatened points; and were most of the time wet to the skin with the continued rains.

YORKTOWN.

On the morning of May 4th, before daylight, the regiment went on picket as usual, but was soon ordered back to camp for tents and knapsacks, on a report

that the enemy was leaving. Dana's Brigade, on our right, was first in the enemy's works, and we entered next. The Confederate evacuation must have been sudden, as considerable provisions and camp equipage were left, and the men's breakfasts were still cooking over the fires; not very tempting messes generally, but our men secured a supply of frying pans and bake kettles. A plantation smoke house near by, and well filled, gave many of us some store of very nice ham and bacon. We remained in the enemy's works until the next morning, when a march of three miles to the right, in deep mud and pouring rain, brought us to Yorktown. The fortifications here were very strong, and could not have been forced without great sacrifice of life. Several casualties in other regiments happened through the day from torpedoes, made from percussion shells, buried in the ground. The rain continued to pour, and the mud was apparently bottomless. Heavy firing was heard at different times during the day, in the direction of Williamsburg, and troops were moving, as fast as the terrible condition of the roads would permit, in the same direction. About dark our brigade started, and after floundering in the darkness, rain and mud for about three hours, constantly impeded by troops, wagons and artillery ahead, so that little progress was made, we were faced about and marched back to Yorktown. On the afternoon of May 7th we embarked on the steamer Long Branch, and the next morning, with Franklin's command, steamed up the York river, landing in boats at West Point, under fire from some batteries, which were soon silenced by our gunboats. There was skirmishing between the infantry until about 5 P. M., when the enemy retired. We remained here during the next day, troops and artillery being landed, and on May 9th we moved up the Pamunky four miles to Eltham. Here we stayed till May 15th, when we moved in the mud and continuing rain eight miles, camping in a pine grove near New Kent Court House. On May 18th we advanced four miles, to the residence of Dr. May, a surgeon on Gen. Lee's staff. On May 21st we marched eight miles, passing White House and the church where Washington was married. On May 23d we marched four or five miles, and encamped near the Chickahominy; and on May 27th the regiment was ordered to that river to build a bridge. It was built of logs, cut near the banks by the men, and was completed before sunset, excepting a part of the corduroy approach on the north side, which was constructed by another regiment on the following day. As grapevines, which grew plentifully on the banks, were used instead of withes about its construction, it was called by some the "Grapevine Bridge." During that day there was considerable heavy firing on our right, where Porter was advancing, and the next morning our regiment marched, with three days' rations, to reinforce Porter, near Hanover Court House. We returned on May 29th, Porter having accomplished his design of destroying some railroad bridges. While here, we witnessed the execution of the sentence of a court martial upon a captain of the Thirty-fourth New York, for insubordination and mutinous conduct. The brigade was formed, and after the reading of the sentence, his buttons were cut off and his sword broken; the remainder of the sentence being that he be dismissed the service.

About this time we were informed of the fact that Gen. H. S. Sanford, United States minister resident at Brussels, had, through the governor of our state, presented to the First Minnesota Regiment a small battery, consisting of three steel rifled cannon, of six-pound caliber, with suitable ammunition. On the breech of each of the guns was inscribed: "To the First Minnesota Regiment Volunteers. Tribute to Patriotism and Valor. Brussels, 1861."

In his letter to Gov. Ramsey, Gen. Sanford expressed, in warm terms, his admiration for the efficiency, discipline and conspicuous valor of the regiment, which had prompted him to place in its hands these guns, which he had caused to be made for the defense of the Union.

The very flattering terms in which this munificent gift was conveyed caused much gratification, and the survivors of the regiment still take pride in asserting their ownership and control over the Sanford Battery.

FAIR OAKS.

On Saturday, May 31st, about 1 P. M., we were suddenly aroused by very heavy firing of artillery and musketry, indicating a hard fought battle on the south side of the Chickahominy, which was held by the corps of Heintzelman and Keyes. The river had become greatly swollen from heavy rains, and the only passable bridge in our vicinity was the grapevine bridge, which we had built four days before; and even that seemed precarious, as the water had reached the log covering, and much of the corduroy approach was in a floating condition. Sedgwick's Division was under arms at once, and Gorman marched his brigade to the river; but orders to cross did not come until about half-past two, when Gorman crossed promptly, with the First Minnesota in the lead, and hurried to the nearest sound of the conflict,—through mud knee-deep part of the way. The condition of the air or direction of the wind made the sound of musketry seem nearer than it was in fact; but with the rapid stride taken by the regiment we soon encountered the fleeing stragglers and cowards, who reported utter and irretrievable defeat. Paying no attention to these, about three miles from our crossing we reached Couch's Brigade, as it was taking up a new position in rear of Fair Oaks. Here I quote from Gen. Walker's "Second Corps:"

The moment Couch saw the advance of Sumner's column, he begins the deployment of his own troops, while one of his staff officers, galloping to the head of Sedgwick's Division, detaches the First Minnesota, and leads it right to the Courtney House, where Sully has been ordered to take position; and not a moment too soon, for as the young officer is giving that grim veteran of the regular army some advice as to the disposition of his force, which is received with outward courtesy, and probably with inward amusement, a crowded column in gray bulges out of the woods close in front. Have you ever noticed the instinctive recoil which always attends the first emerging from the shade of the forest into the broad glare of day? So this column, the advance of G. W. Smith, for the instant recoiled, and, as its leading officers perceived Sully's men in front, it fell back into the woods to form under cover for the coming assault.

The rest of our brigade was formed on the left of Couch, and our deployment on his right was just in time, for the disposition was hardly complete when a heavy attack came. We were in a field of wheat, and behind a rail fence. The attacking force did not cover our front, reaching about to our left; so that we got little of its fire, but poured an effective cross-fire diagonally into its left flank. Our loss was but two men killed and two wounded, and we took a large number of prisoners, including a colonel, a lieutenant colonel and two company officers. The colonel, named Long, of a North Carolina regiment, had been a lieutenant in Sully's Company in the regular army. Our presence in the field was clearly unexpected by the enemy, who had hoped for easy victory, and fought with great vigor and tenacity. The Eighty-second and Thirty-fourth New York regiments of our brigade, now in battle for the first time, fought like veterans, and by a resolute and successful bayonet charge, saved Rickett's Battery, when in great danger from a sudden advance of the enemy, and repelled that advance, after which the enemy drew back. The victory on our part of the field was complete and decisive that night. The Confederates were driven at all points, and with very heavy loss, and did not attack us on the next day, although in the forenoon of that day there was heavy fighting to the left, and especially just to our left, about ten o'clock, when the Irish Brigade of Richardson's Division of our corps was put in the front line, and drove the enemy from its position in their front. On that day the other regiments of our brigade, separated from us in the hurried dispositions made on first reaching the field, were brought to our side, and the spontaneous cheers with which they were greeted by our men, for their good conduct, did much to perfect that good feeling and *esprit du corps* which ever after existed in that brigade. Sully, Dana and Gorman won high commendations for their conduct in this battle, and McClellan paused, on Sunday, a few moments in front of the regiment, greeting the men with words of praise and confidence. The continual rains had broken down the bridges, and made the roads so impassable that neither artillery nor trains, nor even rations, could be brought up, except as the latter was carried by details.

McClellan could not, therefore, follow up further any advantage gained over the enemy, as any further advance would bring us, without our artillery, against the enemy's fortifications, our position being within five miles of Richmond. It was some days before troops were got over in sufficient number to extend our right backward to the Chickahominy. During the rest of June, until the movements and battles resulting in the change of base, the regiment was kept on constant and severe duty, on picket and building corduroy roads, and felling the forest in front of our lines. Our pickets were attacked and shelled nearly every day, and scarcely a night passed that we were not in line once or oftener from some alarm, and we were required to keep our arms on, sleeping or waking, in readiness to fall into line at a moment's notice. On June 3d we were joined by the Second Company of Minnesota Sharpshooters, Capt. Wm. F. Russell, which had arrived June 1st, taking part in the battle near its close, and having one wounded. It was attached to the First Regiment, and borne on its rolls and reports as Company L, though never in fact consolidated with the regiment. The weather through June was hot, and heavy rains frequent. The only water for drinking was surface water, as the ground was low, and malarial diseases and diarrhea were very prevalent. On June 8th the Spanish general, Prim, with a gorgeous staff, accompanied by the French princes on McClellan's staff, passed along the line of our regiment, and were received with "presented arms." Gen. Prim was on his way home from Mexico, and came to see our army in the field. On this day he had come with the French princes from McClellan's headquarters to visit Gen. Sumner, who, with Sedgwick and other generals, and our colonel, Sully, occupied the Courtney or Adams House, just in rear of our line. The fact that Sully spoke both French and Spanish fluently did much to make the visit easy and pleasant to the guests, and the French princes said so many complimentary things about Sully's regiment that Gen. Prim expressed an anxious desire to see it. He was a man of medium size, large head, and eyes that observed everything, in the prime of manhood, and dressed plainly compared with his staff. June 18th was the only quiet day and night, and Sergt. Matt Marvin of Company K, one of the best and most efficient of soldiers, notes in his diary that he slept twenty-four hours, which indicates the worn and fatigued condition of the regiment. Still, the false and dangerous position astride the Chickahominy was held, on the promises from Washington that we were to be joined at once by McDowell's army of 35,000 men, then at Fredericksburg.

SEVEN DAYS' BATTLES.

It is needless to tell here how Lee and his great lieutenant, Jackson, aroused the fears of the authorities at Washington by the rapid raid of the latter into the Shenandoah Valley, scattering the poorly commanded federal armies in that region, and diverting McDowell's army into that section; or with what skill and address he suddenly left 60,000 Union troops there, pretending to look for, and evidently fearing to meet him, and with no knowledge of his whereabouts, while he rapidly returned to the north of Richmond, and, in connection with the corps of D. H. Hill, hurled an overwhelming force upon the corps of Fitz John Porter, on the left bank of the Chickahominy, near Mechanicsville, on June 26, 1862. Nor shall I attempt to describe the stubborn resistance and terrible fighting of Porter's corps, with reinforcements sent from the right bank, during that and the two following days. Our extended lines south of the river were every day threatened and subjected to heavy artillery fire, especially at the angle occupied by the First Minnesota, where previous attacks had caused us to build a strong breastwork, with traverses to protect us from enfilading artillery. Night and day we were in readiness for conflict. On the afternoon of June 28th we were ordered to pack up everything but shelter tents, and at nightfall these were struck, and we lay on the ground without covering. The trains had been going to the south all day, and at dark the sick and disabled were also sent off, and at early daylight, in the morning of June 29th, leaving our pickets out on the picket line, we marched away in the rear of the army.

The roads were blocked with masses of moving troops, impeded further along by trains and artillery, and in the dense mist of the morning very slow progress was made. We had advanced but about three miles when, at nine o'clock in the morning, our picket was forced back, and followed by the enemy, under the active and alert Magruder. This force attacked us at once, as we formed near the peach orchard on Allen's farm. The fighting was sharp for a brief time, though the attack mainly fell on troops just to the right of our regiment, and but little of the enemy's fire, save from artillery, reached us. After several repulses of persistently renewed attacks the enemy fell back, and our army proceeded on its way.

Moving on, we reached Savage Station about 1 o'clock P. M., and were massed with a considerable body of the Second Corps near the road leading across White Oak swamp. The rest of the army had passed on, and a large amount of material at the railroad bridge was being destroyed. When the bridge, with engines and trains upon it, was blown up, an immense body of dense smoke arose, assuming perfectly symmetrical, and continually changing forms and colors, beautiful and grand to the view, in whatever form it took, like the changes in a kaleidoscope, and observed by all for several minutes before it was dissipated. About four o'clock the Confederates ran down the railroad a heavy gun mounted on a flat-car, and protected by railroad iron, and opened fire on our troops. This was followed closely by infantry and other artillery. The First Minnesota and Gen. Burns' Brigade of our division were ordered to the point of attack, and soon drove off the enemy. But Confederate infantry at once appeared on another road further to the left, and we were sent to that point, being joined by the other regiments of our brigade, the First Minnesota here forming the extreme left of the line, and resisting the heaviest brunt of the attack, which was made with artillery at canister range, and with infantry extending beyond our left flank, which was in great danger of being turned. The fighting here was most persistent and severe, and as we got the enemy's fire diagonally from its extended right, as well as from the front, our loss was considerable. We held the position, however, without yielding an inch, and about sunset the Vermont Brigade, which had been recalled from its route to White Oak swamp, came in on our left, and, joining in a last counter attack, the enemy was driven back. The First Minnesota lost forty-eight killed and wounded in this battle. Gathering our wounded into the field hospital, as there were no facilities for removing them, they were left, with a sufficient number of attendants, after their wounds had been dressed, to the care of the enemy, and we pushed on after night, still in rear of the army, across White Oak swamp, bivouacking near morning for a brief time soon after crossing the bridge.

Early in the morning of June 30th the regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Miller (Sully, by reason of Gorman's illness, being in command of the brigade), marched about two miles, when it was countermarched back to the bridge to aid the corps of Gen. Franklin in holding that point against the assaults of Jackson, which began furiously with artillery about ten o'clock. The natural obstacles of swamp and stream gave Jackson little chance to use his infantry, but the artillery contest, with occasional infantry fighting, lasted the entire day, which was one of stifling heat. Heavy infantry firing ahead of us apprised us of the sanguinary battle at Glendale, where the corps of Longstreet and A. P. Hill, having passed around the swamp, were endeavoring to force the flank of our line of march, and cut off that part of the army still in the rear holding Jackson at bay, as well as the immense wagon trains, which, crossing White Oak swamp the night before, now filled the roads behind our forces at Glendale. Soon after noon we were sent to another crossing of the stream, which Jackson endeavored to force.

Late in the afternoon we were hurriedly sent to Glendale, moving for most of the distance at double-quick. We were at first placed in support of troops then hotly engaged, throwing ourselves on the ground to recover breath and avoid needless exposure to the storm of bullets passing over us. It was the heaviest attack made by the Confederates, and Gen. Sumner personally ordered

us into the front line to relieve a regiment which was hard pressed, saying: "Boys, I shall not see many of you again, but I know you will hold that line." The men rose with a cheer, and Dana, whose brigade was engaged near by, said: "I will place my old regiment," and led us to our position in the line. But the brunt of the battle had then passed, and although firing was kept up between our line at the edge of a wood and the rebel line within the wood, no further serious attack was made by the rebels, and darkness soon substantially closed the conflict. Several of our men were wounded here, among them Capt. William Colvill, who, after dark, was desperately wounded by a shot in the left breast. But, with that imperturbability for which he was distinguished, he gave no sign of being hurt, and turned over his command to his lieutenant, as if for a few minutes' absence, and no one knew that he was hurt until the next morning, when he was heard from as having walked to the field hospital at Malvern Hill. We held the line of battle until near morning, when all the trains, as well as Franklin's Corps, having passed our position, we followed unmolested, and after daylight on July 1st reached Malvern Hill.

When we arrived there we found the whole army being posted in position for battle, some thirty or forty rods in front of the crest of the hill, on which the heavy siege artillery was placed. It was a good battlefield, having about half or three-fourths of a mile of gently sloping cleared ground in our front. Our position at first was near the centre of our line, where, about eight o'clock, the enemy opened on us a heavy artillery fire, slightly wounding several of our men with pieces of shell, but none severely. Our position was changed slightly several times, and toward noon we were moved to the rear and marched considerably to the right, off the elevated plateau, and stationed in an oat-field, on lower ground, and well to the right of the line of battle. There we remained without attack during the entire day, listening to the sound of the terrific conflict on the left, and expecting an attack at any moment. At times the volume of musketry and roar of artillery exceeded anything we had before listened to, and with the novel, unearthly shrieking of the immense shells thrown from gunboats passed the wildest conceptions of the terrible in battle. Gen. McClellan came along our line in the afternoon, infusing that enthusiasm which his presence always brought on a battlefield. The conflict on the left continued through the entire day, and for some time after dark. Toward morning we were withdrawn, and again ascending Malvern Hill, found it substantially deserted by our troops, and we passed after them by a road down the steep bluff to the low ground along the James river, and in a drenching rain, through mud which the trains and artillery had made bottomless, and along which we wallowed, rather than marched, about seven miles to Harrison's Landing.

HARRISON'S LANDING.

Morning on July 2d was dawning as we descended the bluff at Malvern Hill, and it was about noon when we reached Harrison's, and were massed for camp in a field of finely ripened wheat, of large extent, on the rich bottom near the river. A finer crop never gladdened the eye of a husbandman than this before we entered it. But with the mass of men who covered it, and the rain still pouring, within an hour there was not a sign of wheat—merely a field of black mud, upon which the soldiers set up their dog tents, and supplied them with bedding from large stack yards, where from some cause, the crops of previous years still stood unthreshed. In a few days we were moved further from the river, camping on drier ground, near a small rivulet, and were kept busy during the month with fatigue and picket duties. On July 9th President Lincoln, with Gens. McClellan, Sumner, Sedgwick and others, passed along our lines, and, on the next day, our chaplain, Rev. E. D. Neill, took final leave of the regiment to enter on duty as hospital chaplain in Philadelphia. He was, and is, a most polished and agreeable gentleman, of unusual scholarly attainments, and indefatigable in his interest for the men, and in his efforts to secure for them every comfort that could be obtained. It is needless to say that he was then, and still is, held in highest regard and esteem by all. He became one of President Lin-

coln's private secretaries, and continued in the same place under President Johnson, and was appointed by President Grant United States consul to Dublin. Since his return to Minnesota he has resumed clerical and literary work, and uniting the characteristics of an educator, a man of letters and devoted christian clergyman with that of a most genial, polished gentleman, wit and humorist, he is a most delightful companion, and his name is a household word throughout the state, where he has resided and labored since its earliest settlement, now nearly half a century. On July 22d the corps was reviewed by Gen. McClellan, and in Gen. Sumner's orders the next day the First Minnesota and Nineteenth Massachusetts were complimented as the two model regiments. On August 4th our division and some other infantry, with cavalry and artillery, moved by a circuitous route to the rear of Malvern Hill, and advanced to that field the next day over the same road as when coming from Glendale. The rebels, after brief resistance, were driven from the field, and we bivouacked on that part of the battlefield where the severest fighting between Porter's and Magruder's forces had taken place. The pits where the dead had been buried in cords had sunk, and bones were protruding. We now hoped that this movement was the beginning of a new advance along the James upon Richmond.

RECALL FROM THE PENINSULA.

But Stanton and Halleck had conceived and started the movement under Pope, and the Army of the Potomac was peremptorily recalled from the peninsula. We were therefore ordered back to Harrison's Landing, whence the sick were at once sent to the general hospital at Newport News, which was in charge of our former surgeon, Dr. D. W. Hand, who had been succeeded by Dr. John B. Le Blond as assistant surgeon of the regiment. The surplus material was being shipped to Alexandria. On August 16th the regiment moved, passing Charles City Court House, Williamsburg, Yorktown and Big Bethel, and reaching Newport News on the 22d, and on the 25th embarked on the steamer Mississippi, and reached Alexandria on the morning of the 28th, and marched out about three miles toward Fairfax Court House, where they heard the first news of disaster to Pope's army. Here the indecision and incapacity of Halleck was strikingly displayed. Instead of sending Sumner's and Franklin's corps at once to the front, they were kept near Washington, and on the 29th we were marched back through Alexandria to the aqueduct, and then to Chain Bridge. On the 30th we were marched forward again, passing a suburb of Alexandria, to a place about six miles east of Fairfax Court House. On the next day we marched to Centreville. On September 1st Pope's army was retreating toward the Potomac, and the Second Corps was placed in the rear, our regiment becoming the rear guard on the road leading to Vienna, following the army after dark, through deep mud, and reaching a position near Chantilly at dawn, where we learned that Jackson had struck the flank of the retreating army the evening before, and that the gallant Phil. Kearney and Gen. Isaac I. Stevens were killed in resisting the attack. Here we halted for the day, seeing the army move off, exhausted and dispirited, and with them were sent such of our men as seemed unfit for duty, reducing the regiment to less than three hundred men. Still, with two pieces of Battery A, First Rhode Island Artillery, we formed the rear guard on that road, and were carefully scanned during the afternoon by the enemy's videttes, who increased to large numbers before night, and for some time kept up a continuous fire upon us at long range. Near sunset our pickets were driven in, and as all the rest of the army had been gone a considerable time, our regiment retired some distance to the cover of a wood, followed by a strong line of skirmishers. Suddenly a heavy body of cavalry formed line near us, and a full battery came into position near enough to sweep our line with grape and canister. Col. Sully ordered our two pieces to retreat to Flint Hill, more than half a mile to the rear, and take position there in the road; and, after holding back the enemy long enough for this to be accomplished, he ordered the regiment to break ranks and run for the guns, and form on them as the centre. In the darkness which had come on, this was done with celerity and in silence.

The two guns stood in the middle of the road near the top of the hill, and the wings of the regiment were, on either side, thrown forward, forming the letter V, so as to partly envelop the approaching foe. Silently we waited, but not long, for the rebel cavalry and artillery, finding the road clear, hurried on in pursuit, not discovering us until the advance was nearly at the muzzles of our two guns. Sully's challenge, "Who comes there?" and the surprised response, "Who the devil are you?" and a pistol-shot from the rebel leader directed at Sully, brought a volley of canister from the two pieces and musketry from the First Minnesota, which must have done fearful execution, judging from the cries, groans, curses and commands, as those who were able dashed madly to the rear, hastened by a second volley from the guns and the regiment, and during that night they troubled us no more. We had five men seriously wounded, among them Lieut. Charles Zierenberg, a brave and competent officer, who died in a day or two. Without looking after the condition of the enemy's wounded the regiment resumed its march, being a long distance in rear of any other troops. Approaching Vienna we met the Nineteenth Massachusetts, which had heard the firing and was hastening back to our assistance. Having passed that village we heard from the front a rush of cavalry and rapid firing, as a squadron of horse dashed through the Nineteenth Massachusetts, which sprang to the sides of the road, giving and receiving shots. Our regiment did the same thing, suffering also from shots sent by the Massachusetts men after the cavalry. Here we had two men killed and seven more wounded. The affair was caused by a body of New York cavalry mistaking us in the night for Confederates and charging past us. Col. Sully with difficulty got transportation for all our wounded, and we pursued our way to the bivouac of the army near Chain Bridge. The campaign planned and managed by Stanton and Halleck had ended in disgraceful and utter defeat. The man whom they had put in command, or, as Gen. Walker, in his "Second Corps," says:

The braggart who had begun his campaign with insolent reflections, in general orders, upon the Army of the Potomac and its commander, and with silly bluster about his policy being attack and not defense; about discarding "such ideas" as lines of retreat and bases of supply; about looking before and not behind; about studying the possible lines of retreat of his enemy, and leaving his own to take care of themselves, had been kicked, cuffed, hustled and knocked down and trodden upon as rarely happens in the history of war. His communications had been cut; his headquarters pillaged; a corps had marched into his rear, and had encamped at its ease upon the railroad by which he received his supplies; he had been beaten or foiled in every attempt to bag those defiant intruders; and in the end he was glad to find a refuge in the intrenchments of Washington, whence he had sallied forth six weeks before breathing out threatenings and slaughter.

THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN.

On September 2d the panic in Washington was so great that, notwithstanding the enmity of Stanton and Halleck toward McClellan, the latter was placed in command of the fortifications of Washington, and of all the troops for the defense of the capital. He at once rode to the front, where his presence brought enthusiasm and restored confidence. On September 3d McClellan moved the Second Corps and other troops to Tenallytown, on the Maryland side, in anticipation of Lee's crossing above. On conferring with Halleck respecting active operations, he was told by the latter that his command only covered the immediate defenses of Washington, and that the commander for an active army had not yet been decided on. After Lee's movement became apparent McClellan urged upon Halleck the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, and the union of its garrison of 12,000 men with his army. The advice was treated with contempt, and this force, which was not subject to McClellan's orders, was left to be hemmed in and forced to capitulate in a few days. Without orders, with his authority to command away from Washington denied, and, therefore, "with a halter about his neck" in case of disaster, McClellan moved his army to Frederick City to oppose Lee. Reaching this place September 13th, he received the following telegram from Halleck: "Until you know more of the enemy's force south of the Potomac you are wrong in thus uncovering the capital. I am of the opinion that the enemy will send a small column toward Pennsylvania to draw your

forces in that direction, then suddenly move on Washington with the forces south of the Potomac and those he may cross over." And on the 14th, the day of the battle at South Mountain, Halleck again telegraphed: "Scouts report a large force still on the Virginia side of the Potomac. If so, I fear you are exposing your left and rear." Even on the 16th, when we had the rebel force in our front on the Antietam, the same chronic fear for the safety of Washington was telegraphed by Halleck. Yet, after Antietam, no one was more ready than Halleck to blame McClellan for the tardiness of his movements, the rapidity of which, before that battle, had so much alarmed him. Better informed than Halleck, and disregarding the fright of the latter, McClellan moved from Frederick to South Mountain on the night of the 13th and morning of the 14th of September. The battle at the latter place occurred in the afternoon of that day, and the First Minnesota, being well to the rear, after a march of seventeen miles, reached the battlefield after sunset, and was at once pushed to the front up the mountain side. But, except desultory firing in the increasing darkness, the battle had ceased; and, after holding the line through the night, we found, in the morning, that the enemy had gone, and we crossed the mountain, passing through Boonsborough, and bivouacking near Shepardstown. In the early morning of the 16th we marched through Keedysville, and halted on high ground overlooking the Antietam. There was considerable skirmishing and artillery firing during the day, ascertaining the enemy's position, while our army was coming up and being placed in readiness. Here our brave Lieut. Col. Stephen Miller left us, on receipt of his commission as colonel of the Seventh Minnesota Regiment. Without military training previous to the organization of our regiment, his bravery was conspicuous on every battlefield, and endeared him to the men, who parted with him with sincere regret. As modest as brave, he had, on the promotions of Gorman and Dana, recommended the appointment of trained officers to the colonelcy, to which he would otherwise have been promoted. His subsequent honorable career as colonel of the Seventh Minnesota and as governor of Minnesota need not be referred to at length. He always showed the warmest regard for every man of the Old First. He became brigadier general Oct. 26, 1863, was elected governor in November, 1863, and died Aug. 19, 1881, aged sixty-five years.

ANTIETAM.

On the morning of Sept. 17, 1862, we were aroused at 2 A. M., and got coffee and a full supply of ammunition. At 7 A. M. our corps moved about two miles in a northeasterly direction, crossing the creek, where Sedgwick's Division formed in three lines by brigade, Gorman's Brigade being the front line, and the First Minnesota the right of that line, and of the army. In this order we advanced about three-fourths of a mile, crossing, under a heavy artillery fire, a battlefield where dead and wounded of both sides lay in great numbers. Reaching a wood occupied by the Confederates, we drove them rapidly through it, and into a cornfield beyond, where, apparently strongly reinforced, they advanced in turn, and the musketry fire here was very heavy and long sustained, our men firing about fifty rounds, and the enemy's artillery using grape and canister. Although our loss here was heavy, it is a curious fact that the brigade which formed the second line, seventy-five paces in our rear, and did not fire a shot, sustained a heavier loss than our brigade in the front line. By some error, the left of our brigade failed to connect with the right of Richardson's Division, leaving a considerable space unoccupied, through which, after awhile, a strong force of Confederates poured, turning the left flank of the Thirty-fourth New York, and forcing it to retire. This uncovered in turn the Eighty-second New York and Fifteenth Massachusetts, and as they retired the First Minnesota was left without support on either flank. Still, it held its place until peremptory orders to retire came. The movement was executed in good order, the regiment pausing frequently, and turning to deliver its volleys upon the enemy, who followed cautiously. It halted behind a stone wall, after going back thirty or forty rods, and held the ground until the corps was relieved by that of Franklin. It was

much the most sanguinary contest in the battle, as is shown by the great losses of the Second Corps. Gen. Richardson, commanding the First Division, was killed, and Gen. Sedgwick, commanding our division, was severely wounded. The loss of the regiment was one hundred and forty-seven. Among the killed was Capt. Gustavus A. Holzborn of Company K, a gallant and meritorious officer. The regiment received high praise for its steadiness and good conduct in this hard-fought battle. We remained on the battlefield, engaged in burying the dead, and in picket duty and reconnaissances, for four days after the battle, being visited and favored with an address by Bishop H. B. Whipple of our state, on September 21st. At daylight, September 22d, we marched for Harper's Ferry, fording the Potomac at that place, and encamping on Bolivar Heights. Without opportunity for washing since leaving Harrison's Landing, a general bath in the Shenandoah and the boiling and washing of our ragged clothing was a grateful task. The men were in need of clothing, and in great need of shoes, and it seemed to be quite impossible to get anything of the kind from Washington. Here quite a number of men of our regiment, as well as of other infantry regiments, enlisted, for the balance of their term of service, in the regular cavalry, under an order permitting such change of service, and many of the sick, wounded and prisoners from the Peninsular campaign returned to us. On the 26th of September, 1862, Col. Alfred Sully was promoted brigadier general, and assigned to the command of our brigade soon after, in the place of Gen. Gorman, who was transferred to an important command in the West. Lieut. Col. George N. Morgan was promoted colonel, Maj. William Colvill, lieutenant colonel, and Captain Charles P. Adams, major. Greatly attached as the men were to Gen. Sully, and glad that, with his well-deserved promotion they were still to remain under his care and command, they parted with Gen. Gorman with most sincere regret. Gorman was a man of marked characteristics, and of an eventful and distinguished career. Born in Kentucky, of Irish ancestry, he had just begun the practice of law at Bloomington, Ind., when, at the outbreak of the Mexican War, he enlisted in the Third Indiana Regiment, and was commissioned its major. Serving with credit in Gen. Taylor's campaign, he was the next year unanimously chosen colonel of the Fourth Indiana Regiment, and served with distinction under Scott, in his campaign ending with the capture of the City of Mexico. Returning to Indiana, he was twice elected to Congress, and in 1853 was appointed governor of the Territory of Minnesota by President Pierce, holding that office four years, and ever after residing at St. Paul. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1857, and in public office, as well as in the practice of his profession, he acquired a reputation for sterling, unbending integrity, and of being one of the most effective orators in the country. His voice was a marvel of flexibility and power. A pronounced Union man, at the outbreak of the Civil War he tendered his services, and was commissioned colonel of the First Minnesota Regiment, and was indefatigable in drilling and preparing it for service. Brave in action, and, at times, rough in manner and eloquent in vituperation, his nature was kind as a woman's, and he could not use severity. He always manifested the utmost pride in, and love for, his regiment, and solicitude for its honor and reputation, and by his bearing, his precepts, and his generous commendations of the conduct of the regiment, built up and fostered that regimental pride—that *esprit du corps*—which made cowardice or misconduct impossible. Perhaps the regiment never would have become all that it was but for the influence of Gorman, which remained after he left it, and to the end, and was seen in its charge at Gettysburg, as in its unyielding attitude in earlier battles. The mutual regard existing between him and the regiment continued after the war, and he was always present, and honored, at its annual reunions until his death.

On October 16th we formed part of a body of troops, under command of Gen. Hancock, in a reconnaissance to Charlestown, where we found a heavy force of cavalry and artillery, which made a resolute resistance, and shelled us furiously as we advanced toward the town, but retired, before our infantry, about four miles beyond that place. Night and heavy rain coming on, we started to

return in intense darkness, in which our guides lost their way, and the most of the night was spent in comfortless wandering, not reaching Charlestown until near day. That day we returned to Bolivar. About this time we were joined by the Nineteenth Maine, a splendid, new regiment, which continued in our brigade during the remainder of our service, and behaved like steady veterans from the beginning.

LOUDON VALLEY—M'CLELLAN REMOVED.

On October 30th the army crossed the Shenandoah, and moved up Loudon Valley at the base of the Blue Ridge. The first day was extremely hot, and the Nineteenth Maine, unused to marching with the heavy loads carried by soldiers, and having knapsacks stuffed with everything, provided by the thoughtful care of friends and relatives on leaving home, found their burdens too heavy, and, in general, lightened by throwing away their new overcoats, strapped on top, and most readily removed. As our regiment marched next behind, with light knapsacks, and were well seasoned to fatigue, the men picked up the overcoats, and before night were fully supplied, ready for the cold weather, which set in within a week afterward. In passing through this valley our advance skirmished nearly every day with the Confederate cavalry, which retired, sometimes passing through the gaps in the Blue Ridge, into the Shenandoah Valley. Our regiment engaged in these skirmishes near Snicker's and Ashby's gaps, and elsewhere. This was a beautiful and fertile country, divided into thrifty farms, and producing much fruit. It was dotted with pleasant villages, and had never been overrun by a hostile force, and fence rails were plenty for bivouac fires. The people were all disloyal; not averse to selling their produce at good prices, but preferred Confederate money, and therefore got a good supply of counterfeit Confederate notes, with which an enterprising Philadelphia concern had just supplied our army. The stringent orders against foraging were not always effectual in the presence of the great numbers of fat sheep, pigs and young cattle, where there was opportunity to run them down in hidden nooks, the necessary secrecy preventing any shooting of them. One of our men, an incorrigible forager, at the close of a day's march, with the assistance of two or three comrades, captured a fat sheep in the edge of a wood, and, while dressing it, a few men from a Maine regiment came up, and stood looking on and conversing. Glancing through the brush from his kneeling position he discovered a squad of the provost guard almost upon them, and speaking to his comrades, he said, quietly: "Boys, that other sheep we got is enough for us; let us give this one to these Maine boys." His comrades knew nothing of any other sheep, but, satisfied that he had some sufficient reason for his sudden generosity, assented, and followed him quickly into the wood, as the Maine men, just beginning to cut up the carcass, were pounced upon by the guard and marched off. Later in the day, passing division headquarters, he saw these men tied up to cross-bars, and quietly asked how they relished the mutton. On November 7th the order removing Gen. McClellan was received at Rectorstown, and some rumors of that event reached the men on the following day. On November 9th we halted near Warrenton, and the rumor was confirmed. Officers and men were stunned and exasperated almost to the point of mutiny, but this feeling was repressed by the bearing and counsels of McClellan himself. Burnside was personally liked and respected, and the more that it was known that he was a warm friend of McClellan. But his ability for leadership was doubted, and the army felt hopeless, under the conviction that, whoever was nominally put in command, Stanton and Halleck would direct all movements, and they were as cordially detested and distrusted as McClellan was beloved and confided in. Deepest sorrow and despondency prevailed on November 10th, when the army was drawn up to take leave of McClellan. Strong men shed tears. A majority of the line officers of the First Minnesota sent in their resignations, but, on the representation of Gen. Sully that such an act, in the face of the enemy, might subject them to disgraceful imputation, the resignations were recalled. The estimate of an army of the character and capacity of its commander, who has led it in many battles, is always

accurate; and the confidence of this army, from its oldest corps commander to the men in the ranks, in McClellan was unbounded. Besides, the army then felt that he was sacrificed, and itself imperiled, to gratify malice and spite. The pretext for his removal was his alleged tardiness of movement and hesitation about attacking the enemy. During the ten days following his removal the sum of our advance was about thirty miles to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock. By the time we had slowly concentrated at that point, Lee had so fortified Maryé's Heights, and the rest of the range of hills behind Fredericksburg, as to defy attack. But a battle must be risked to justify McClellan's removal, and Burnside was directed accordingly.

FREDERICKSBURG.

I shall not attempt the sickening detail of the fearful and criminal slaughter of the best and bravest troops who ever carried arms, as they gallantly, though hopelessly, charged again and again upon the impregnable works of Lee along Maryé's Heights. Fortunately, and mainly through the care of Gen. Sully, the First Minnesota was not sacrificed. Gen. Sumner, then commanding the right grand division, consisting of the Second Corps, Gen. Darius N. Couch, and the Ninth Corps, Gen. Wilcox, had given notice to remove non-combatants from Fredericksburg, and early in the morning of December 11th we left camp and marched to the left and toward the river, and the division was massed in shelter of a hill. As the enemy used houses in the city as cover for sharpshooters, who fired on the men laying our pontoons, Sumner riddled the houses with his artillery, and, under cover of its fire, crossed a small force in boats, who drove the enemy from the houses near the point of crossing, and the bridge was at once laid. The First Minnesota and other troops crossed rapidly near dark, and formed along the river bank. The Confederates still held most of the town, and there was desultory firing till midnight; but some of our boys made their way to the houses and stores, and returned laden with provisions, wines, liquors, tobacco, and a violin, and soon quadrilles and *contra* dances were under way, the melody of the fiddle being often varied by the hissing of passing bullets. The next morning, early, we moved into one of the principal streets; and because the houses had been used as cover by the enemy, the men ransacked, without much hindrance, the houses and stores, from which the owners had fled. Provisions were found in abundance, and boxes of tobacco were thrown out on the sidewalks that all might help themselves. Gen. Sully took possession of a handsome residence that chanced to be near the place occupied by the regiment, and, when it was invaded by a squad of the boys, told them to help themselves freely to everything they could find, as the place belonged to his brother-in-law, "a blamed rebel." The house had many portraits, by the general's father, Thomas Sully, the eminent painter, among them one of the general himself when a child of three or four years. Well did Sully know that his bluff invitation to plunder, coupled with the statement that the premises belonged to a relative of his, would secure the place from intrusion. The boys took nothing, and kept off all other marauders. The men were not allowed to quarter in the houses, but fences and outhouses were broken up for little fires in the street to boil coffee, and the men sat around the fires on sofas and stuffed chairs. Soon after dark we were moved to the front, and spent a cold, comfortless night on picket. In the morning, December 13th, our division (Howard's) was moved to the right of the town, Sully's Brigade being the right of the army. During nearly the whole forenoon a heavy artillery fire was directed upon us, but with few casualties. At noon the slaughter began, and we witnessed the sacrifice of French's and Hancock's divisions of our corps, as one, following the other, was led across the canal, swept by hundreds of cannon, and gallantly rushed against the stone wall at the foot of Maryé's Heights, which sheltered as heavy a force of Confederate infantry as could operate behind it, while the face of the hill in the rear was terraced with lines of breastworks, manned by Longstreet's Veteran Corps, being able to fire from each line of works over the heads of the lines in front. It was murder to attempt such an assault, and wholly against the judgment of Gen.

Couch, the able commander of the Second Corps. But the orders were imperative, and were obeyed; and, as Hancock followed French into the vortex of death, Couch moved Howard to the left to support the attack. The Second and Third brigades of our division came into this action, and suffered severely, but Sully, as judicious as brave, realizing the utter folly of also sacrificing his brigade, the very last in the corps, when there was no chance or possibility of achieving anything but its destruction, detained it in a place of comparative safety, and his action, which saved the First Minnesota, was approved, or at least passed without question. After dark we were withdrawn to the edge of the town, and at daylight were moved back to Princess Ann street, where we remained quietly through the day. There was skirmishing at the front, and constant firing of sharpshooters there from rifle-pits. While the Confederates evidently spared the buildings in the town, they sent shells down the streets leading toward Maryé's Heights whenever any considerable number of soldiers appeared in them. This brought to my notice an instance of female pluck and nerve worthy of mention. A rather young, and evidently modest, respectable and well-dressed lady (the only woman that I remember seeing in the place) was walking along the sidewalk of one of these streets toward the river, when a body of our soldiers crossed it at a street crossing a few rods in front of her. Instantly a half dozen shells came ricochetting and bursting down the street past her, and the soldiers sought cover, but the woman kept her pace with perfect calmness, apparently giving the matter no heed whatever. Soon after dark our regiment, with four others, all under command of our colonel, George N. Morgan, were sent to the front to relieve a part of Gen. Sykes' Division. The position taken was in advance of the troops relieved, and in the midst of the most exposed and hardest-fought part of the battlefield, and within a few rods of the enemy's rifle-pits. In the intense darkness we could hear the sounds of shovels and picks just in front of us; and, as our guide had left without giving accurate information of the surroundings, Lieut. C. B. Heffelfinger, taking with him Corp. Irvine of his company, volunteered to crawl forward and reconnoiter. After a brief time the lieutenant came back with information that the labor was on the enemy's rifle-pits at a little distance. The corporal had been discovered by a sentinel and captured. Col. Morgan at once sent back for picks and shovels, and by working most of the night we made a serviceable trench and breastwork along the line, which else would have been untenable after daylight; for, besides the rifle-pits, a stone's throw away, and the intrenched lines behind them, there were several buildings near by occupied by the enemy's sharpshooters. The First Minnesota was on the right of our brigade, and joined by another brigade, extending further to the right, also intrenched to some extent. In the afternoon the enemy placed a battery on a height near the river above the town, where it got an enfilading fire along our line, and endeavored to sweep our trenches, sending solid shot and shell with great rapidity bounding along the line. The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, a new regiment, on the right of the First Minnesota, at once broke, and ran from this frightful danger, except its left company, which joined our regiment. And the contagion carried after it two veteran regiments on its right. This uncovered the right of the First Minnesota, exposing it to other obvious danger besides the enfilading fire, which continued with apparently increasing fury. The regiment, however, stood firm, and by its conduct held the balance of the line in its place. Gen. Howard, with his brigade commanders, occupied a house in the rear, overlooking the line, and saw with alarm the retreat of the three regiments, one after another. Seeing our regiment stand fast, Howard exclaimed: "Sully, your First Minnesota doesn't run!" Sully, who had felt no less alarm for the credit of his favorite regiment than about the danger of the situation, now reassured, answered calmly, "General, the First Minnesota never runs." Gen. Howard was extremely gratified at the conduct of the regiment on this occasion, and complimented it in general orders, and in a brief address to the regiment a few days later. The line was held until night, when we were withdrawn, crossed the river, and returned to our camp back of Falmouth, taking up again the routine of drill and picket

duty. Our loss at Fredericksburg was only two officers and thirteen men wounded. On December 2d, upon an examination of sergeants for promotion to three vacancies in the office of second lieutenant, which had existed since September, William Lochren of Company E, Myron Shepard of Company B, and Charles H. Mason of Company D were recommended by the board of officers, and requests for their commissions were sent by Col. Morgan to Gov. Ramsey, and those sergeants were at once put on duty as second lieutenants. On December 24th commissions came for Lochren and Mason, but instead of one for Shepard came a long letter from the state adjutant general, urging that a former first lieutenant of the regiment—who, after obtaining a leave of absence to visit the state in the fall of 1861, had procured details for various duties about Fort Snelling, and remained there in spite of orders to return to the regiment, until forced to resign because of his continued absence—should be given this commission instead of Shepard, a most competent and deserving soldier, who had served in the field with credit the entire time. The regiment felt indignant at this action, and it drew forth a letter of warm remonstrance from Col. Morgan, which brought Shepard's commission without further delay. The position of our camp, in plain sight of the enemy, prevented our division from being moved during the distressing "mud march" of Burnside in the latter part of January. At this time our old corps commander, Gen. Sumner, whose personal bravery, conspicuously shown on every field, had endeared him to the men, retired because of ill health, exhorting his old command, in his farewell order, to preserve its reputation, reminding it of the large amount of artillery and numerous standards it had captured, whilst *the corps had never lost a color nor a gun*. About the same time, Gen. Hooker succeeded Gen. Burnside in the command of the Army of the Potomac. One of his earliest acts was to order the adoption of corps badges, worn on the hat or cap of the soldiers and officers, and so borne upon flags, as easily to identify corps, divisions and brigades on the march or battlefield. They were useful in many ways, and tended to strengthen the *esprit du corps* of the organizations. The device designated the army corps, and the color the division; red for the First Division, white for the Second, and blue for the Third. The trefoil, or clover leaf, was the badge of the Second Corps, and the First Minnesota, as part of the Second Division of that corps, wore the white trefoil. On April 2d Gov. Ramsey arrived in camp, where he was always a most welcome visitor. He brought a new flag for the regiment, presented by the ladies of the state, and having inscribed upon it the battles in which the regiment had then participated. On April 8th President Lincoln went through the camps.

CHANCELLORSVILLE.

On April 27th began the movement which culminated in the battle of Chancellorsville, and most of the army was moved to the right, to cross the river at points above. The camp of our division remaining in full view of the enemy, the division was held in place, and afterward joined Gen. Sedgwick's Sixth Corps in crossing at Fredericksburg. The troops sent to the right crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, on the night of April 28th, and then, crossing the Rapidan, moved to Chancellorsville, uncovering other fords. It is not within the scope of this work to trace the marvelous blunders by which this well-planned movement of Hooker's, after reaching a point which should have made success certain, was turned into a disgraceful defeat. After Hooker had crossed above, Sedgwick's Corps crossed below the city, and on May 3d, our division, now commanded by Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, crossed the river at Fredericksburg, and the united forces carried Maryé's Heights after several assaults. Gibbon, after advancing some distance with Sedgwick, was sent back to the city, to prevent any raid in the rear, and Sedgwick advanced to the support of Hooker. But the surprise and defeat of Howard's Eleventh Corps by Jackson, and the demoralization of Hooker, enabled Lee, on the following day, to send a large force around Sedgwick, and reoccupy the fortifications, and force Sedgwick, at length, to cross the river at Banks' Ford, above the city, and on the night of

May 4th Gibbon's Division also crossed to the north side of the river. On May 6th the army had all recrossed, the pontoons were taken up, and the movement was at an end. The First Minnesota had again escaped severe fighting, as in the capture of Maryé's Heights our division was sent well to the right, drawing the Confederate troops away from Sedgwick's front, where the principal assault was made, except that Lieut. Hezekiah Bruce of Company F, with a picket detail of twenty-five men of the First Minnesota, who were in front of Sedgwick, took place in the front line of his assaulting column, and were among the first to enter the enemy's works. The whole loss in the regiment was but nine men wounded. On May 5th increasing ill health compelled Col. George N. Morgan to resign. Quiet and unassuming in his manner, he was an officer of unusual intelligence and capacity, always avoiding everything savoring of pretense and display, but most heedful for the care and comfort of his men. Personally brave and conscientious in the discharge of every duty, he had little patience with any who attempted to evade duties or dangers, but would never suffer injustice toward any deserving soldier. He afterward became colonel of the Second Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, brevet brigadier general, commandant at Fort Snelling, and was finally mustered out of the service June 30, 1866, and died of consumption (contracted in the service) July 24, 1866. Knowing him intimately, through close personal relations that grew up between us in the service, the writer would gladly devote more space to the delineation of the amiable chivalric traits in the character of Col. Morgan than the limits of this narrative will allow. On his resignation, Lieut. Col. Colvill was promoted colonel, Maj. Charles P. Adams, lieutenant colonel, and Capt. Mark W. Downie, major. On May 10th Gen. Sully left us for a command in Minnesota and Dakota, against the Indians. Brave and most capable in action, yet always careful to guard against any foolish or needless sacrifice of his men; blunt, yet kind, in manner; humorous and playful as a boy; always manifesting implicit confidence in the honor and good conduct of his men, and relying on that as the only restraint, while never relaxing any necessary discipline, he was perhaps more generally beloved by all than any other of our regimental commanders. The regiment parted with him with most sincere regret, having but a short time before manifested their regard by presenting him with a magnificent dress sword costing \$1,000. His subsequent career will be in part noted in the narrative of the Indian War in this volume. He became brevet major general of volunteers and brevet brigadier general in the regular army, colonel of the Tenth Regular Infantry, and died at Fort Vancouver April 27, 1879. For the month following the battle of Chancellorsville perfect quiet existed between the two armies. Drills, reviews and picket duty occupied the time. Our division had encamped just below the Lacy House, near the river, and right under the hundreds of guns which bristled along Maryé's Heights, less than a mile away, and Confederate infantry were in camp across the river, in plain sight, and within musket shot of us, and under the guns on the heights behind us. The pickets on each side of the narrow, fordable river, stood and were relieved in plain view and within a stone's throw of each other, and by tiny boats, whittled from the red cedar or juniper, fitted with paper sails and rudders tied to suit the current, carried on a daily interchange of newspapers, coffee, tobacco and other articles. Talking between them would have been easy, but was expressly forbidden for fear of too great familiarity, but would nevertheless occasionally break out in good-natured *badinage*. The men on both sides were now seasoned soldiers; hardy, steady veterans, who would fight each other to the death in the line of duty in battle, but would not be guilty of assassination, and regarded each other with feelings of respect, unmixed with any rancor or ill will.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN.

On June 6th the quiet was broken by Hooker, who threw a part of Sedgwick's Sixth Corps across the Rappahannock, at Franklin's old crossing, about two miles below our position, laying pontoons and moving a considerable body of troops to that place, in readiness to cross in force. Although this brought on a

heavy artillery fire, and some collision of infantry at the point of crossing, it caused no breach of the peace at our position. Hooker remained inactive for several days, and on June 10th, Gen. Couch, our corps commander, was transferred to the new department of the Susquehanna, and Maj. Gen. Hancock was promoted from command of our First Division to that of the corps. Although Couch was highly esteemed, Hancock was extremely popular. In personal appearance he was matchless, and in splendid horsemanship, dash and bravery, quick apprehension of advantages and emergencies in battle, and in every trait that marks a capable and great commander, the judgment of the army indorsed the epithet of McClellan, and the Second Corps gladly greeted its "superb" commander, and felt secure that, under his leadership, its glories would increase. Brig. Gen. William Harrow also succeeded to the command of Sully's Brigade. The gallant Thirty-fourth New York Regiment, which had served with us from Camp Stone, and, by its steady bravery on every battlefield at our side, had won our highest regard, left us on June 9th, its term of enlistment (two years) having expired. The First Minnesota accompanied it to the station, and parted with it with rousing cheers but sincere regret. On June 13th it became evident that Lee, disregarding Hooker's menace, was pushing large bodies of troops beyond our right, in the direction of the upper Potomac, or Shenandoah Valley. Hooker's natural wish to take advantage of Lee's extended line, and strike his flank and rear, was overruled by the ever-baleful interference of Stanton and Halleck, in their morbid dread for the safety of Washington, and he was required to move his army to the vicinity of that place. On that night Sedgwick was withdrawn to the north side of the Rappahannock, and the next day a large part of the army moved northward. The First Minnesota packed everything, in readiness to march, and remained behind as rear guard. On the evening of June 14th we marched about five miles northward, when we were faced about, marched back to the river, and placed on picket. Just about daylight on June 15th we were called in, and set out again on the same road, halting, at 9 A. M., at Stafford Court House. At 2 P. M., under a broiling sun, we started again, and halted after passing Acquia creek a couple of miles. A large number of men succumbed on the march to the extreme heat. At 3 A. M. of the 16th the march was resumed, and Dumfries reached at 7 A. M., where a halt was made for breakfast. Going on, we crossed the Occoquan at 6 P. M., and bivouacked on its bank. Leaving there the next morning, we reached Sangster's Station, on the Orange & Alexandria railroad, soon after seven, several men being disabled by sunstroke. Here we were near Alexandria. On June 19th we marched southward to Centreville. On the next morning, some men of the Second Corps, including, perhaps, a few from our regiment, got into an altercation with the sutler of the Ninth Massachusetts Battery, resulting in a rush upon his tent and general confiscation of his effects. A couple of pieces of artillery, run out to quell the riot, were instantly captured, run down a hill and overturned. The men then rapidly dispersed to their regiments, and there was no time for inquiry into the affair, as the army was in readiness to move. On that day (June 20th) the regiment crossed the Bull Run battlefield to Gainesville, and on the next day reached Thoroughfare Gap, where we remained until June 25th, guarding the pass and furnishing details to guard trains. In the forenoon of that day we left Thoroughfare Gap, our division being the rear guard, and impeded by large trains in front. On reaching Haymarket, a couple of miles on our way, we were severely shelled by a horse battery, which, with a lot of the enemy's cavalry, came through the gap after we left. There were several killed and wounded in the division, and Col. Colvill's horse was killed under him. A large number of non-combatants were with us, regarding the rear as the place of safety. The panic among them was ludicrous, and the men shouted with glee as the crowd of sutlers, surgeons, chaplains and negro servants broke and rushed, in terror and disorder, from the vicinity of the rapidly bursting shells. "De'il tak the hindmost!" was evidently the guiding sentiment, as, with all speed, they went ahead, ridding themselves of all incumbrances. A strong skirmish line soon drove away the battery, and we passed on to Gum Springs, where we bivouacked.

On June 26th we crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry, and halted near our old camp. Leaving this place late in the afternoon of the next day, we passed through Poolesville and Barnesville, halting, near midnight, at the foot of Sugar Loaf Mountain, and sending one hundred and sixty men on picket. On Saturday, June 28th, we passed Urbana, and halted on the Monocacy, in view of Frederick City. This beautiful valley seemed filled with troops, artillery and wagon trains. Here the news that Hooker had resigned and that Meade was in command, caused a momentary depression, soon changed to elation by a rumor that McClellan was to be restored to command,—a rumor that he was on his way to join us cheering us at Gettysburg a few days later. Early on June 29th we crossed the Monocacy, our division taking the advance of the corps. About three hours on the road, we came to a considerable creek, crossed by fording something more than knee-deep, and having a timber, hewn on top, crossing it, on rough stone supports on each side of the road, for pedestrians. To allow the men to cross on these timbers would impede the march, and Col. Charles H. Morgan, the efficient inspector general of the corps, remained here, directing each regimental commander to march his command right through the water. The direction was given to Colvill as we approached, and followed by his command, "Close order. March!" But a few of the men and line officers skurried across on the timbers, losing no time, and saving themselves from scalded feet in the long day's march before them. Morgan became angry, and having some further trouble with the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment which followed next behind, and being groaned by that regiment when he passed our brigade at a halt shortly after, and believing that act of insubordination to come from our regiment, he caused Col. Colvill to be placed in arrest. This act produced a strong feeling of resentment in the men, who felt that their colonel was most unjustly dealt with. The day's march continued until 9 P. M., covering thirty-three miles, when we halted near the Pennsylvania line, soon after passing through Uniontown, Md. The day was extremely hot, the roads dusty, and at the halt the men were so exhausted that most of them dropped at once on their blankets, without attempt to make coffee or do more than nibble a little hardtack and raw pork. The writer had scarcely lain down by the side of Lieut. Heffelfinger, who, with Col. Colvill, messed with him, when he was called by the adjutant to go out with a picket detail, and vividly remembers his feeling that exhaustion had reached its limit. But there was no help, and gathering the grumbling detail, of which Capt. Thomas Sinclair took command, we went about three miles further and established the picket line, and spent the seemingly very long night there. Early in the morning we were called in, but not so early but that I had enjoyed a substantial breakfast at a farmhouse near by, and procured such supply of fresh bread, butter, milk and other substantials as made a relishing breakfast for Colvill and Heffelfinger, when on our return we found them still asleep. While eating it they seemed to realize that worse things might happen than to have a messmate sent out on picket after such a fatiguing march. During that day (June 30th) the regiment remained quiet, and the companies made out their bimonthly muster rolls, on which so many were never to draw pay. In the forenoon of July 1st the heavy sound of distant artillery soon put us on the march toward it. We turned back to Uniontown, where we took a road to the right, and by four o'clock, the roar of conflict increasing as we drew nearer, we began to meet the crowd of cowards and camp followers, fleeing in terror, with their frightened tales of utter defeat and rout. As most of the soldiers wore the crescent badge of the Eleventh Corps, which was held in little respect since Chancellorsville, they received but taunts and jeers from the sturdy veterans of the Second Corps. Hancock had left us about noon, hurrying on to the battlefield, where he had been directed to assume command, and where he selected the ground and made dispositions for the continuance of the battle. We halted three or four miles south of Gettysburg, between eight and nine o'clock, placing a strong picket and erecting slight barricade defenses, as it was known that the Confederates, as well as federals, were assembling from different directions. At a quarter before six on the morning of

July 2d we arrived on the battlefield, and the Second Corps was placed in position on the line to the left of the cemetery, being joined on its left by Sickles' Third Corps, which extended that line to the vicinity of the Little Round Top. For some reason the First Minnesota Regiment was not placed in this line, but apparently in reserve, a short distance to the rear. Early in the morning, just after we reached the battlefield, Col. Colvill was relieved from arrest, and assumed command of the regiment, and Company L (sharpshooters) was detailed to support Kirby's Battery near the cemetery, and did not rejoin us during the battle. While lying here one man was killed, and Sergt. O. M. Knight of Company I was severely wounded by shells from the enemy. Some time after noon Sickles advanced the Third Corps half a mile or more, to a slight ridge near the Emmitsburg road, his left extending to Devil's Den, in front of and near the base of Little Round Top, and Company F (Capt. John Ball) was detached as skirmishers, and sent in that direction. Soon after, the remaining eight companies of the regiment, numbering two hundred and sixty-two men (Company C was also absent, being the provost guard of the division), were sent to the centre of the line just vacated by Sickles' advance, to support Battery C of the Fourth United States Artillery. No other troops were then near us, and we stood by this battery, in full view of Sickles' battle in the peach orchard half a mile to the front, and witnessed with eager anxiety the varying fortunes of that sanguinary conflict, until at length, with gravest apprehension, we saw Sickles' men give way before the heavier forces of Longstreet and Hill, and come back, slowly, at first, and rallying at short intervals, but at length broken and in utter disorder, rushing down the slope, by the Trostle House, across the low ground, up the slope on our side, and past our position to the rear, followed by a strong force—the large brigades of Wilcox and Barksdale—in regular lines, moving steadily in the flush of victory, and firing on the fugitives. They had reached the low ground, and in a few minutes would be at our position, on the rear of the left flank of our line, which they could roll up, as Jackson did the Eleventh Corps at Chancellorsville. There was no organized force near to oppose them, except our handful of two hundred and sixty-two men. Most soldiers, in the face of the near advance of such an overpowering force, which had just defeated a considerable portion of an army corps, would have caught the panic and joined the retreating masses. But the First Minnesota had never yet deserted any post, had never retired without orders, and desperate as the situation seemed, and as it was, the regiment stood firm against whatever might come. Just then Hancock, with a single aid, rode up at full speed, and for a moment vainly endeavored to rally Sickles' retreating forces. Reserves had been sent for, but were too far away to hope to reach the critical position until it would be occupied by the enemy, unless that enemy were stopped. Quickly leaving the fugitives, Hancock spurred to where we stood, calling out, as he reached us, "What regiment is this?" "First Minnesota," replied Colvill. "Charge those lines!" commanded Hancock. Every man realized in an instant what that order meant,—death or wounds to us all; the sacrifice of the regiment to gain a few minutes' time and save the position, and probably the battlefield,—and every man saw and accepted the necessity for the sacrifice, and, responding to Colvill's rapid orders, the regiment, in perfect line, with arms at "right shoulder shift," was in a moment sweeping down the slope directly upon the enemy's centre. No hesitation, no stopping to fire, though the men fell fast at every stride before the concentrated fire of the whole Confederate force, directed upon us as soon as the movement was observed. Silently, without orders, and, almost from the start, double-quick had changed to utmost speed; for in utmost speed lay the only hope that any of us would pass through that storm of lead and strike the enemy. "Charge!" shouted Colvill, as we neared their first line; and with leveled bayonets, at full speed, we rushed upon it; fortunately, as it was slightly disordered in crossing a dry brook at the foot of a slope. The men were never made who will stand against leveled bayonets coming with such momentum and evident desperation. The first line broke in our front as we reached it, and rushed back through the second line, stopping the whole advance. We then poured in our first fire, and availing ourselves of such shelter as the low

banks of the dry brook afforded, held the entire force at bay for a considerable time, and until our reserves appeared on the ridge we had left. Had the enemy rallied quickly to a counter charge, its great numbers would have crushed us in a moment, and we would have made but a slight pause in its advance. But the ferocity of our onset seemed to paralyze them for the time, and although they poured upon us a terrible and continuous fire from the front and enveloping flanks, they kept at respectful distance from our bayonets, until, before the added fire of our fresh reserves, they began to retire, and we were ordered back. What Hancock had given us to do was done thoroughly. The regiment had stopped the enemy, and held back its mighty force and saved the position. But at what sacrifice! Nearly every officer was dead or lay weltering with bloody wounds, our gallant colonel and every field officer among them. Of the two hundred and sixty-two men who made the charge, two hundred and fifteen lay upon the field, stricken down by rebel bullets, forty-seven were still in line, and not a man was missing. The annals of war contain no parallel to this charge. In its desperate valor, complete execution, successful result, and in its sacrifice of men in proportion to the number engaged, authentic history has no record with which it can be compared. Col. Fox, in his very carefully prepared work on "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," says, at page 68, speaking of the Second Corps in this battle:

The fighting was deadly in the extreme, the percentage of loss in the First Minnesota, Gibbon's Division, being without an equal in the records of modern warfare.

In another place (page 26) he notes that Gen. Hancock, in speaking of this charge, is reported to have said:

There is no more gallant deed recorded in history. I ordered these men in there because I saw I must gain five minutes' time. Reinforcements were coming on the run, but I knew that before they could reach the threatened point the Confederates, unless checked, would seize the position. I would have ordered that regiment in if I had known that every man would be killed. It had to be done, and I was glad to find such a gallant body of men at hand willing to make the terrible sacrifice that the occasion demanded.

The wounded were gathered in the darkness by their surviving comrades and sent to field hospitals, and the fragment of the regiment lay down for the night near the place from which it had been moved to support the battery. One incident connected with Company F, which had been detached before the charge, may be mentioned. Its position brought it on the flank of Sickles' retreating forces and of the pursuing enemy, and, rallying upon a fence, it poured its fire into the enemy just before the charge of the regiment. From Confederate accounts it would appear that the Confederate general, Barksdale, was killed by this fire; though by some it has been claimed that he was killed by Private William W. Brown of Company G while we were holding the Confederate force in check at the close of the charge. In the morning of July 3d we were joined by Company F, and by all men of the regiment who were detailed about brigade, division or corps headquarters, and Capt. Nathan S. Messick was in command. The morning opened bright and beautiful, with firing near the Little Round Top, and with a sharp fight on the right near Culp's Hill, where the enemy was forced back from positions gained the evening before. Soon after sunrise we were moved to our place in our brigade in the front line, passing Stannard's new brigade of Vermont troops as it was taking position to the left of our division under a sharp artillery fire from the enemy, which was turned on us also. The Vermont Brigade consisted of full regiments in new uniforms, and was therefore noticeable in contrast with the thinned regiments, in dusty garments, of the Second Corps. Reaching our place in the line, we made a slight barricade of stones, fence rails and knapsacks filled with dirt a little over knee-high, and, lying down behind it, many were soon asleep. During the forenoon there was a slight skirmish in our front, in which some buildings used for cover by Confederate sharpshooters were burned. But suddenly, about one o'clock, a tremendous artillery fire opened along Seminary Ridge, all converging upon the position of the Second Division of the Second Corps. It was at once responded to by our artillery, whose position was on ground a little higher to the rear of our posi-

tion. About one hundred and fifty pieces on each side were in action, firing with great rapidity, the missiles from both sides passing over us, except those of the enemy, which struck or burst at or in front of our line. We had been in many battles, and thought ourselves familiar with the roar of artillery, and with the striking and bursting of its missiles, but nothing approaching this cannonade had ever greeted our ears. In the storm of shells passing over us to the position of our artillery, where caissons were struck and burst every few moments, it did not seem that anything could live at that place. But our own artillery was served as rapidly, and we had the satisfaction of detecting the sound of bursting caissons on the enemy's side very frequently. Men will grow accustomed to anything; and before the two hours of this furious cannonade were ended some of the most weary of our men were sleeping. At length our artillery ceased to reply. We were surprised at this, thinking that we excelled the enemy in this arm. The Confederate fire appeared to increase in volume and rapidity for a few minutes, and then stopped at once. We well knew what was to follow, and were all alert in a moment, every man straining his eyes toward the wood, three-fourths of a mile distant, from which the Confederate infantry began to emerge in heavy force, forming two strong lines, with a supporting force in rear of each flank. We then estimated the force as over 20,000 men, though Confederate accounts reduce the number to 15,000. Moving directly for our position, with firm step and in perfect order, our artillery soon opened upon them with terrible effect, but without causing any pause, and we could not repress feelings and expressions of admiration at the steady, resolute style in which they came on, breasting that storm of shell and grape, which was plainly thinning their ranks. When about sixty rods distant from our line our division opened with musketry, and the slaughter was very great; but instead of hesitating, the step was changed to double-quick, and they rushed to the charge. But whether because Hancock here wheeled Stannard's Vermont Brigade to enfilade their right flank in passing, or from some other cause, their front opened at this time, and perhaps one-fourth of the force on Pickett's right here deflected further to their right, and were met and disposed of by the gallant Vermonters. The remainder of the charging force at the same time diverged or changed its direction to its left, and, passing from our front diagonally, under our fire and that of Hall's Brigade to our right, charged the position held by Webb's Second Brigade of our division, forcing back the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Pennsylvania regiments, and capturing Cushing's Battery, which had swept them with canister. But as soon as Pickett's force had passed our front, our brigade (Harrow's) ran to the right for the threatened point, passing in rear of Hall's Brigade, which, as soon as uncovered, wheeled to the right to strike the enemy's flank. So that, by the time the Confederates had captured Cushing's Battery, our brigade, mingled with Webb's, was in front of it in a strong, though confused, line at a few rods distance. Just here we were joined by Capt. Farrell with Company C of our regiment, the division provost guard, who had promptly obeyed Gibbon's order to join the regiment in resisting this attack. The fire from both sides, so near to each other, was most deadly while it lasted. Corp. Dehn, the last of our color guard, then carrying our tattered flag, was here shot through the hand, and the flagstaff cut in two. Corp. Henry D. O'Brien of Company E instantly seized the flag by the remnant of the staff. Whether the command to charge was given by any general officer I do not know. My impression then was that it came as a spontaneous outburst from the men, and instantly the line precipitated itself upon the enemy. O'Brien, who then had the broken staff and tatters of our battle flag, with his characteristic bravery and impetuosity sprang with it to the front at the first sound of the word charge, and rushed right up to the enemy's line, keeping it noticeably in advance of every other color. My feeling at the instant blamed his rashness in so risking its capture. But the effect was electrical. Every man of the First Minnesota sprang to protect its flag, and the rest rushed with them upon the enemy. The bayonet was used for a few minutes, and cobble stones, with which the ground was well covered, filled the air, being thrown by those in the rear

over the heads of their comrades. The struggle, desperate and deadly while it lasted, was soon over. Most of the Confederates remaining threw down their arms and surrendered, a very few escaping. Marshall Sherman of Company C here captured the colors of the Twenty-eighth Virginia Regiment. Our men were at once most kind and attentive to the three or four thousand captured Confederates, giving them refreshments from canteens and haversacks. Our loss in killed and wounded in this day's fight was seventeen. Among the killed was Capt. Nathan S. Messick, our commander; also Capt. Wilson B. Farrell, who succeeded to the command on the fall of Capt. Messick, both most gallant and capable officers. Our color guard had suffered severely in the battle. When the charge on July 2d was ordered, Sergt. Ellett P. Perkins, who had seized the colors at Antietam when Sam. Bloomer was wounded, and had borne them bravely through every intermediate battle, still carried them. He and two corporals of the color guard succeeding him in carrying the colors were struck down in that charge. Corp. Dehn, the last of the color guard, carried the flag that night, and in the repelling of Pickett's charge, until wounded in the hand when the flagstaff was cut in two as stated. Corp. O'Brien, who then seized the flag, received two wounds in the final *mêlée* at the moment of victory; but the flag was grasped by Corp. W. N. Irvine of Company D. The staff was spliced by the staff of a Confederate flag on the battlefield, and so carried till the regiment was mustered out, and still remains with the same splice in the capitol at St. Paul. With the repulse of Pickett's charge the serious fighting of the battle of Gettysburg ended. The command of the First Regiment devolved upon Capt. Henry C. Coates, who appointed Lieut. William Lochren acting adjutant. Gen. Hancock was severely wounded in this last day's battle, as was also Gen. John Gibbon, our division commander, one of the most able and gallant leaders on that field. On July 4th we remained on the battlefield, in a drenching rain, burying our dead, and expecting a renewal of the fight; but, aside from slight skirmishing and artillery firing, the day passed quietly. On July 5th it was known that the enemy was retreating, and in the afternoon we moved to Two Taverns, and the next day to Taneytown, Md. On July 7th we made a long march to Frederick City, passing the aristocratic Seventh New York Militia Regiment, which the scare had brought that far, but which had been kept well out of danger. It had to bear, with meekness, all manner of jibes and jeers from the lines of dusty veterans. From this time on till July 13th we had crossed the South Mountain; and, passing near the old battlefield of Antietam, on that day confronted the enemy at Jones' Cross-roads, near Williamsport. The day was rainy, and was spent in bringing up the army, as the enemy was behind strong field-works. In the night following Lee succeeded in crossing the Potomac, and the pursuit was at an end. On July 15th the Second Corps marched to near Sandy Hook, and on the 18th it crossed the Potomac into Harper's Ferry, and, without pausing, crossed the Shenandoah, passing up around the foot of Loudon Heights into the beautiful Loudon Valley, following mainly the route traveled by us the year before, except that our division marched into and nearly through Manassas Gap when it was reached, driving out the Confederates who occupied it. The movement of the army was regulated considerably by the parallel movements of the Confederates, and continued somewhat deviously during the balance of July, on the last day of which we were near the Rappahannock, and not far from Kelly's Ford.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

We remained there, engaged in picket and fatigue duties, until August 15th, when we were surprised by an order that the First Minnesota, Seventh Michigan and Eighth Ohio regiments march to Bealton and take cars for Alexandria, with the rumor that we were to go to New York and enforce the draft. We marched in the afternoon, the entire division turning out under arms to salute us on parting. Bealton was reached about dark, and Alexandria after midnight. We stayed there till August 20th, when we all went on board the ocean steamer *Atlantic*, which lay at anchor until the next morning. In the night, in some un-

explained way, Lieut. August Kreuger of our regiment fell from the steamer and was drowned. The ship was so crowded that he was not missed till we were under way the next day, and his fate was learned and his body found by Chaplain Conwell, who returned from New York to look after him. Gen. S. S. Carroll commanded the troops sent, and Lieut. Myron Shepard of our regiment was detailed as one of his aids, and remained on his staff after we returned to the army. On August 22d we were on the ocean, a rolling sea bringing sea-sickness to many. On the 23d, in the morning, we entered New York harbor, and landed and camped on Governor's Island, where we remained till August 28th, when we were crossed over to Brooklyn and camped on Washington Park. No draft riots occurred, and the veterans received much flattering attention and many kindnesses from the good people of Brooklyn, and on September 4th were feasted by the ladies of Carlton Avenue M. E. Church in fine style. On September 6th we crossed the ferry and marched through a part of New York City, taking the steamer Empire City for Alexandria, which, after a pleasant trip, was reached on the afternoon of September 8th. We remained there until the 12th, when we took up our march for the front, rejoining our brigade beyond Culpepper on the 16th, and finding Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren in command of the corps during Gen. Hancock's convalescence. On October 3d Commissioners Jefferson P. Kidder and Solomon Snow received the votes of the regiment for the state election a month later. On October 4th Maj. Mark W. Downie, wounded at Gettysburg, returned and assumed command of the regiment.

BRISTOW STATION.

On October 8th a movement of Lee toward our right and rear was discovered, causing Meade's army to fall back to the Rappahannock, which was crossed on October 11th. From mistaken information the river was recrossed the next day, but finding that the enemy had crossed above, and was advancing on Warrenton, the army was on the following night again moved north of the river, and our regiment marched to Bealton on the morning of the 13th. After less than an hour's rest we were on the march again, and continued till night, without making great distance, as the roads were blocked with trains and with other troops. We bivouacked on the south side of Cedar Run, near the village of Auburn. Meade's position was now fraught with great danger, as Lee was in position to strike him in the flank, coming from Warrenton, Meade's line being incumbered everywhere with heavy trains. We were up at 3 A. M. on October 14th, and started, at earliest daylight, in a dense fog. Before we were well under way, our cavalry in the direction of Warrenton were driven in, and infantry were sent to their support. Our course was to Catlett Station, and soon, directly in our front, and near at hand, came the roar of artillery. The situation seemed to be perplexing. It transpired afterward that the Confederate general, J. E. B. Stuart, with two brigades of cavalry and a battery, was caught the evening before between two of our lines; and, not being discovered, lay hidden in a wood till morning, when, before retiring, after the troops surrounding him had moved on, he opened his artillery on Caldwell's Division of our corps. Hayes' Division, which was nearer still to Stuart, but unseen in the fog, soon drove him away. Reaching Catlett's Station we turned to the left, taking the road running on the right side of, and parallel with, the railroad toward Bristow; and, on approaching the latter place, heard the firing of Confederate artillery ahead, and to the left of the railroad, and saw the shells bursting in our line of march. Our division, now commanded by Gen. Webb, was in the advance, followed by Hayes and Caldwell. As there was on the left side of the railroad a dense thicket of stunted pine, the First Minnesota Regiment was sent out as flankers to deploy and cover the division in that direction, the men having to push their way through a tangle of brush so close that sight would penetrate but a little distance. Just as we came opposite to Bristow Station, which was marked by a single deserted house, we were assailed by the fire of a body of infantry pushing through the brush on our left. We returned the fire, but soon received an order to fall back. On reaching the clearing, about twenty rods from the rail-

road, none of our troops were visible, and we lay down in a dead furrow, half way down the slope, and opened on the Confederates, who were then appearing in strong force at the edge of the wood. At once came a peremptory order to fall back over the railroad embankment, and as we ran for it a heavy fire followed us, which our descent caused to go over us. On rising over and crossing the embankment we found our division concealed behind it. The rebels followed us with yells, and were half way or more down the slope when our division arose, and over the embankment as a breastwork poured in a murderous volley. The slaughter was great, and most of the enemy who were not hurt lay down. The fire was so hot that a Confederate battery of five guns, which had reached the edge of the brush through some by-road, was abandoned before firing a shot. In a few moments the First Minnesota Regiment again sprang over the embankment, and, hurrying forward, captured three hundred and twenty-two prisoners, considerably more than our own number, and the five cannon and two colors. The prisoners were told off into three companies, and each put in command of a lieutenant of the First Minnesota (the writer being one), and carrying their arms, were marched, without other escort, to the provost guard of the division, three-fourths of a mile away. It is related that the Confederates engaged in this affair recognized in the white trefoil badge of our division their old antagonists at Gettysburg, exclaiming: "Here's those damned white clubs again." The regiment lost in this affair one killed and sixteen wounded. Among the latter was Capt. John Ball, who stood on the embankment and emptied his revolver at the foe, receiving a severe wound in the groin. The Confederates were reinforced, and advanced again, but did not attack, and, our trains having all passed, about midnight we were silently withdrawn and forded Broad Run, bivouacking between that and Centreville. This ended Lee's flanking movement, and he returned again to the south side of the Rappahannock, and was followed leisurely by Meade's army. The Second Corps came to Kelly's Ford on November 7th. On that day the Sixth Corps carried by assault the enemy's works defending the railroad bridge at Rappahannock Station, after which we had no serious opposition to our crossing at Kelly's Ford. Here, on the south side, the First Minnesota took possession of very nice winter quarters just erected by some Confederate regiment. The log huts were well covered with shakes, or long split shingles, and had good fireplaces of clay burned in place. We remained here, doing picket duty along the Rapidan, across which Lee had retired, until November 26th.

MINE RUN.

On that day the Second Corps marched early to Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan. Some delay occurred, because the pontoon bridge was found to be too short, and because of delays in crossing other portions of the army above and below us. The enemy made little resistance, and we crossed in the afternoon, and moved about four miles to Flat Run Church. The next morning we moved early, by a wood road, reaching Robertson's Tavern at ten o'clock, finding the enemy's cavalry near by in force, which, being driven back, uncovered a large body of infantry, apparently outnumbering our corps, and extending beyond it on both flanks. French's Third Corps was expected, and then due, on our right, and Warren threw forward a strong skirmish line, which kept the enemy engaged until sunset, except in front of our brigade on the extreme right, where the Confederates advanced and drove back the skirmishers, but were in turn driven back by our main line. The Fifteenth Massachusetts, joining us on the right, lost quite heavily in this encounter. French's delay until the next day foiled Meade in his hope of surprising the enemy, and gave Lee time to concentrate his army and complete the fortification of his naturally strong position on Mine Run, to which he fell back in the night. Meade's army confronted these works early on the 28th, but the strong intrenchments behind the swollen stream seemed impregnable. A movement by the left, to turn the position, was determined on, and the Second Corps fell back to Robertson's. Early on the 29th the march to the left was taken up, the corps reaching Hope Church in the afternoon. In the

clear, cold night following we marched to the position assigned us, passing for some distance near to and parallel with the enemy's works, the First Minnesota marching as flankers of the division. When halted, our division lay in the valley of a small stream, about sixty rods from the enemy's line. The First Minnesota, now faced to the front as skirmishers, was twenty rods nearer that line, and could plainly see the line of earthworks on the crest of the gentle slope rising before us. Our position required us to do picket duty during the night, and we could hear the incessant sound of intrenching tools in the enemy's works. We knew that it was expected that we should charge these works, and earnestly wished that the order would come to do so in the darkness, before they were made stronger and reinforced. Near morning the order came that the charge would be made at eight o'clock precisely, on the firing of signal guns from the different corps, and that, in the advance, the First Minnesota should march on the enemy's works, keeping its distance as skirmishers in front of the first line until it should draw the enemy's full fire, upon which the lines behind were to move at double-quick, and the survivors of our regiment were to fall into the first line as it reached them, and participate in the assault. As our position on the slope would be in full view of the enemy's works at daylight, and quite near its rifle-pits, we gathered fence rails and laid them into slight barricades. As the day began to dawn it was intensely cold, and as the Confederates in their rifle-pits discovered us, two or three ineffectual shots were fired by them. The severe cold drove them out of their pits for exercise, and, as we did not fire on them, they also abstained from firing, and soon they and we were running and jumping about, within pistol range, to keep from chilling. The earthworks in our front seemed very strong, and well covered with artillery, which could sweep every inch of the perfectly open, gentle slope over which we must advance. It was plain that reinforcements were pouring in, as there was one point in the road behind the enemy's line so high that the arms of soldiers passing there could be seen by us over the works, and from early light a steady stream of men had been passing that point from the enemy's left. We had no sufficient amount of artillery to silence or disable that of the enemy, but must pass to the earthwork through the canister from these guns, as well as the fire of the enemy's infantry. The prospect was far from assuring, and, with our orders here, we felt that, after our heavy loss at Gettysburg, there would not be enough left of the regiment for a formal muster-out after this charge should be made. Yet every man was ready, and the order to advance would have been obeyed as promptly as if certain victory had been in prospect. Gen. Francis A. Walker, the very able assistant adjutant general of the corps, writes:

While on the picket line, reconnoitering, my uniform concealed by a soldier's overcoat, I asked an old veteran of the noble First Minnesota, on picket, what he thought of the prospect. Not recognizing me as an officer, he expressed himself very freely, declaring it "a damned sight worse than Fredericksburg;" and adding, "I am going as far as I can travel, but we can't get more than two-thirds of the way up the hill."

At last the hour of eight arrived, and as a gun was heard on our right, many scanned the sun, the sky and the landscape for a last survey. One or two more guns were heard following the first, but no gun from our own corps, which was to set us in motion. We were nerved up for the rush and the sacrifice, and the suspense was almost painful. Soon curiosity was aroused as to the cause of the delay, and after a half hour of intense expectation of instant signal to move, came the rumor, soon confirmed, that Warren had decided that the assault could not succeed, and that he would not order the slaughter. This was relief indeed, and every man commended the decision. We at once cast about to make ourselves as comfortable as might be, and in the garden of a large house on our line found abundance of nice potatoes, covered lightly in piles to protect them from the frost. We found kettles in the house, and dry oak bark at a tannery close by, and were soon feasting on the potatoes and basking in the heat of the fires, and so spent the cold day very comfortably, while our friends, the Confederates in the rifle-pits, so near that we could have thrown potatoes to them, looked on curiously, but showed no disposition to disturb our comfort. At night we were

relieved, and marched back a couple of miles. The next day we marched nearly to the Rapidan, which we crossed at another ford in the forenoon of December 2d, and on the evening of that day, after a hard march through deep mud, and wet with the cold rain, we reached our camp, to find that it had been burned and destroyed by the mischievous, worthless stragglers, who always sneak in the rear of an army. "Our army swore terribly in Flanders," says Uncle Toby, and armies sometimes have provocations tending to profanity, as we realized that night. This virtually closed the campaign of 1863, and the field service of the First Minnesota Regiment. About December 7th the regiment went into camp at Stevensburg, having been joined by Lieut. Col. Charles P. Adams, who, though not entirely recovered from the several wounds received by him at Gettysburg, took command of the regiment. The men built huts for winter quarters, and were kept at hard work, building corduroy roads and on picket duty. Here, also, on December 29th, they had the pleasure of welcoming back for a short time Gen. Hancock, for whom not only his own corps, but the entire army, felt the most enthusiastic regard. His wound was not yet healed, and he was soon obliged to leave for further treatment, and Warren resumed command.

RETURN TO MINNESOTA.

On Feb. 5, 1864, the First Minnesota, having received orders to return to its state, left camp, the brigade turning out under arms to pay it honor. It marched to Brandy Station, where it took cars and reached Washington, and was before dark quartered at the Soldier's Rest. On the evening of February 6th a grand banquet was given to the regiment at the National Hotel in Washington, at which three hundred and nine of its members, many of them still suffering from wounds, were present. Col. Colvill, unable to stand, was carried in by Capt. Thomas Sinclair and Sergt. John G. Merritt. Hon. William Windom presided, and among the guests were Hannibal Hamlin, the vice president; Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war; J. P. Usher, secretary of the interior; Senators Chandler, Harlan and Lane; Representatives Aldrich and Donnelly; Mr. Morton, commissioner of agriculture; Judge Edmunds, commissioner of the general land office; J. W. Forney, secretary of the senate; and James W. Taylor of St. Paul. Also, William S. King, postmaster of the house of representatives, and George A. Brackett of Minneapolis, both of whom never omitted an occasion to aid or honor the regiment, or to befriend any of its members, and who, at this time, did probably more than any other two men to make the occasion one of complete enjoyment. The tattered battle flags of the regiment were at the heads of the tables, and speeches, patriotic and laudatory, were made by nearly all the distinguished guests. Letters were read from Secretaries Seward and Chase and Postmaster General Blair, and the boys were feasted, toasted and praised without stint.

Col. William Colvill's wounds, especially a wound received in his foot, one of the several he sustained in the charge at Gettysburg, still completely disabled him; nevertheless, he assumed command of the regiment, and returned with it to Minnesota, where he was mustered out with the regiment, having received the brevet rank of brigadier general, for gallant and meritorious services. Never was brevet more fully earned, nor bestowed on a more gallant and deserving soldier. Liberally educated, a lawyer in good practice before the war, and naturally studious, he mastered without effort knowledge of tactics, regulations, and everything pertaining to the duties devolving upon him. But he was the most modest of men, without a trace of arrogance, always kind and considerate toward everyone, and ever watchful for the welfare and comfort of his men. Careless of everything in the nature of mere display, he would not, perhaps, attract notice at a review, but on the battlefield he always rose to his full height of six feet and five inches, the bravest, coolest, most imperturbable of commanders, whom nothing ever daunted or surprised. He was just the man to lead the charge made by the regiment at Gettysburg, and had, as such a man always has, the fullest love and confidence of those whom he commanded. The regiment came by rail to La Crosse, receiving most flattering demonstrations in its honor at every place where any stop was made. La Crosse was then the limit of

railroad transportation in the direction of home, but Capt. Russell Blakeley had made ample provision for stage sleighs to meet the regiment at that place, and under the immediate charge of Col. Alvaren Allen, genial, obliging and every way efficient, it proceeded merrily northward on the frozen surface of the river. It was feasted at Winona, Red Wing and all towns at which it stopped on the way, and received an ovation when it reached St. Paul and was quartered again at Fort Snelling. Between its arrival there and the 28th of April several of the men re-enlisted, and, pursuant to orders from the War Department, all others whose terms then expired were to be mustered out. A review was had on April 28th, near the fort, before Gov. Stephen Miller, the first lieutenant colonel of the regiment, followed by an address from him, from which I extract as follows:

FELLOW SOLDIERS: A few of us who witnessed the first grand review of our gallant old regiment have been permitted to participate in its last, and I know you will receive kindly a word of parting from one who has shared a portion of your dangers, and has followed you with his sympathies in all your marches and conflicts. I said a few of us; for, alas! McKune and Messick, and Acker and Farrell, and Holzborn and Periam and Muller, and a host of our old comrades, both officers and men, are not here to-day. They sleep their last sleep, and never will waken to glory again until God's last reveillé shall summon them to the soldier's eternal rest. We deeply lament their fall, but the patriot hearts that miss them, still clinging to the flag of our Union, are exclaiming:

"I'd not exchange my slaughtered son
For any other living one."

Hundreds of our associates have fallen, and the hydra rebellion is not yet crushed, and others whom I now address may die without the sight. To those who are about repairing to your homes I may say that you have before you an illustration that Minnesota is not ungrateful to her soldiers. Be prudent and exemplary in civil life, as you have been brave and faithful upon the field. To such as return to the field, it is hardly necessary to say, Maintain the reputation of the now immortal First, and strike boldly for the integrity of the Union. And now, officers and men of the First Minnesota Regiment, farewell! Your banners are torn and tattered, but have never been dishonored. If, in my service with you, I have, by word or act, wronged officer or soldier, it has been by inadvertence, and I now ask his pardon. In camp and in battle, in victory and in defeat, in sickness and in health, I have received from you the utmost kindness, and am not insensible to the fact that to my association with you I mainly owe whatever of honor or position I possess. Wishing, with all my heart, for the present and eternal happiness of each of you, I bid you as a regiment a final farewell.

When the cheers following the governor's address had subsided, Lieut. Col. Charles P. Adams, whose gallantry on every battlefield, attested by his many wounds, also won for him the brevet rank of brigadier general, read an address from which the following is extracted:

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FIRST REGIMENT: The time has arrived when the organization of this regiment must be broken up. Three years ago you rushed from the peace and tranquility of your firesides, at the call of the president, to meet the traitors whose hands had trailed our glorious flag in the dust at Sumter. You came from the hillside and the valley, the city and the plain, with brave hearts and strong arms, to shed your blood in defense of your country's honor. You were the first three-years' regiment in the volunteer service. Then you were a thousand strong, but stronger in your love of country and devotion to its flag. The promise of your organization has been more than fulfilled in the glory of your achievements. Your deeds have a world-wide renown. The battle-scented breezes from Bull Run, Edwards' Ferry, Yorktown, West Point, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Charlestown, Fredericksburg, Maryé's Heights, Bristow Station and the immortal field of Gettysburg, have wafted them to the most distant climes. The seal of your blood was stamped upon all of the twenty odd battlefields emblazoned on your flag. The blood of more than seven hundred of your companions has crimsoned those heroic fields, and more than two hundred and fifty of them have passed from the smoke and clangor of battle strife to their eternal bivouac beyond the skies. Let the memories of these three years' associations, the common dangers and trials we have shared, be cemented in the mutual blood we have shed, and cherished with a true soldier's pride. Forget and cast into oblivion all little piques incident to the service. Let these lie buried forever. Officers and soldiers of the First Minnesota Regiment — heroes of more than twenty battles! I now bid you an affectionate farewell. Never again will you all assemble until the reveillé at the dawning of eternity's morning shall summon us from the slumber of the grave, to pass the review of our lives before the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the skies. May a merciful Providence direct you, and crown you here with earth's brightest honors. But however brilliant may be your future, your proudest boast will ever be, "I belonged to the First Minnesota." Farewell.

This was also responded to with cheers, and as the regiment broke ranks the officers and men crowded around the carriage in which Col. Colvill reclined, still

disabled by his wounds from taking any part in the review. The leave-taking between the men and their colonel, and their solicitude for him in his wounded and nearly helpless condition, was tender and affecting. On the next day, April 29, 1864, those whose terms then expired, and who had not re-enlisted, were mustered out of the service, and, a few days later, followed those who had filled up its ranks when changed to a three-years' regiment. And here ends the history of the First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers.

FORMATION OF FIRST BATTALION.

The veterans of the First Minnesota Regiment who re-enlisted, and recruits whose terms had not expired, with recruits then enlisted, were formed into two companies, and organized as the First Battalion Minnesota Infantry Volunteers at Fort Snelling. It was officered by veterans, who had been enlisted men in the First Minnesota. James C. Farwell became captain, Chesley B. Tirrell, first lieutenant, and Charles C. Parker, second lieutenant, of Company A; and Ellett P. Perkins, captain, Charles F. Hausdorf, first lieutenant, and Henry D. O'Brien, second lieutenant, of Company B; and I pass, with some misgiving, to an attempt to narrate, in briefest form, the services of that organization, of which I was not a member, and respecting which the data I have been able to collect is not as full nor satisfactory as I could wish. Still, its first two companies, who alone saw much service in the field, were so largely composed of, and entirely commanded by, members of the First Regiment, and always regarded themselves as a continuation of that regiment, and so well maintained its reputation in the same brigade on many battlefields, that it seems fitting that its narrative should be a sequel to that of the old regiment, and such I understand to be the desire of its members, else I would not undertake it.

TAKES THE PLACE OF THE FIRST REGIMENT.

The battalion, under the command of Capt. Farwell, was drilled at Fort Snelling until May 16, 1864, when, on being ordered to the Potomac, it embarked at Fort Snelling, reaching Washington May 23d. On May 30th it again embarked at Alexandria, and arrived, on June 1st, at White House, on the Pamunkey river. On June 5th it escorted a wagon train to Cold Harbor, returning to White House the next day. On June 9th it marched to army headquarters, and was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, of the Second Army Corps, the very place occupied by the First Regiment, and joined that brigade at the front on June 11th, where it was cordially welcomed by the regiments which had served so long with the Old First. This was just at the close of the sanguinary battle of Cold Harbor, in which the loss of the Second Division and of the corps had been very heavy. On June 12th orders to pack up were received, and on that night the march to the James river was begun, and continued across the peninsula, until the James river was crossed on June 14th from Wilcox's Landing to Windmill Point, where the boys of the battalion got their first glimpse of Gen. Grant, as he stood on the bank quietly smoking a cigar, and observing the landing and disposition of the troops. On June 15th the battalion marched, with its corps, by a circuitous route, about twenty miles to Petersburg, reaching the vicinity of that place about midnight, and then working till morning in throwing up a line of breastworks. The very effective use of the spade made by Lee in his campaign from the Rapidan to Cold Harbor had demonstrated the value of that implement. On June 18th the battalion participated in the sanguinary, but unsuccessful, assault on the enemy's works in their front. The battalion moved out of its works before daylight, advancing on the Confederate line, which was in a thick wood, and driving the enemy's skirmishers from three partially fortified lines. Reaching the City Point & Petersburg railroad, the battalion was subjected to a partly enfilading, as well as a front, fire; but, using the railroad embankment as a breastwork, it kept up the contest. Here Sergt. W. N. Irvine, who had safely passed through most of the battles of the First Regiment, was mortally wounded, and Lieut. Chesley B. Tirrell received a severe wound in the left forearm, breaking both bones above the wrist.

Soon the Sixth Corps advanced on the right, and the position reached by the battalion was held as part of our line, and the nearest to the enemy's works of any gained, until the retreat of Lee. The approach to it was so completely covered by the enemy's fire that all communication with it was after nightfall. On the evening of June 20th the battalion was relieved from this position, and on the next day marched to the left to the Jerusalem plank road, where the enemy was found in force. In the skirmish that ensued there were three wounded in the battalion, and, after dark, it threw up breastworks to the west of the plank road. On the 22d day of June the Second Corps advanced, and was to be joined by the Sixth Corps on its left. The failure of the Sixth Corps to keep up with the advance, and the fact that the rebels were in strong force beyond the left flank of our corps, caused some delay until a peremptory order from Meade to advance, regardless of the position of the Sixth Corps, sent the Second Corps ahead, when it was subjected to a strong attack in front, and by an enveloping force on that flank and on its rear, resulting in a loss of four guns, a large number of killed and wounded, and of about 1,700 prisoners. Among the latter were nearly all that was left of the gallant Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, which had fought by our side since 1861. The loss of the battalion was two killed, thirteen wounded and twenty prisoners. This was the first time the gallant Second Corps had ever lost a color or a gun. Gen. Hancock was not then in command, having been disabled a few days before by the breaking out of his Gettysburg wound, which kept him from the front till June 27th.

DEEP BOTTOM.

Until the 26th of July the battalion was mainly engaged in constructing earth-works and defenses. On that day the Second Corps were given six days' rations, and marched at night across the Appomattox at Point of Rocks, and at sunrise crossed the James river at Deep Bottom. The corps was accompanied by a large body of cavalry under Sheridan, the object being to force the Confederate infantry toward Chapin's Bluff, while Sheridan, with his cavalry, should make a dash for Richmond, supported, if he had any success, by the infantry; or, if the enemy should be found strong on the north side of the James, it was hoped the movement would draw there a much larger force from Petersburg, and give greater chance for the meditated assault on the latter place, in connection with the explosion of Burnside's mine, which was in readiness under Elliott's salient. The enemy north of the James was found in strong force, and well intrenched, along Bailey's creek; but the movement was successful in taking more than half of Lee's army to the north side of the James. The battalion had its share in the marching and skirmishing, which held the enemy there till the night of the 29th, when the federal forces quietly retired and recrossed the James, and, after a hard march, reached Petersburg just after daylight, and in time to witness the explosion of the mine. The march was exhausting, and one man, John Weeks of Company B, died by the wayside. The battalion took no part in the action following the mine explosion, and on the evening of that day returned to its camp.

Hancock moved the Second Corps on August 12th to City Point, and in the afternoon of the 13th embarked it on vessels for Deep Bottom, leaving at 10 P. M., and debarking at Deep Bottom in the morning. The vessels were of such deep draught that they could not approach the shore, and the landing was too slow for the hoped for surprise. The enemy was there in much stronger force than was expected. There was severe fighting, and in places the Confederates were driven from their intrenchments, but were able to reinforce and retake them. At 4 P. M. preparation was made for a general assault. Gen. Barlow, inquiring of Capt. Farwell what his regiment was, on his response sent it to the extreme right, saying: "If you fight like the Old First all hell won't stop you." At the right the battalion advanced, crossing a cornfield under heavy fire, and reaching a ravine of generally impassable bog, covered with a dense tangle of brush and vines, beyond which the ground rose gradually to the enemy's intrenchments. Several were wounded while crossing the cornfield, and the morass seemed to

stop further advance. But a slight path was found on the margin of a small, open pond, and though swept by the enemy's fire, the battalion hurried through it, and, forming a few yards in front of the rebel works, at once carried them. But as the troops on the left had failed to pass the ravine, the battalion was entirely without support, and on the enemy being strongly reinforced here, Capt. Farwell ordered the battalion back to the ravine. The enemy advanced in turn and attacked it here, but was repulsed, and retreated to the works, and the ravine was held by the battalion until it was ordered back after nightfall. The battalion lost seven killed and a large number wounded. Among those severely wounded were Lieut. Henry D. O'Brien, who had, as color-bearer of the Old First, distinguished himself in repelling Pickett's charge; and Marshall Sherman, who, on the same occasion, had captured the flag of the Twenty-eighth Virginia Regiment. The operations north of the James at this time were mainly important in withdrawing and keeping employed so large a part of Lee's army that it enabled Grant, with Warren's Fifth Corps, to obtain decided advantages in the direction of the Weldon railroad. To secure this object the Second Corps was kept north of the James till August 20th, on the night of which it was withdrawn across pontoons and marched to its old camp near Petersburg. This was reached after an exhausting night march in deep mud. With only a halt to make coffee, the First and Second divisions were sent to the Strong House to slash timber and construct defenses.

REAMS' STATION.

On August 24th Gibbon's Second Division was ordered to Reams' Station, on the Weldon railroad, twelve miles south of Petersburg, and on the next day took part in the unfortunate battle there, where the remnant of the Second Corps, reduced by hard fighting and constant marching to less than 6,000 men, were beset by three times their number; and, after repelling three charges, were at length forced to retire, losing some guns and many prisoners. Even then a part of the troops, including the battalion, rallied, and, by a sudden charge, recaptured some of the lost guns, and held the field until night, when the corps returned to the Strong House near Petersburg. The battalion lost one killed, three wounded and fifteen captured.

HATCHER'S RUN — APPOMATTOX.

Up to October 24th the battalion alternated between several forts. On that day Capt. Ellett P. Perkins resigned. On October 27th the Second Corps, having moved west of the Weldon railroad, found the enemy strongly intrenched at Hatcher's Run, and at once charged and routed them, following to the Boydton plank road, where some hard fighting occurred while Hancock was waiting for Crawford to come up on his right. The Confederates were worsted, but as Crawford did not come up, Hancock retired at night to Hatcher's Run, and next day returned to camp near Fort Bross. Capt. Farwell, in command of detachments from the battalion, the Seventh Michigan and Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, numbering about seventy men, was, on the night of the 27th, by some oversight, left on the skirmish line, and the men found themselves the next morning alone confronting the Confederate forces. Concealing the weakness of his force in a piece of timber, Capt. Farwell repulsed a considerable force of Confederate cavalry which attacked him, and, falling back cautiously, reached the Union lines at nightfall without loss. For his gallant conduct here Capt. Farwell was brevetted major. After this the battalion was for some time engaged in picket duty. About December 1st, after having built winter quarters, the division was moved to the front, and, with the Third Division of the same corps, made a raid along the Weldon railroad nearly to the state line. After this it again built winter quarters. Maj. Farwell resigned, and was succeeded in command of the battalion by Capt. Charles F. Hausdorf. The battalion being reduced by casualties and sickness to but little more than thirty men present for duty, First Lieut. Charles C. Parker, Sergt. Thomas N. Whetstone, and five other enlisted men were sent to Minnesota on recruiting service. Lieut. O'Brien re-

turned, and became acting quartermaster. The recruiting detail was successful, and during the spring following, Company C, Capt. Charles C. Parker, joined the battalion, and on the morning after its arrival joined their companions in a successful charge on the enemy's rifle-pits, capturing the occupants. The battalion took part in the final assault on Lee's works at Petersburg on the 1st and 2d of April, 1865, and in the several actions in which the Second Corps was engaged up to the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox, and with only the loss of a few wounded. At the surrender the battalion was on picket, and Confederate soldiers came in in large numbers. Our men were of course jubilant at the prospect of a speedy and successful ending of the war, and the Confederates seemed reconciled, and glad that the end was reached. Company D, Capt. Thos. N. Whetstone, arrived just after the surrender. As other companies had been recruited for the battalion, Maj. Mark W. Downie of the old regiment was commissioned lieutenant colonel, and joined the battalion, and Capt. Charles F. Hausdorf major. Later each of these officers was commissioned one grade higher, and Capt. Henry D. O'Brien major. But they were not mustered upon those commissions. In June, 1865, soon after the battalion arrived in Washington, it was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and became part of Brig. Gen. Henry A. Morrow's Division of the Army of the Tennessee. Maj. O'Brien became his assistant adjutant general, and Capt. Thomas H. Pressnell provost marshal of the division. In July, 1865, the battalion, which had been increased by Companies E, F, G, H and I, was ordered to Minnesota, and, after a most hospitable and enjoyable reception at St. Paul, was mustered out at Fort Snelling, July 15, 1865.

CLOSING.

Glancing over what I have written, I feel satisfied of its accuracy, for I have spared no care or pains. But I have felt cramped by the limit of space, though all that could be allowed, in view of the necessity of crowding the narratives and rosters of all Minnesota troops into one volume of reasonable size. I feel that this narrative will very inadequately convey to its reader any just conception of this regiment, whose perfection in discipline and in the execution of every movement of company and battalion tactics and care for personal appearance made it a favorite and model regiment in camp or on review, and whose *esprit du corps*, pride in its reputation as a regiment, and the chivalric, soldierly feeling pervading all ranks would never brook thought of defeat or disgrace, and never permitted it to hesitate or falter on any occasion. The regiment can scarcely be pictured to the understanding without portrayal of the men who impressed their personal characteristics upon it. Such officers as Messick, Farrell, Periam, Coates, Sinclair, Muller, Heffelfinger, Maginnis, Searles and May, and such enlisted men as Marvin, Burgess, Tirrell, Perkins, Taylor, Trevor, Irvine and hosts of others who, for want of space, cannot even be named. I find I have hardly made mention of Dr. W. H. Morton, one of the most skillful surgeons of the army, who became medical director of our division, and died from disease contracted in the service; or of his able successor, Dr. J. B. Le Blond, who joined us in the spring of 1862, and continued till the muster-out of the battalion; or of our second chaplain, Rev. F. A. Conwell, who joined us after Antietam, and was especially devoted in caring for the sick and for the wounded on every battlefield; or of Anson Northup, our wagonmaster, whom no obstacles could stop, nor any regard for red tape prevent from furnishing needed articles to the men, if such articles were in the wagons. The Indian outbreak of 1862 took him from us to render efficient service against the savage foe. I am aware that some of my statements—of losses, for instance—occasionally disagree with official tables. But I have examined all these, so far as yet published in the "Rebellion Records," and my statements here vary from them only in the cases where, from recollection, confirmed by reliable memoranda made at the time, I am satisfied that the official tables are wrong. To cite an instance: "Rebellion Records," vol. 27, part 1, page 176, received since this narrative, except this closing paragraph, was written, gives the number of *officers killed at Gettysburg*

at three. Yet every survivor of the regiment knows that Capts. Nathan S. Messick, Wilson B. Farrell and Louis Muller and Lieut. Waldo Farrar died on the field. The aggregate of killed, wounded and missing at Gettysburg is there given as two hundred and twenty-four. Capt. Coates' report of the battle to the governor of the state, which (with some typographical errors) will be found in "Neill's History of Minnesota" (4th ed.), pp. 740-745, was written on the battlefield, on July 5, 1863, by myself, then the acting adjutant of the regiment, and states the loss correctly (page 744), four commissioned officers killed, and the aggregate loss as two hundred and thirty-two. The six then reported as missing were afterward ascertained to have been killed or wounded. I may add that the aggregate of men there reported as engaged in the battle, three hundred and thirty, includes Companies C and F, both of which were engaged with the regiment on July 3d, but neither of which were in the charge made by the regiment on July 2d. The report of Capt. Coates, of Aug. 3, 1863, which appears in vol. 27, part 1, "Rebellion Records," pages 424, 425, is manifestly condensed from the report written by me on July 5th, as a comparison of its language with that of the latter in "Neill's History" conclusively shows. The report of Gen. Hancock, in the same volume, written while he was wounded and absent from the corps, in its reference to our charge, shows that his memory was at that time indistinct and at fault. (See page 371.) He speaks of meeting a regiment of the enemy, the head of whose column was about passing an unprotected interval of our line, and adds:

The First Minnesota Regiment *coming up at this moment*, charged the rebel regiment in handsome style, capturing its colors and driving it back in disorder. I cannot speak too highly of this regiment and its commander in its attack, as well as in its subsequent advance against the enemy, in which it lost three-fourths of the officers and men engaged.

Hancock was with us but a moment when he ordered our charge. It is possible that at that moment a skirt of brush and trees to our right may have hidden from his view a considerable part of the Confederate force which we had seen come down the opposite slope and met in our charge. Instead of "coming up at this moment," we had stood at the same spot for hours watching Sickles' battle and his defeat. It is not strange that, with all the responsibility and unintermitting work and vigilance that devolved on Gen. Hancock during the three days of this battle, and his severe wounding on the last day, he should have a confused recollection of this incident when he wrote that report. Later, the facts were recalled to his memory, and the entire situation was well understood by him, as is indicated by his remarks mentioned by Col. Fox, and already quoted. But I have reached my limit, and must close abruptly. The fame and glory of the regiment need not be dwelt on. It is known throughout the country, and especially to all the people of this state, whose appreciation of its valor and services has been shown in the ovations given to the survivors by the various cities and towns on the occasions of their annual reunions. Every member justly regards his own connection with the regiment as the highest honor of his life,—the one thing respecting himself to which his own posterity will always refer with greatest pride. May our state always send forth such regiments whenever its safety, or the safety or honor of our beloved country, shall call its sons to arms.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 1, 1890.

ROSTER OF FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE FIRST REGIMENT.

NAME.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	REMARKS.
Colonels —			
Willis A. Gorman ..	46	Apr. 29, '61	2d Div., 2d Corps.
Napoleon J. T. Dana ..	59	Oct. 2, '61	2d Div., 2d Corps; wounded at Antietam.
Alfred Sully ..		Feb. 3, '62	2d Div., 2d Corps, Brevet Maj. Gen., Brevet
George N. Morgan ..		Sept. 26, '62	1st Col.; resigned; Brevet Brig. Gen.
William Colvill ..		May 6, '63	Col.; wnd. Glendale and Gettysburg; Bvt.
Lieutenant Colonels —			
Stephen Miller ..	46	Apr. 29, '61	Brig. Gen., Gov. of Minnesota.
Charles Powell Adams ..		Sept. 26, '62	3d. Bull Run, Malvern, Antietam, Gettysburg.
Majors —			
William H. Dike ..	47	Apr. 29, '61	Resigned.
Mark W. Downie ..	25	May 6, '63	Q. M., 1st Lt. and Capt. Co. B; wnd. Gettysburg; Lt. Col. 1st Batt.
Adjutants —			
William B. Leach ..	27	Apr. 29, '61	1st Lt. Co. H, Capt. and A. A. G. Dana's Brigade.
John N. Chace ..	26	Oct. 22, '61	1st Serg. and 1st Lieut. Co. E, Capt. Co. H.
Josias R. Kling ..	29	July 10, '62	1st Serg., 2d and 1st Lieut. Co. A, Capt. Co. G.; wnd. Savage Station.
John Peller ..	31	Jan. 14, '63	Sergt. Major, 2d Lieut. Co. A; 1st Lieut.; wnd. Gettysburg.
Quartermasters —			
George H. Woods ..		Apr. 29, '61	Pro. Capt. and C. & U. S. A., Lt. Col. and Chf. G. S. Sheridan's Corps.
Mark A. Hoyt ..		Jan. 1, '62	Resigned '62.
Francis Baasen ..		July 10, '62	
Surgeons —			
Jacob H. Stewart ..		Apr. 29, '61	Captured at Bull Run; Exam. Surg. at St. Paul.
William H. Morton ..		Feb. 1, '62	Med. Director 2d Div., 2d Corps; resigned from disability.
John B. Le Blond ..			Asst. Surg., Surg. 1st Battalion.
Assistant Surgeons —			
Chas. W. Le Boutillier ..	34	Apr. 29, '61	Captured at Bull Run; Surg. 9th Minn. Volunteers.
Daniel W. Hand ..		July 23, '61	Brigade Surgeon, charge of general hospitals.
Edmund J. Pagsley ..		Aug. 29, '63	Cashiered.
Peter Gabrielson ..		Feb. 17, '64	
Chaplains —			
Edward D. Neill ..	37	Apr. 29, '61	Resigned; private secretary to Pres. Lincoln and Johnson.
F. A. Conwell ..	48	Oct. 15, '62	
Brevet Majors —			
C. Edward Davis ..		Apr. 29, '61	2d Lieut. Co. I, 1st Lieut. Co. A; Capt. Co. E.
Edward S. Pam ..		Apr. 29, '61	Wounded at Antietam; discharged for disability.
David A. Coffin ..		Apr. 29, '61	1st Lieut. Co. A Oct. 7, '63.
Albert S. Davis ..		Apr. 29, '61	1st Lieut. Co. A Mch. 4, '64.
John W. Fride ..		Apr. 29, '61	Re-enlisted in 1st Battalion.
Quartermaster Sergeants —			
William Smith ..		Apr. 29, '61	Discharged.
Aaron Greenwald ..		Apr. 29, '61	Resigned and transferred to Co. C; killed at Gettysburg.
T. A. Wood ..		Apr. 29, '61	Company F.
Commissary Sergeants —			
J. Mahoney ..		Apr. 29, '61	Discharged.
Mathew M. Standish ..		Apr. 29, '61	Resigned and transferred to Co. D May 6, '63.
Jacob Marty ..		Apr. 29, '61	Promoted 1st Lieut. Oct. 3, '63.
Frank Dickinson ..		Apr. 29, '61	Corp. Co. G.
Hospital Stewards —			
James Kirkman ..		Apr. 29, '61	Company C.
G. P. Marble ..		Apr. 29, '61	Appointed Hospital Steward U. S. A.
C. A. Brooks ..	22	June, '61	Co. L, or 2d Co. Sharpsshooters.
Chas. H. Spear ..		Apr. 29, '61	
Principal Musicians —			
Henry O. Field ..		Aug. 16, '63	Company C.
Ezra D. Haskins ..		Aug. 16, '63	Company G.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY A.

[illegible]

COMPANY B.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY A—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY B.

COMPANY C.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY C.

Bremer, Sigismund O.
 Krueger, Andrew F.
 Ladd, Austin N.
 Leonard, Maurice F.
 Little, David M.
 Lloyd, Edward S.
 Linberg, John.
 Longquist, John.
 Luffin, Wade.
 Marr, Christopher C.
 Mayne, John B.
 Marble, Geo. F.
 McDonald, Joseph.
 McNelly, James R.
 McMullen, Nathan.
 McLean, David.
 McCray, Samuel C.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY C—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY D.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
<i>Captains—</i>				
Henry R. Putnam	29	Apl. 29, '61		Wounded at Bull Run; Capt. 12th U. S. Inf.
Dewitt C. Smith	33	Aug. 5, '61		2d Lieut.; wounded at Antietam; transferred to Co. G; Paymaster; killed by guerrillas.
Chris. B. Hoffeldinger ..	26	July 4, '63	May 4, '64	Serg., 1st Serg., 2d and 1st Lieut.; wounded at Gettysburg; Major 1st Heavy Artillery.
<i>First Lieutenants—</i>				
Geo. H. Woods	29	Apl. 29, '61	Nov. 23, '61	Pro. Capt. and C. S., Lieut. Col. and Chief C. S. Cav. Corps, '64.
Seth L. Hammond	26	Nov. 26, '61	Sept. '62	1st Serg., 2d Lieut.; resigned.
Jacob Marty				Transferred to Co. E.
Ellet P. Perkins	24		May 5, '64	Corp., Color Serg.; wounded at Gettysburg; Capt. 1st Battalion.
<i>Second Lieutenants—</i>				
Wm. Harmon	25	Sept. 13, '62		Serg., 1st Serg.; pro. 1st Lieut. Co. C; wounded at Gettysburg.
Chas. H. Mason	25	Sept. 27, '62		Serg., transferred to Co. C; pro. 1st Lieut.; died Aug. 13, '63, of wounds at Gettysburg.
ENLISTED MEN.				
Abraham, Geo. W. F.	17	Feb. 20, '64		Transferred to Battalion; died Andersonville Nov. 12, '64.
Allen, William R.	24	May 16, '61		Killed at Gettysburg.
Ames, Orville	31	Feb. 25, '64		Transferred to 1st Battalion.
Anderson, Charles	26	May 20, '61	May 5, '64	
Ball, Edward W.	19	May 20, '61	May 5, '64	
Bartlett, George W.	19	May 29, '61	May 5, '64	Wounded at Gettysburg.

COMPANY D.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY D—*Continued.*

THE FIRST REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY D—*Continued.*

ROSTER OF COMPANY E

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COMPANY E.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY E—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY F.

NAME.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.	
<i>Captains</i> —	
William Colvill, J.	Col., Col., Bri. Brig. Gen.; wd. Glendale & Gettysburg.
John J. McCallum	1st Lt. Co. G; wd. Fredericksburg; trans. to Inv. Corps.
John Ball	1st Serg. and 2d Lieut. Co. E; wounded at Bristow.
<i>First Lieutenants</i> —	
A. Edward Welch	1st and captured at Bull Run; Major 4th Miss. Vols.
Mark A. Hoyt	; resigned; Inv. Corps.
Myron Shepard	red from and to Co. H.
Hesekiah Bruce	1st Sergeant, 2d Lieutenant.
<i>Second Lieutenants</i> —	
Martin Maginnis	Co. F, 1st Lieut. Co. H, Capt. Co. K.
Joseph H. Spence	and 2d Lieut. Co. G; transferred to Sig. Corps. Major.
ENLISTED MEN	
Abbott, Marion	1st at Gettysburg; discharged for disability
Abbott, David F.	Antietam.
Adams, Charles E.	1st 27, '63, at Washington, D. C.
Alley, John	red to Inv. Corps Nov. 2, '63.
Barrow, John	wounded at Bull Run, discharged for disability
Baker, Abraham P.	
Bamford, Archibald	
Barber, Horatio N.	wounded at Gettysburg.
Bachelor, James F.	1st at Gettysburg.
Barnes, Rudolph C.	1st at Antietam
Bayer, Andrew	wounded at Flint Hill
Borgh, Peter	red 1st Battalion.
Bevans, Henry T.	charged for promotion.
Bennett, Wm. D.	charged for disability.
Bevans, Milton L.	
Berdan, Charles A.	at Bristow and Fredericksburg; trans. to 1st Batt.
Blackwell, Henry	red to 1st Battalion.
Boffording, Peter G.	red to 1st Battalion.
Bonner, Jefferson	1st Serg.
Bond, Daniel	red to 1st Battalion; wounded at Fredericksburg.
Bondurant, Cyrus S.	red from Co. G.
Bond, Hesekiah	red to Battalion.
Brooks, James	red to Kirby's Battery July 16, '62.
Brooks, Cyrus A.	Steward May 14, '63.
Burritt, Henry	red to U. S. Cav. Oct. 24, '62; killed in Wilderness.
Burgetorf, Henry	at Bull Run and Gettysburg.
Brown, John H.	1st wounded at Bull Run; Wagonmaster.
Cannon, Lewis	red for disability.
Childs, Henry R.	red; wounded at Bull Run.
Clark, Calvin F.	wounded and captured at Savage Station.
Clausen, John	red for disability.
Clifton, Edward	red to 1st Battalion.
Clark, John	red to 1st Battalion.
Cox, Edwin	1st at Antietam
Davis, Edward E.	1st 31, '62, of wounds at Savage Station.
Davis, Edward L.	red for disability.
Davis, Jonas F.	1st and captured at Savage Station.
Davis, Almeron	1st at Fredericksburg, Flint Hill and Gettysburg.
Daucher, George F.	transferred to Inv. Corps Dec. 1, '63.
Decker, Artemus L.	1st at Gettysburg; transferred to 1st Battalion.
Duiling, William	red to Kirby's Battery.
Eastman, Christoph	red to U. S. Cav. Oct. 24, '62.
Eastman, Alva H.	red for disability.
Frary, Edrick J.	1st at Bristow; transferred to 1st Battalion.
Flynn, Jonathan	red to Inv. Corps June, '64.
Garrison, Wm. H.	
Garrison, Joseph P.	1st 10, '61, of wounds at Bull Run.
Gilbertson, Ole	
Glaister, Aaron	red in 1st Battalion.
Gordon, Wm.	red for disability.
Grinnell, Geo. W.	red to U. S. Cav. Oct. 24, '62.
Grow, Enos F.	wounded at Savage Station.
Harris, Charles N.	wounded at Bull Run, discharged for disability
Hamilu, Philip	1st 1st Serg.; killed at Gettysburg
Hilsted, Hans	at Bull Run; discharged for disability.
Hammer, Nicholas	Fair Oaks.
Herbert, Wm. M.	1st at Fredericksburg; trans. to Inv. Corps Dec. 19, '63.
Howe, Asa	
Hofstetter, John W.	
Hubbs, Charles L.	at Bull Run and Gettysburg.
Hoyt, William H.	red to 1st Battalion.
Hudson, Charles E.	at Bull Run; deserted Sept. 17, '62.
Imeson, James W.	at Bull Run; transferred to 1st Battalion.
Jackson, Elisha O.	red for disability.
Jacobs, Romulus E.	at Gettysburg.
Jenkins, Erasmus	red to 1st Battalion.
Johnson, Ole	
Johnson, Ferris	red June 29, '62, at Savage Station.
King, Levi	1st at Gettysburg; transferred to Inv. Corps.
Leeson, Robert W.	Glendale.
Leighton, Gardner	at Bull Run; discharged for disability.
Lee, John M.	at Bull Run.
Lewis, Geo. L.	red to Signal Corps Aug. 18, '63.
Lehman, David H.	Feb. 13, '62 Discharged for disability.

COMPANY G.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY F—Continued.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY G.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
<i>Captains—</i>				
Lewis McKune.	39	Apr. 29, '61	.....	Killed July 21, '61, at Bull Run.
Nathan S. Messick.	34	July 29, '61	.....	1st Lieut.; killed July 3, '63, at Gettysburg.
Dewitt C. Smith.	35	Aug. 8, '61	.....	Trans. from Co. D; resigned Oct. 7, '63; Paymaster; killed by guerrillas.
<i>First Lieutenants—</i>				
Josias R. King.	29	Oct. 19, '63	May 4, '64	1st Lieut. Co. A and G.
John J. McCallum.	40	July 29, '61	.....	Serg., Capt. Co. F; wounded at Fredericksburg; trans. Inv. Corps; Bvt. Maj.
James H. Shepley.	26	July 19, '62	Jan. 13, '63	2d Lieut. Co. E.; resigned.
James De Gray.	21	July 2, '63	.....	Corp., 2d Lt; wd. at Gettysburg and Bristow; trf. to Inv. Corps.
<i>Second Lieutenants—</i>				
William E. Smith.	27	Apr. 29, '61	July 31, '61	Resigned
Joseph H. Spencer.	26	July 31, '61	.....	1st Serg., trans. to Co. F., trans. to Signal Corps.
ENLISTED MEN.				
Areman, Adam.	28	May 16, '61	May 5, '64	Wounded at Gettysburg.
Andrew, Marvin D.	20	May 27, '61	Oct. 9, '62	Discharged for disability.
Bassett, Edward H.	19	Apr. 29, '61	May 5, '64	.....
Barton, Dana S.	29	Apr. 29, '61	May 5, '64	Wounded at Gettysburg.
Barron, Norman B.	26	May 23, '61	May 5, '64	.....
Baker, Jefferson G.	20	May 28, '61	.....	Transferred to 1st Battalion.
Balcock, James M.	18	May 24, '64	.....	Transferred to 1st Battalion.
Belote, James.	24	May 23, '61	.....	Transferred to 6th U. S. Cav. Oct. 24, '62.
Benson, Chas. M.	24	May 22, '61	May 5, '64	Corporal.
Bemis, Joseph G.	18	May 23, '61	.....	Transferred to 6th U. S. Cav. Oct. 24, '62.

ROSTER OF COMPANY G—Continued.

	REMARKS
	Discharged for disability. Transferred to U. S. Cav. Oct. 25, '62.
	Trans. Sept. 10, '61 to Co. F; wounded at Gettysburg. Discharged for disability. Transferred to 1st Battalion; wounded at Gettysburg. Corporal, Sergeant. Wnd. at Bull Run; dis. for prom. Maj. of colored regiment. Wnd. at Gettysburg; 1st Lieut. Heavy Artillery. Died June 2, '62, at Fair Oaks. Wounded at Gettysburg. Wounded at Antietam and Gettysburg. Wounded at Bull Run, discharged for disability. Discharged for disability. Wounded at Bull Run; died Nov. 5, '62, at New York.
	Corp.; Com. Serg. Killed at Gettysburg. Wnd. at Bull Run; discharged for disability July 6, '63. Died Aug. 5, '63, of wounds at Gettysburg. Died July 5, '63, of wounds at Gettysburg. Wounded at Bull Run. Wounded at Antietam and Gettysburg. Wagoner; discharged for disability. Transferred to 1st Battalion. Wounded at Gettysburg.
	Discharged; wounded at Bull Run. Discharged for disability. Corp.; Serg.; wounded at Gettysburg. Transferred to 1st Battalion. Musician; discharged. Bugler and Principal Musician.
	Discharged for disability. Corp.; wounded at Bull Run; discharged for disability. Corp.; wounded at Bull Run; discharged for disability. Discharged for disability. Transferred to U. S. Artillery. Wounded at Gettysburg. Corporal. Transferred to 6th U. S. Cav. Oct. 24, '62. Corporal. Wounded at Bull Run and Gettysburg; discharged for disab. Discharged for disability. Wounded at Haymarket and Antietam; trans to 1st Corps. Wounded at Gettysburg; discharged for disability. Died Aug. 22, '62. Division Wagonmaster. Wounded at Gettysburg. Corp.; wounded on picket. Wounded at Gettysburg. Died Aug. 22, '63, of wounds at Gettysburg. Transferred to 1st Battalion.
Latifi, Samuel.....	Killed at Bull Run.
Livingston, Francis F.....	Wounded at Antietam and Gettysburg.
Lilly, Samuel.....	Corp.; transferred to U. S. Cav. Oct. 24, '62.
Logan, John D.....	Wounded at Gettysburg; absent, sick, at disch. of regiment.
Magee, George.....	Corporal.
McKinstry, John.....	Absent, paroled prisoner, at discharge of regiment.
McCulloch, Jonas G.....	Serg.; died July 14, '62, of disease.
Meyers, William.....	Transferred to U. S. Engineers Oct. 25, '62.
Miller, Asa.....	Serg.; Capt. in 1st Battalion.
Mosher, Ludwell J.....	Killed at Bull Run.
Mollison, Allen.....	Discharged for disability.
Morford, Samuel D.....	Transferred to 1st Battalion.
Needham, Edward Z.....	Discharged for disability.
Nichols, James L.....	Corporal.
Northrup, Irvine W.....	Discharged for disability.
Olmsted, Geo. W.....	Discharged for wounds at Bull Run.
Parker, Chas. C.....	Corporal.
Patton, Merritt B.....	Discharged for disability.
Patterson, Martin.....	Died Aug. 21, '62.
Pearl, S. J.....	Transferred to 1st Battalion.
Peasley, Joseph W.....	Discharged for disability.
Phelps, Alvin.....	Corporal.
Phillips, Edward F.....	Wounded at Bull Run; discharged for disability.
Potter, Edward.....	Discharged for wounds at Bull Run.
Potter, William.....	Corporal.
Ramey, William.....	Discharged for disability.
Ramsdell, Peter W.....	Wounded at Bull Run and Gettysburg; re-enlisted 1st Batt.
Reed, Walter S.....	Wounded at Bull Run.
Reed, Neri.....	Re-enlisted 1st Battalion.
Reed, Nathaniel.....	Wounded at Gettysburg.
Rherer, John M.....	Wounded at Bull Run; discharged for disability.
Reynolds, Samuel.....	Re-enlisted 1st Battalion.
Reynolds, Lewis G.....	Discharged for disability.
Roberts, Benjamin.....	Wounded at Fredericksburg; discharged for disability.
Rooks, Wm. A.....	Killed at Gettysburg.
Russell, James E.....	Wounded at Antietam.
Sawyer, George F.....	Wounded at Bull Run; discharged for disability.
Sawyer, James T.....	Killed at Gettysburg.
Schultz, Julius.....	
Smier, Joseph.....	

COMPANY H.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY G—*Continued.*

ROSTER OF COMPANY H.

COMPANY I.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY I.

	REMARKS.
	Resigned. 1st Lieutenant Co. C.
	Wounded at Bull Run; resigned July 31, '61. Transferred from Co. C and to Co. E. 2d Lieut. Cos. E and H.
	Resigned. Promoted Capt. Co. E July 3, '63. 1st Serg.; killed at Gettysburg.
	Discharged for disability. Transferred to Co. G. Transferred to 4th U. S. Cav. Oct. 23, '62. Deserted June, '61, at Fort Snelling. Discharged for disability.
	Corp., Serg., Serg. Major, 1st Lieut. in Co. A. Musician. Corporal. Wounded at Bull Run and Fair Oaks; discharged for wounds. Discharged per order. Transferred to Co. B Feb. 21, '62. Discharged for disability. Corporal. Transferred to 1st Battalion. Killed at Bull Run. Transferred to 4th U. S. Cav. Oct. 23, '62. Transferred to 4th U. S. Cav. Oct. 23, '62. Transferred to 1st Battalion. Transferred to 1st Battalion. Discharged for disability. Killed at Bull Run. Wnd. at Bull Run; trans. to Co. B; Corp. and Serg. Major, 1st Lieut. Co. A.
	Serg.; discharged for disability. Wounded at Bull Run and Gettysburg. Discharged for disability. Wounded at Bull Run, killed June 13, '62, near Fair Oaks. Wounded at Bull Run; killed at Gettysburg. Discharged for wounds at Bull Run. Discharged for disability. Transferred to 4th U. S. Cav. Oct. 23, '62. Transferred to 1st Battalion. Discharged for disability.
	Corp.; wounded at Bull Run. Died Aug. 2, '63, of wounds at Gettysburg. Wounded at Bull Run; killed at Gettysburg. Discharged for promotion 1st Lieut. in 34th N. Y. Vols. Wounded at Bull Run. Died April, '64. Corp., Serg.; wounded at Bull Run. Died of wounds received at Gettysburg Sept. 12, '63. Transferred to 4th U. S. Cav. Oct. 23, '62. Deserted June 9, '61, at Fort Snelling. Died July 22, '62. Deserted Sept. 6, '63, at Brooklyn, N. Y. Discharged for disability. Wounded at Gettysburg. Wounded at Gettysburg. Wounded at Gettysburg; transferred to 1st Battalion. Transferred to Co. H Feb. 1, '62. Transferred to 4th U. S. Cav. Oct. 23, '62. Transferred to 4th U. S. Cav. Oct. 23, '62. Transferred to 1st Battalion.
	Wounded at Bull Run; discharged for disability. Wounded. Wounded at Antietam; transferred to 1st Battalion. Wounded at Bull Run; discharged for disability. Serg., wnd. at Gettysburg; dia. for pro. Prov. Marshal 1st Div. 25th Corps. Corp., wounded at Bull Run and Gettysburg. Transferred to 1st Battalion. Absent on detached service on discharge of regiment. Wounded; discharged per order. Wounded at Bull Run.
	Transferred to 1st Battalion. Transferred to 4th U. S. Cav. Oct. 23, '62. Discharged per order. Wounded at Gettysburg; discharged for disability.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY I—*Continued.*

ROSTER OF COMPANY K.

COMPANY K.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY K -- Continued.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY K—Continued.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE FIRST BATTALION.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
<i>Lieutenant Colonel—</i>				
Mark W. Downie.....	29	Apl. 6, '63	July 14, '65	Maj. 1st Minn.; com. Col. of Battalion.
<i>Major—</i>				
Charles F. Hausdorf..	.....	May 2, '63	July 14, '65	Vet., 1st Lieut. and Capt. Co. B; com. Lieut. Col. of Battalion.
<i>Adjutant—</i>				
James H. Place.....	32	July 1, '63	July 14, '65	Priv. Co. D; Serg. Maj.
<i>Quartermaster—</i>				
John W. Fride.....	26	July 1, '63	July 14, '65	Vet., Serg. Maj.
<i>Surgeon—</i>				
John B. Le Blond.....	.....	May 17, '63	July 14, '65	Surg. 1st Minnesota.
<i>Assistant Surgeon—</i>				
Charles H. Spear.....	.....	July 1, '63	July 14, '65	Vet. Co. B, Minn. Sharpshooters; Hospital Steward.
<i>Sergeant Major—</i>				
Hugo Reed,	21	Mch. 14, '65	July 14, '65	Priv. Co. I.
<i>Quartermaster Sergeant—</i>				
David L. Morgan.....	16	Apl. 1, '64	July 14, '65	
<i>Commissary Sergeants—</i>				
Quinton Bunch.....	.....	Mch. 15, '65	.....	Priv. Co. D; transferred to Co. F.
Samuel S. Tenney.....	.....	Mch. 24, '64	.....	Vet., Priv. Co. B July 1, '65.
<i>Hospital Steward—</i>				
Albert Little.....	30	Dec. 21, '63	July 14, '65	Veteran.

ROSTER OF COMPANY A.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
<i>Captains—</i>				
James C. Farwell.....	31	May 3, '64	Dec. 7, '64	Vet.; discharged per order; Brevet Maj.
Henry D. O'Brien.....	22	Apl. 10, '65	July 14, '65	Vet.; wnd. Deep Bottom Aug. 14, '64; 2d Lt. Co. B, com. Maj.
<i>First Lieutenants—</i>				
Chesley B. Tirrell.....	26	May 12, '64	Dec. 15, '64	Vet.; discharged for wounds received Petersburg June 18, '64.
Charles C. Parker.....	27	Dec. 26, '64	.....	Vet., 2d Lieut., Capt. Co. C.
Thomas H. Pressnell.....	21	Apl. 1, '65	.....	Vet., 1st Serg., 2d Lieut., Capt. Co. B.
<i>Second Lieutenant—</i>				
John W. Fride.....	.....	Apl. 24, '65	July 14, '65	Vet., Serg. Maj., Q. M.
ENLISTED MEN.				
Abel, John.....	20	Jan. 1, '62	Dec. 31, '64	Veteran.
Abbott, Eliza S.....	25	Mch. 9, '65	July 14, '65	
Adams, William.....	19	Apl. 1, '64	.....	Died Sept. 1, '64, at White Hall, Pa.
Alpers, J. H. A.....	27	Mch. 24, '64	.....	Vet., Corp., Serg.; pris. of war; absent on dis. of battalion.
Allen, Joshua.....	63	Mch. 3, '65	July 14, '65	
Baker, Charles B.....	26	Jan. 9, '64	Aug. 4, '65	Vet.; captured near Petersburg; paroled; dis. per order.
Baker, Jefferson G.....	23	Apl. 5, '64	.....	Vet.; died in rebel prison.
Babcock, James M.....	18	Mch. 25, '64	July 14, '65	Vet., Corp., wounded June 22, '64, Petersburg.

COMPANY A.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY A.—*Continued.*

THE FIRST BATTALION.

ROSTER OF COMPANY A — *Continued.*

ROSTER OF COMPANY B.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
<i>Captains—</i>				
Elliott P. Perkins.....	27	May 5, '64	Oct. 13, '64	Vet.; discharged per order.
Charles F. Hausdorf.....	23	Nov. 26, '64	.....	Vet., 1st Lieut. May 12, '64; Maj. May 2, '65; com. Lieut. Col.
Thos. H. Pressnell.....	22	June 6, '65	July 14, '65	2d and 1st Lieut. Co. A.
<i>First Lieutenant—</i>				
J. Thomas Walker.....	23	Jan. 1, '65	July 14, '65	Transferred from Co. A to 2d Sharpshooters.
<i>Second Lieutenant—</i>				
Henry D. O'Brien.....	22	May 12, '64	.....	Vet., Capt. Co. A, Apl. 16, '65; com. Major.
Wm. W. Holden.....	23	Apl. 9, '65	.....	Vet., 1st Lieut. Co. H, June 8, '65.
ENLISTED MEN.				
Abraham, Geo. W. F.....	17	Apl. 1, '64	.....	Musician; died Nov. 12, '64, in Andersonville, Ga.
Abel, Wm. H.....	24	Mch. 24, '64	July 14, '65	Vet., Wagoner.
Adams, David A.....	25	Mch. 8, '65	July 14, '65	.....
Ames, Orville.....	24	Feb. 27, '64	.....	Supposed to have died July, '64.
Aucker, Wm. H.....	21	Feb. 23, '62	.....	Wounded at Gettysburg July 2, '63; absent, sick.
Barton, Wm. F.....	18	Apl. 1, '64	July 14, '65	Promoted Corp.
Bergh, Peter.....	21	Mch. 24, '64	.....	Prisoner at Andersonville 8 mos.; dis. July 24, '63; absent, sick.
Berdan, Charles A.....	24	Nov. 15, '61	Nov. 17, '64	Vet., discharged on expiration of term.

ROSTER OF COMPANY B—Continued.

REMARKS.

Wounded near Petersburg; died Oct. 26, '64, at Andersonville.

Vet., Corp.; prisoner at Andersonville 8 months.
 Vet., 1st Serg.; promoted 1st Lieut. Mch. 16, '65.
 Musician.

Vet.; discharged '65; absent, sick.
 Discharged for disability.
 Vet.; discharged on expiration of term.

Promoted Corp.; prisoner 6 months.
 Veteran.
 Veteran, Corporal.
 Vet., Capt. Co. E, Mch. 21, '65.
 Discharged '65; absent.
 Vet., Corp.; promoted Serg., 1st Serg.; prisoner 6 months.
 Promoted Corp.
 Died '65.
 Vet.; killed July 14, '65, at Deep Bottom, Va.

Veteran.
 Veteran, Corporal.
 Discharged for wounds.
 Died Nov. 25, '64, at City Point, Va.
 Wounded July 2, '63, at Gettysburg; absent since.
 Vet.; discharged for disability.
 Vet., Serg.; pris. at Andersonville 8 mos; supposed dead.
 Vet.; wounded June 22, '64, at Petersburg.
 Vet.; discharged on expiration of term.

Died May 19, '65, at Baltimore, Md.
 Vet.; discharged for disability.
 Vet., Corp.; died Sept. 3, '64, wounds Reams' Station Aug. 25, '64.
 Vet.; discharged on expiration of term.
 Vet.; discharged on expiration of term.
 Discharged in hospital.
 Prisoner at Andersonville 8 months; discharged.
 Vet.; wounded June 22, '64, near Petersburg.
 Discharged per order.
 Discharged per order.
 Killed May 6, '64, in battle.

Vet.; discharged on expiration of term.

Vet.; wounded Jerusalem Plank Road, June 21, '64.
 Vet., discharged on expiration of term.

Vet., Serg.; died June 28, '64, of wounds at Petersburg.
 Vet.; discharged on expiration of term.
 Corporal.

Discharged in hospital.
 Discharged per order.

Vet.; died Nov. 19, '64, at Washington, D. C.

Corporal.
 Vet., Corp. and Serg. June 8, '65.

Wounded at Deep Bottom Aug. 14, '64.
 Promoted Q. M. Serg. April 1, '65.

Discharged on expiration of term.
 Vet.; discharged on expiration of term.
 Died Oct. 29, '64, in prison at Salisbury, N. C.
 Vet., Serg.; discharged on expiration of term.

Vet.; discharged on expiration of term.
 Died Dec. 15, '64, at Salisbury Prison, N. C.

Veteran, Corporal; discharged per order.

Wounded June 22, '64, near Petersburg.

Corporal.

Veteran, Corporal, Sergeant.
 Vet.; wounded at Gettysburg; discharged 1865.

THE FIRST BATTALION.

ROSTER OF COMPANY B—*Continued.*

ROSTER OF COMPANY C.

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COMPANY D.

71

ROSTER OF COMPANY C—*Continued.*

ROSTER OF COMPANY D.

THE FIRST BATTALION.
ROSTER OF COMPANY D—Continued.

C

COMPANY E.

73

ROSTER OF COMPANY D—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY E.

MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
June 15, '65	Veteran, Private Co. B; resigned.
July 14, '65	Veteran.
Apr. 27, '65	Resigned.
June 15, '65	Resigned.
July 14, '65	
July 14, '65	
July 14, '65	
July 14, '65	
July 14, '65	
.....	Discharged in hospital '65.
July 14, '65	Sergeant.
July 14, '65	Corporal.
July 14, '65	
July 14, '65	
June 8, '65	Discharged per order.
July 14, '65	
July 14, '65	Corporal, Sergeant.
July 14, '65	
July 14, '65	Corporal.
July 14, '65	
July 14, '65	
July 14, '65	
Aug. 6, '65	Discharged in hospital Aug. 8, '65
July 14, '65	
June 22, '65	Discharged in hospital.
July 14, '65	Sergeant.
July 14, '65	
July 14, '65	
June 21, '65	Discharged per order.
July 14, '65	
July 14, '65	
July 14, '65	
July 14, '65	Discharged in hospital.
July 14, '65	
July 14, '65	Sergeant.
July 14, '65	
July 14, '65	
July 24, '65	Discharged in hospital.
June 19, '65	Discharged per order.
July 14, '65	Sergeant.
.....	Died at Washington, D. C.
June 2, '65	Discharged per order.
July 14, '65	Promoted Corporal.
Aug. 10, '65	Discharged in hospital.
July 14, '65	
Aug. 2, '65	Discharged in hospital.
July 14, '65	
.....	Died March 26, '65, at Fort Snelling, Minn.
July 14, '65	
July 26, '65	Discharged in hospital.
July 14, '65	
July 26, '65	Discharged in hospital.
.....	Discharged in hospital.
July 14, '65	
June 17, '65	Discharged per order.
July 14, '65	
July 14, '65	
June 17, '65	Discharged per order.
July 14, '65	
July 14, '65	Corporal.
July 14, '65	
July 14, '65	
July 14, '65	Sergeant.
July 14, '65	Corporal.
July 14, '65	
July 14, '65	

THE FIRST BATTALION.

ROSTER OF COMPANY E—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY F.

COMPANY G.

75

ROSTER OF COMPANY F—*Continued.*

ROSTER OF COMPANY G.

THE FIRST BATTALION.

ROSTER OF COMPANY G—*Continued.*

ROSTER OF COMPANY H.

COMPANY I.

77

ROSTER OF COMPANY H—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY I.

THE FIRST BATTALION.

ROSTER OF COMPANY I—*Continued.*

NARRATIVE OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.

BY GENERAL J. W. BISHOP.

The surrender and evacuation of Fort Sumter on the morning of Sunday, April 14, 1861, was followed on Monday, the 15th, by the president's proclamation and call for 75,000 men to serve three months.

In orders from the War Department these were apportioned among the several states not then in open rebellion in ninety-four regiments of seven hundred and eighty men each, the remainder (1,680 men) to be contributed by the District of Columbia. Hon. Alex. Ramsey, governor of Minnesota, being then in Washington, immediately tendered the regiment required from his state, and an executive proclamation, signed by Lieut. Gov. Ignatius Donnelly, was published in St. Paul April 16th. It was accompanied by "Special Order, No. 1, Adjutant General's Office, State of Minnesota, April 16, 1861," by Wm. H. Acker, adjutant general. This order called for one regiment of ten companies, each of seventy-six officers and men, and it provided "that the first ten companies so organized and reported ready for service at this office by their respective captains will be received, provided that the several militia companies already organized will be entitled to the preference for the space of ten days from this date, upon complying with the foregoing requirements." Under this call the First Regiment was organized, and, after being remustered for three years, was sent to Washington. Several more companies were tendered for that regiment than could be accepted, and those in excess of the number required were advised to maintain their organization in expectation that a second regiment might be called for.

The second call was received by the governor of Minnesota June 14th, and immediately announced to the people of the state, and everywhere the enlistment for the Second Regiment began. On the 23d, Company A (Capt. J. W. Bishop) from Chatfield reported at Fort Snelling, and next day Company B (Capt. Wm. Markham) from Rochester also reported. On the 26th both these companies were mustered into the service, and were followed by Company C (Capt. Peter Mantor) June 29th, Companies D (Capt. H. H. Western) and E (Capt. A. K. Skaro) July 5th, Companies F (Capt. J. B. Davis) and G (Capt. A. R. Kiefer) July 8th, Company H (Capt. N. W. Dickerson) July 15th, and Companies I (Capt. John Foot) and K (Capt. J. J. Noah) were mustered in as the men were recruited, completing their organization July 20th and August 23d respectively. After being partially armed, uniformed and supplied, Company A marched out from Fort Snelling on the 3d of July, with orders to garrison the post at Fort Ripley, one hundred and thirty miles distant on the upper Mississippi River. This march was made wholly on foot in seven days, one wagon being allowed for baggage and rations. This was our first experience on our soldier legs, and to many of the men it was a pretty tough one, but they all came through it in good condition and spirit. Company F (Capt. John B. Davis) followed a few days later to Fort Ripley, and Companies B and C went to Fort Abercrombie, on the upper Red River, and Companies D and E to Fort Ridgley, on the upper Minnesota River; the other companies remained at Fort Snelling. Thus located, the next few weeks were devoted to drill and instruction of the men.

On the 22d of July the governor appointed H. P. Van Cleve as colonel, James George as lieutenant colonel, and Simeon Smith as major. Lieut. Daniel Heaney of Company B was appointed adjutant, and Lieut. Wm. Grow of Company I as quartermaster. Two days later Reginald Bingham was appointed sur-

geon, Moody C. Tolman, assistant surgeon, and Rev. Timothy Cressey, chaplain. Maj. Smith was, within a few days, appointed paymaster in the regular army, and on the 10th of September Capt. Alex. Wilkin of the First Minnesota Regiment was appointed major in the Second, *vice* Smith. Col. Van Cleve had been an officer in the regular army and Lieut. Col. George and Maj. Wilkin had served as volunteer officers in the Mexican War. None of the other officers had ever had any actual military service in the field so far as is known to the writer. A band of twenty members was here organized and enlisted, with Michael Esch as leader, and at the expense of the state was equipped with instruments and music.

About the 20th of September orders were sent out from regimental headquarters recalling the detached companies from the several garrisoned posts, and within the first week of October the regiment was assembled, for the first time, at Fort Snelling. Here a few days were devoted to active preparation for going to the front. Instruction and drill, guard-mounts and dress parades, and issues of clothing, equipments, arms and ammunition, made a very busy week of it. As the time for departure approached, the camp was thronged with visitors, some curious to see the evolutions and parades, and some to take leave of their soldier boys who might never return. Most of the companies were now full, or nearly full, to the maximum number (one hundred and one), and the regiment paraded nearly 1,000 officers and men, well equipped, and, considering their brief service, well disciplined and instructed, though poorly armed with old muskets of several different kinds and calibers.

GOING TO THE WAR.

On the morning of the 14th of October, 1861, the regiment embarked on a large river steamboat under orders for Washington, D. C. An hour later we had disembarked at the upper levee in St. Paul, for a parade march through the city. The people had come out in masses to see us off, and Third street from the Seven Corners to the lower levee was lined with crowds of enthusiastic men, women and children, who waved hats, handkerchiefs and flags, and greeted our passing column with cheers and smiles and tears and blessings that, at times, drowned the gay music of the band and broke up the rhythmic tramp of the platoons in spite of our efforts to be, or at least to appear, soldierly. The march ended at the lower levee, where we re-embarked and proceeded down the river. Throngs of loyal people greeted us at every landing, the friends of the several companies having come from their homes, some of them from interior towns, to bid the boys a last good-by. At La Crosse we were transferred to the railroad and arrived, without noteworthy adventure, at Chicago on the morning of the 16th, and were marched to and quartered in the "Wigwam," the large, temporary building where Abraham Lincoln had been nominated for the presidency at the National Republican Convention the year before. We spent the night there and marched the next day to the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad depot and boarded a train for Pittsburgh, where we arrived in the afternoon of the 18th.

Here we were most hospitably received and conducted to a public hall, where a bountiful hot supper was served by an association of loyal and generous ladies, who personally attended the tables, to which the soldiers did ample justice. This kind reception and others like it were not lost upon the soldiers. They remembered and talked of them wherever they went, and many a camp-fire was brightened by the memory of the kind words and gracious and sympathetic attention of women, to whom all Union soldiers were as sons and brothers. Here our orders were changed from Washington, D. C., to Kentucky, and on the 19th we embarked on three small steamers, and, after a delightful voyage down the Ohio River, arrived at Louisville on the 22d, where Col. Van Cleve reported the arrival of the regiment to Gen. W. T. Sherman, then commanding the Department of the Cumberland, and received orders to proceed by rail that evening to Lebanon Junction, thirty miles distant south on the Louisville & Nashville railroad. We were loaded on a train of open flat cars and spent the night in a cold rainstorm, making the trip at about six miles per hour, stopping

awhile at every side track, until, about 4 o'clock A. M., we disembarked and stacked arms in a field near the junction.

Here we relieved the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, then commanded by Col. J. B. Turchin. Some time in the day, October 23d, our baggage and tents arrived on another train, which had started with us but in some inexplicable manner had actually run slower than we had. Our camp was set in regulation style, in a field just within the angle formed by the main and Lebanon branch tracks, and at retreat camp guard was mounted and we considered the war begun so far as we were concerned. We remained here several weeks, sending out detachments to guard the railroad bridges in the vicinity, and keeping up the round of guard and picket duty, drill and instruction. Reveillé was sounded an hour before daylight, and we then had to stand to arms until sunrise to guard against a surprise by the enemy. The camp ground was damp and unhealthy, and in this tedious morning hour the fog settled over us like a cold, wet blanket. Our sick list increased considerably until the ground was drained by deep ditches between the rows of tents, and the practice was adopted of serving every man, at early roll call, a cup of hot coffee and a hardtack, which kept him warm and cheerful until breakfast time. Here the paymaster called upon us and squared our account to the 31st of October, and here we enjoyed our first Thanksgiving dinner as soldiers.

On the 15th of November Gen. D. C. Buell assumed the command at Louisville, and on the 2d of December organized the troops in Kentucky into the Army of the Ohio. Gen. George H. Thomas assumed command on the 6th of the First Division, comprised of the First, Second and Third brigades, our regiment being assigned to the Third, which was composed as follows: Third Brigade, Col. R. L. McCook commanding; Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Col. H. B. Carrington; Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, Col. H. P. Van Cleve; Thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Col. F. Van Derveer; Ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Lieut. Col. G. Kammerling.

On the 8th of December the Third Minnesota Regiment arrived to relieve us at Lebanon Junction, and the next day we went by rail, thirty-seven miles, to Lebanon, where Gen. Thomas had established his headquarters. Now, for the first time, we were brigaded with other troops and had an opportunity to compare our own with other regiments. The Ninth Ohio, whose colonel (Robert L. McCook) was our brigade commander, was composed entirely of Germans, few of whom could speak English. The Thirty-fifth Ohio was our senior by several months of service, mostly in Kentucky.

Both these regiments were brigaded with ours from this time until their muster-out, at the expiration of their three years of service, and we had time and opportunity for close acquaintance and comradeship, which we remember pleasantly after these many years. The Eighteenth United States Regular Infantry was then one of the newly organized regiments of three battalions of eight companies each. They held themselves somewhat apart from the volunteers, and before we had got fairly on the same plane with them as soldiers they were placed, with other regular regiments, in a brigade by themselves, the Eighty-seventh Indiana taking their place in our brigade.

Here we came into the immediate presence of George H. Thomas, then a new brigadier general of volunteers, under whom, as our division, corps or army commander, we served continuously for the next three years, until the beginning of the Grand March to the Sea, in November, 1864. Of him, as a man, a soldier or a commander, no man who has ever served with him has any words but of respectful admiration. We remained in camp at Lebanon about three weeks, devoting the time mainly to battalion drill and to general instruction in military duties. Our camp ground was reasonably fit for the purpose, the weather not unpleasant for the season, rations were fully and regularly issued, and altogether we fared better, as soldiers, than we knew or appreciated at the time. With all the comforts of the situation, however, we grew weary of mere preparation, and the announcement that we were about to commence an active campaign received a general and genuine welcome in the camps.

THE MILL SPRINGS CAMPAIGN.

On the morning of the 1st of January, 1862, our brigade folded the tents, loaded the baggage train, and, with bands playing and colors displayed, marched out on the Columbia pike. Thirteen wagons were allotted for the tents and baggage of each regiment, and they were loaded to their roofs. Each man was expected to carry his musket and accouterments, with forty rounds of ball cartridges, knapsack with all his personal property, overcoat, blanket, canteen, and haversack with three days' rations in it; in all, forty to forty-five pounds. We marched that day fourteen miles, and the next twelve miles, encamping near Campbells-ville. Here we found that most of the men were tired, sore-footed and hungry, and many of them had lost their overcoats, blankets or some other part of their loads on the way. The roads were, however, hard and smooth, and the wagons had come up in good season, so we made comfortable camps. We remained here four days while the wagon trains went back to Lebanon and returned with more rations and supplies, and, on the 7th, marched again with somewhat better preparation than before; the men carrying more rations and less unnecessary stuff in their knapsacks. On the 8th we passed through Columbia, and here, leaving the pike, we turned eastward on the dirt road. It immediately began to rain, and before night the road was almost impassable. The next ten days were spent alternately in short, but tedious marches in the mud, slush and rain, and in waiting for the wagon trains to come up; so about half the nights and days the troops, without shelter, were lying in the woods or fields along the roadside. This, in midwinter, was a very discouraging experience to the volunteers then on their first campaign. Yet they learned speedily to make themselves as comfortable as circumstances permitted, and things were never so bad that some fun could not be had.

Gen. Buell had issued an order that no private property should be appropriated without proper authority, and thus far the fuel had been furnished by the quartermaster; but one evening we encamped in some open fields, where there was no cut wood or forest accessible. The fields were, however, well fenced with dry rails, and, after some exasperating delay, authority was obtained to use, in this emergency, "only the top rail" of the fence along the color line. The cheery camp-fires were soon blazing and we had plenty of fuel all the night; next morning the fence was gone. The company commanders were called to account for its disappearance, but were unable to find any man who took any but the "top rail." As we passed through the country we found, usually, only old men, women and children at home, most of the able-bodied citizens having joined some regiment on one side or the other. In some cases brothers had enlisted in opposing regiments. Generally, the people at home were not seriously foraged upon or molested; but occasionally pigs and geese did come into the camp, and were duly "mustered into the army." On the 17th of January the head of the column arrived at Logan's Cross-roads, nine miles north of Zollicoffer's intrenched camp at Beech Grove, and seven miles west of Somerset, where the First Brigade, commanded by Gen. Schoepf, was posted. Beech Grove was a naturally good position, on the north bank of the Cumberland, on the east side of Oak Creek, at its junction with the river. Mill Springs, by which name the campaign and battle are known in our history, was on the south bank of the Cumberland, opposite Beech Grove, and had no relation to the battle as far as is known; neither had Fishing Creek, from which the Confederates named the affair which took place on the 19th, at Logan's Cross-roads. Here we halted for the closing up of the column and to await Schoepf's Brigade, which was ordered to join us.

The First and Second East Tennessee (Union) Infantry regiments, under Brig. Gen. Carter, were temporarily attached to our division at this time, also a battalion of Michigan Engineer troops. On the 18th, of the forces present, the Second Minnesota, Ninth Ohio and Twelfth Kentucky, with the engineer battalion, were encamped around Thomas' headquarters, on the Columbia, — Somerset road, — three-quarters of a mile west of Logan's house. At and near Logan's house

were the Fourth Kentucky, Tenth Indiana and First and Second East Tennessee, the battalion of Wolford's Cavalry, and two Ohio batteries, Kenny's and Standart's. Schoepf, with Wetmore's Kentucky Battery, the Thirty-third Indiana and Seventeenth and Thirty-eighth Ohio, were at Somerset, and the Tenth Kentucky and Fourteenth Ohio were on the road, some miles back toward Columbia. All these forces joined us the afternoon and evening after the battle, as did the Thirty-fifth Ohio. The Eighteenth Regulars were still further away, and did not arrive until several days afterward. So we had, present and available for the battle, seven regiments, two battalions and two batteries. Only four regiments and one battalion were, however, engaged seriously enough to have any casualties.

Gen. Crittenden, the Confederate commander, in his report giving the order of march, names in his column of attack eight regiments, three battalions and two batteries. All his regiments were engaged in the battle and lost heavily on the field, according to his official report and casualty list. Between Thomas' headquarters and Logan's farm the Columbia-Somerset road runs nearly east and west. Another road led from Logan's farm southward to Beech Grove and Mill Springs, and is called the Mill Springs road in the reports. The battlefield of the 19th was on both sides of this road, and from half a mile to a mile south from the cross-roads or junction at Logan's house. The ground was undulating and mostly covered with thick woods and brush, with some small open fields inclosed by the usual rail fence of the country.

The night of the 18th Company A was on the picket line. It was the darkest night with the coldest and most pitiless and persistent rain we ever knew. It was with great difficulty that the sentinels could be visited or relieved at all during the night, and the cooking of supper, or even of coffee, was, in the absence of shelter, out of the question. Nothing happened to break the tedious monotony of the night; but it has since occurred to us that if we had known that Crittenden's forces had at midnight turned out of their comfortable tents and dry blankets and all those six weary hours were sloshing along in the mud and storm and darkness, we could have much enjoyed the contemplation of their physical and spiritual condition. It was always some comfort to the soldier on such a night as this to think that his enemy over there was at least as wet and cold and wretched as he was himself. Just at daybreak the enemy's advance struck the picket of the Tenth Indiana, and a musket-shot, another, and then five or six more in quick succession rang out with startling distinctness over on the Mill Springs road, a mile or more to our left and front. This was the first rebel shot we had ever heard. Every man was keenly awake and alive with expectation, when again on the Mill Springs road firing broke out, nearer than before, scattering at first, then thicker and faster as the enemy's advance encountered the picket reserve. After a few minutes all was still again at the front, but in the camps behind us the long roll was beating and the companies were forming in hot haste, and presently we heard our regiment and the Ninth Ohio moving off toward Logan's farm. Then the firing broke out again as the enemy came up to the Tenth Indiana and later to the Fourth Kentucky, those regiments having hastily got into position in the woods about half a mile in front of their camps. Here the enemy were held for some time and were compelled to bring up and deploy their two brigades for an attack in full force. In the meantime the Second Minnesota and Ninth Ohio arrived (nine companies of each), and, in good order, were put into the field under Gen. Thomas' personal direction, the Second taking the line first occupied successively by the Tenth and Fourth (which regiments had retired to replenish their ammunition), and the Ninth Ohio forming on the right; the Mill Springs road dividing the two newly arrived regiments. The new line was immediately advanced some distance through the woods, guiding on the road. The rain had now ceased, but the air was loaded with mist and smoke, and the underbrush in our part of the field was so thick that a man was hardly visible a musket's length away. Suddenly the Second's lines came against a rail fence with an open field in front, and a line of the enemy's troops was dimly seen through the mist some twenty or thirty rods distant in the field.

The firing commenced immediately, and in a few minutes the enemy's line just mentioned had disappeared. It was, in fact, his second line, the first being literally under the guns and noses of the Second Regiment, only the fence intervening. The sudden arrival of the Second at this fence was a surprise to the rebel Twentieth Tennessee, which was already just arrived there, and it was a surprise to our boys to discover, in the heat of the engagement, that the opposite side of the fence was lined with recumbent rebels. Here, as Col. R. L. McCook says in his official report, "the contest was at first almost hand to hand; the enemy and the Second Minnesota were poking their guns through the same fence." This condition of affairs could not and did not, last long after our boys really discovered and got after them; many of the enemy were killed and wounded there, but more of them after they got up and were trying to get away. Some remained and surrendered. One lieutenant, as the firing ceased, stood a few paces in front of Company I of the Second and calmly faced his fate. His men had disappeared and he was called upon to surrender. He made no reply, but raising his revolver fired into our ranks with deliberate aim, shooting Lieutenant Stout through the body. Further parley was useless and he was shot dead where he stood. He was young Bailie Peyton, the son of a noble sire, whose sword, presented by the citizens of New Orleans, for his gallant service in the Mexican War, was here found on the dead body of his son. We met his father later, at his home near Gallatin, Tennessee. He was one of the foremost Union men of the state, and it was an inexpressible grief to him that his only son should have enlisted in the rebel cause. He said that his only comfort was in the reflection that he did not die a coward. The enemy in front of the Ninth Ohio, sheltered by some buildings and fences, obstinately maintained their position, and a bayonet charge, in which part of the Second joined, was finally ordered and made, and this finished the fight.

Company A was, by the field officer of the day, detained on the picket line until the battle was fairly opened, when permission was obtained to join the regiment, and we started on a run across the plowed fields in a direct line for the battle. As we approached the woods we were obliged to deflect somewhat to the left to find an open way, and finally got into the Mill Springs road, about a quarter of a mile north of the battle ground, just as the final charge was made. The yelling of the charging regiment was, if possible, more stimulating to us than the musketry had been, but in fact we were nearly exhausted physically when we turned southward in the narrow winding road toward the field of battle. Now we met the stragglers and skulkers and the wounded. Of the first stretcher, one of the bearers was that courtly gentleman and honored citizen, Mr. Charles Scheffer of St. Paul. He was then state treasurer, and had on the previous day taken from our regiment the allotments of pay then authorized to be paid to the families or dependents at home. He had gone out to the battle with the regiment and had found this opportunity to render a kind service to the wounded men. As we approached the fighting ground the trees were flecked with bullets and the underbrush was cut away as with a scythe, the dead and wounded lay along the fence, on one side the blue, on the other the gray; further on the enemy's dead were everywhere scattered across the open field, and lay in a windrow along the ridge where the second line had stood. We halted a moment where the body of General Zollicoffer lay beside the wagon track. He had been shot through the heart by Colonel Fry of the Fourth Kentucky, early in the battle. The two officers, each with an aid, had met in the narrow winding roadway as they were respectively getting their troops into position on each side of it. All wore waterproof coats or ponchos, and at first did not recognize each other as enemies; as soon as they did, revolvers were drawn; Zollicoffer's aid fired at Colonel Fry and got out of the way, leaving his chief to fall by the return he had invited. The body had been dragged out of the way of passing artillery and wagons, and lay by the fence, the face upturned to the sky and bespattered with mud from the feet of passing men and horses. It was decently cared for later, and, with that of Bailie Peyton, was sent through the lines to Nashville for interment. We soon found our regiment and joined it. The battle

was over, and the mob of demoralized fugitives in the distance were rapidly getting out of sight.

The pursuit was tedious and uneventful. Occasionally a few shots were exchanged with the enemy's rear guard, and some exhausted or wounded stragglers captured were all we had to enliven the chase until we approached Moulden's Hill, a high ridge within a mile of, and commanding, the intrenched camp at Beech Grove. Here a show of resistance was made, and General Thomas halted and developed his forces in order of attack and advanced up the easy slope of the hill. When our skirmish line reached the crest of the ridge the enemy's rear guard was seen in full retreat again, and soon disappeared within their camp. Our batteries were brought up, and one of them, posted on the left near the river, practiced awhile with shell on a little steamer crossing and recrossing the stream at a point below the camp, provoking a reply from the enemy's guns, which, however, did no harm. The enemy's camp appeared to be well protected by earthworks, abatis and intrenchments. After a brief survey of the situation, as far as it was then to be seen, General Thomas bivouacked his troops in line of battle where they were, and during the evening the other regiments of his command which had not been in the battle came up. The night was clear and cold, and the men of Company A had had no food or rest during the thirty hours past, and none of the regiments had eaten during the day. The exposure to the storm during the night, the excitement and physical exhaustion of the morning's wild race across the soft-plowed field, of the battle and the day's tramp, began to tell. Rations had been spoiled in the haversacks by the rain, or left behind in the morning, and not until nine or ten o'clock in the evening, when the trains came up, was anything procurable to eat. That night's exposure broke down many strong men in our regiment, who never recovered for duty. Next morning our regiment marched into the camp of the Twentieth Tennessee, within the intrenchments, and filed off in the company streets just as we would have done in our own. Apparently the Twentieth men had not visited their camp at all since they left it to attack; provisions, clothing, blankets, and all the comforts that accumulate about a soldier during a month in camp were here in profusion. All the camps were left by the enemy's regiments in like manner, the tents standing, and officers' baggage and personal effects, and supplies of all sorts in hospitable abandonment. All the artillery except one gun left behind mired in the road was found, fully horsed and standing in the narrow roadway leading down into the valley from the camp; the leading gun had locked a wheel on a small tree, and the whole train had been then and there abandoned. More than 1,000 horses and mules, and abundant stores of forage were found in the camp. A few sick, wounded and skulkers were added to our list of prisoners, but the army that had a few hours before marched out in that midnight storm to surprise General Thomas was now scattered all over the country south of the Cumberland, every man getting away as fast and as far as he could. Probably not many of those men were ever brought together again as organized regiments; they certainly spread dismay and consternation all over the country wherever they went, and doubtless this contributed much to succeeding Union victories in Tennessee. The little steamer, which had been for twelve hours crossing the stampeded rebels, was set on fire by the last to cross and drifted down the river and out of sight. Schoepf's Brigade was sent on the 21st across the river to pursue the enemy, but there was no enemy to be found and he returned. The dead of both armies were buried on the 20th and 21st, and the wounded cared for as well as circumstances permitted.

On the 23d we marched to Somerset and thence southward about two miles. Our trains were mired in the road near Fishing Creek, about three miles from Logan's, and we spent a cold, miserable night without shelter. On the 24th we encamped in a pleasant field on the north bank of the Cumberland River, where we made ourselves comfortable for a few days. Meantime our sick and wounded men were distributed in all the available buildings in and near Somerset, and in these temporary hospitals were cared for as well as could be under the circumstances. Many a brave fellow who, in anticipation of a battle, had cheerfully

endured the hardships of the march, now succumbed. The sick largely outnumbered the wounded, and our permanent loss from diseases, originated or developed in this campaign, was more than fifteen per cent of the total force, while the killed and wounded was less than seven and one-half per cent of the troops engaged, many of the wounded being only temporarily disabled. Of the campaign it might be said that it would have been a severe one, even for veterans. The battle was on both sides desperately contested while it lasted, but was soon over, and the victory on the field was decisive and complete. Among the trophies was a flag of the Fifteenth Mississippi, captured by the Second Minnesota, and by General Thomas forwarded to the War Department. Another trophy that now reposes in the goodly company of war-worn flags in the adjutant general's office at the capitol is a handsome banner with the inscription, "Mill Springs, January 19, 1862, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry; Presented in Behalf of the Loyal Ladies of Louisville, Ky." In the nine companies engaged of our regiment, twelve were killed and thirty three wounded. In the four regiments and Wolford's Battalion engaged, the Union loss was forty killed and two hundred and seven wounded. Total casualties, two hundred and forty-seven. The Confederate loss was stated by General Crittenden at one hundred and twenty-six killed, three hundred and nine wounded and ninety-nine missing; total, five hundred and thirty-four; but General Thomas reports the Confederate dead, buried by our troops, at one hundred and ninety-two, and the unwounded prisoners at eighty-nine, which, with the three hundred and nine wounded and ten missing not captured, make the Confederate loss six hundred. Under the circumstances, Thomas must be conceded to be the better authority as to the dead and prisoners.

MILL SPRINGS TO SHILOH.

On the 10th of February we folded our tents again and began the return march to Louisville. In the afternoon we encamped a mile north of Somerset, where we remained the next day, and said good-by to many of our comrades in the hospitals, who were too sick or too badly wounded to be moved. Here it rained and snowed alternately, as it did in fact nearly every day of the march to the Ohio River. The roads were almost impassable and the companies were ordered each to march with its wagon to help it along, as it often became necessary to do. On the 14th we arrived at Crab Orchard, where we struck the "pike," as macadamized roads are called in that country, and thenceforward the marching was less tedious, though the weather did not much improve. On the 15th we passed through Stanford, and on the 16th arrived at Danville, where we rested one day while it rained. On the 18th we made a long march, passing through Perryville, and encamped within two or three miles of Lebanon. On the 19th we marched all day in a drenching rainstorm and encamped on the farm of Dr. Jackson, a brother of the man who killed Colonel Ellsworth at Alexandria, Va., in the summer of 1861. The doctor was absent under military arrest, but his hospitality was freely drawn upon by the tired and hungry men, who left nothing there next morning that could be drunk, eaten or carried away. On the 24th we passed through Bardstown, and on the 25th arrived at Louisville about 3 P. M., and were received with a most enthusiastic welcome. The sidewalks were full of loyal men, and flags were waved to us from windows and porches as we gaily marched the principal streets toward the river. At the National Hotel the regiment was halted and faced to the front, while a deputation of the "Loyal Ladies of Louisville" came out and presented the beautiful silk banner referred to in the preceding paragraph. After a brief response by Col. Van Cleve, our march was resumed and we went on board the large steamer Jacob Strader at the levee.

Meantime, on the 6th, Fort Henry, and on the 16th, Fort Donelson, had been captured, and the way was now open to Nashville by the Ohio and Cumberland rivers. On the 26th our baggage, mules and wagons were taken aboard at Portland, just below the falls, and three miles from Louisville levee, and we proceeded down the river, very glad of the change from marching to sailing. On the 28th we arrived at Smithland and entered the Cumberland, and passing Fort Donelson

on the 1st of March and Clarksville on the 2d, arrived at Nashville next day. On the 4th we disembarked, and encamped about three miles out of the city on the "Granny White Pike." Here we had a pleasant and healthy camp and fine spring weather. Ample supplies of clothing, rations and ammunition were issued and accumulated, and a good many of our sick and slightly wounded, who had been left behind, now joined us for duty. Meantime, arrangements had been made for a junction of Buell's and Halleck's forces to be effected near the great bend of the Tennessee River; Savannah, on the east bank, being finally designated by General Halleck as the point. On the 16th of March McCook's division of Buell's army commenced the march toward the appointed rendezvous, followed in order, one day apart, by those of Nelson, Crittenden, Wood and Thomas. Our division, having had a battle already, was, in this new campaign, assigned to the rear of the column, and marched on the 20th, passing through the city and out on the Franklin pike some eight or ten miles. On the 21st we passed through Franklin and camped a few miles south of the village, remaining there the 22d. On the 23d we moved up two or three miles to Spring Hill, and here we found the road in front of us occupied by the camps and trains of the preceding divisions. The bridge over Duck River at Columbia had been destroyed. The river was at flood height; no pontoons or other bridge material was available, and we all waited six days for the water to subside. On the 29th a bridge was improvised, and a ford, deep and rapid, but practicable with care, was found and the crossing commenced. It was slow and tedious work, and it was not until the 2d of April that our (the rear) division had a clear way to proceed. On the 4th the road in front of us was so obstructed with the trains of the other divisions that we remained in camp; it was raining heavily all day and night. On this day General Grant telegraphed, in reply to Nelson's message of the 3d, that he could be in Savannah with his division on the 5th; that he, Nelson, need not hasten his march, as transports to convey him to Pittsburgh Landing would not be ready before the 8th. The rain ceased on the 5th, and we marched about twelve miles, keeping close up to the column leading us. Next day, the 5th, the troops ahead of us seemed to be showing more speed, and we began to pass the wagon trains as we overtook them, instead of keeping behind them, as we had been doing; so, notwithstanding the bad condition of the roads, and the frequent detours to pass around the stalled trains, we marched twenty-two miles before dark. During the afternoon, whenever we halted for rest, we could hear the rumbling of the cannonade in the distant west, and we knew that a great battle was in progress. About sunset it began to rain again, and grew so dark that a man in the column could scarcely see his file leader within arm's reach. Still we tramped on, tired, cold, wet and hungry, until about eleven o'clock, when our brigade was turned into a soft-plowed cotton field to spend the rest of the night. The situation here would have been utterly forlorn had it not been enlivened by the order, at midnight, "to cook three days' rations and be ready to march at 4 o'clock A. M." The cooking was omitted, but we were ready to march at daybreak.

The halts on the 7th were few and short, but our progress, in the wretched condition of the road, was slow and tedious, though we marched toward the sound of the guns all day. We arrived at Savannah in the afternoon of the 8th, to spend another night in the rain without shelter, but had the time before dark to select a grass field and get fuel for our bivouac. Here we heard that the field of Shiloh had been won and was held by our Union forces, and so we rested contentedly. Next morning, April 9th, steamers came to Savannah, and, embarking, we were taken up to Pittsburgh Landing, where, at noon, we stacked arms and rested on the battlefield. The weather had cleared up, and though our wagons and tents did not arrive for several days, we were comfortable enough without them. The burial of the dead and collection of the wounded now fully occupied a large portion of our men for two or three days. After this we moved out from the battlefield toward Corinth, five or six miles, and, when our trains arrived, established ourselves in camp again, in a pleasant, gravelly field, with shade and spring water. Here Colonel Van Cleve was promoted to brigadier general

and mustered out of the regiment. Lieutenant Colonel George was promoted to colonel, Major Wilkin to lieutenant colonel, and Captain Bishop to major; all their commissions dated March 21, 1862. General Thomas, having been assigned to command a corps, Brigadier General W. T. Sherman assumed command, *vice* Thomas, of our division, and Lieutenant Colonel Wilkin was detailed inspector general at his headquarters. He was on detached service thereafter most of the time, until he was mustered out of the regiment, Aug. 26, 1862, to become colonel of the Ninth Minnesota Volunteers. At this camp our band was mustered out on the 24th of April, by order of General Buell, and the men went home, leaving most of their instruments there in the woods. They were good musicians, but did not take kindly to actual soldiering, and were, no doubt, quite willing to quit there. General Halleck arrived at Shiloh on the 11th of April, and, after reorganizing the two armies of Buell and Grant, and reinforcing them by the Army of the Mississippi under Pope, and by a division from Missouri and one from Arkansas, commenced the "Siege of Corinth(?)". A general advance and intrenchment of the Union lines, about once a week, with almost daily skirmishing during the intervals, brought us, by the end of May, in such position that Corinth had to be defended or evacuated. A volley of explosions and a dense cloud of smoke in our front at daybreak on the 30th announced the final departure of the Confederate army, which, with persistence and impudence to be admired, had held our greatly superior force at bay for nearly two months.

This narrative is not the place to criticise general operations of armies, but it may truthfully and properly be said that we marched into the vacated and desolate streets of Corinth that day with a feeling of disgust and humiliation at the escape of the enemy that we ought to have captured, or, at least, to have broken up and defeated. A show of pursuit had to be made, and we marched on after the retreating enemy for several days, passing through Danville and Rienzi. On the 6th our regiment "corduroyed" about four miles of swampy road by transferring the rail fences from both sides to the centre of the track, where they were speedily sunk out of sight by the artillery and heavily loaded supply wagons.

On the 8th we halted at Booneville, Miss., where we remained three days. Returning, we reached our old camp near Corinth on the 13th, having been out fourteen days without tents or baggage, and, as far as we could see, had accomplished nothing.

Next day we moved three miles east from Corinth, where we got several days' rest on fresh, clean ground. Some reorganization had been going on, however, in our absence, and we found General Thomas again in command of our division, and preparations were soon completed for a new campaign.

CORINTH TO LOUISVILLE.

Buell's army had been projected eastward, with Chattanooga and East Tennessee as the apparent objectives, and the divisions of McCook, Crittenden and Nelson were already well advanced in that direction when, on the 22d of June, our brigade broke camp and commenced the march along the Memphis & Charleston railroad, repairing it as we went along, and reaching Iuka Springs on the 25th. The other two brigades of our division were several days' march in advance of us, and, as we moved eastward, troops from Grant's army followed and were stationed in detachments to guard the railroad bridges left behind us. At Iuka we were paid off for two months, chiefly in the then new postal currency which we had not before seen. On the 27th our march eastward was again resumed, and our regiment arrived on the 29th at Tuscumbia, Ala. We encamped in an open field just at the edge of the village and near a remarkably copious spring of pure water. Here General Thomas' division was assembled again, and on the 4th of July we had a national salute from the three batteries and a grand parade of the twelve regiments, after which some appropriate and patriotic addresses were made by Generals Steedman and McCook, and perhaps others. Gov. Ramsey's visit shortly afterward, though brief, gave him opportunity to compare the Second Minnesota Regiment with those from other states,

and he was, as he said, quite satisfied with our representation of the state. Finding ourselves located here for some considerable time, our camp was put in good order and made comfortable, and the usual course of company and battalion drill and instruction was instituted. The "company musicians," who, in the presence of the band, had been quite overlooked, if not forgotten, were hunted up and investigated. Those who were not in fact *musicians* were exchanged in their companies for other men who were, or could become, such. A "principal musician" was appointed, bugles and fifes and drums were supplied to them, and the same discipline applied to them that prevailed with the other men of the regiment. A few weeks of faithful instruction and practice made them quite proficient in martial music, and the "bugle band" of the Second Minnesota received a good deal of attention and commendation from the other regiments, and were much appreciated by our own men. On the 26th of July our pleasant camp here was broken up, and we crossed the Tennessee River to Florence. On Tuesday, the 29th of July, we marched again eastward; the weather was hot and the road dusty, but there seemed to be no urgent haste, and our progress was leisurely and comfortable. The great fields, ere-while in cotton, were now all in corn, and afforded plenty of roasting ears for the soldiers and forage for the mules. The darkies came in troops from every plantation as we passed, and joined the "Lincoln Sogers," bringing horses, mules, cattle, pigs, poultry, bedding and everything else they could lead or carry. They had apparently just begun to realize what the war meant to them and they were quite ready to go out from bondage, despoiling their old masters as they went. On the 3d of August we marched through Athens, Tenn. This was a lovely village and had been noted as the last place in the state to haul down the Union flag.

On Monday, the 5th, our brigade commander was murdered by a gang of guerrillas. He was sick when we left Tuscumbia and during the whole march was unable to sit up or be dressed. He had a bed made in an ambulance, in which it was his custom to ride far enough in advance of the troops to avoid the dust which always enveloped the marching column. On this day the road was narrow and sinuous, with a thick growth of small trees on each side. His ambulance, attended by two or three staff officers, was perhaps half a mile ahead of the column, in which the Thirty-fifth Ohio was the leading regiment. Suddenly a party of horsemen appeared in the road before him, and the ambulance was immediately turned and started back on the run. The party pursued with yells and firing of revolvers, and riding up on each side shot him through the body. The horses were frightened and beyond the control of the driver, who said the general had ordered him to stop before the fatal shot was fired. The team was forced into the thicket and the staff officers, Captains Brooke and Miller, were captured and hurried away. The head of the column soon arrived and the general was taken to the nearest house, while the brigade encamped around him. We had no cavalry and the guerrillas could not be overtaken. The general died next day and the march was immediately resumed, Col. Ferdinand Van Derveer assuming command of the brigade.

On the 7th of August we arrived at Winchester, Tenn., where we remained twelve days. About this time Company C of the Third Minnesota Regiment was attached to the Second Regiment. This company was on detached duty when the regiment was surrendered at Murfreesboro, July 13, 1862, and pending the exchange and return of their comrades it was sent to us for duty. It was a fine company of soldiers and remained with us several weeks, leaving on the 30th of September for Minnesota. On the 19th of August we moved from Winchester to Decherd, and thence, by short marches and intermediate halts of one to three days, to Pelham Gap, thus consuming the time to August 31st, while Bragg's forces were making their way across the mountains and around our left flank toward Nashville. During these days we got news of the Indian outbreak and massacre in Minnesota, which created much apprehension and excitement, as many of our men had families or friends in the threatened frontier counties. Lieut. Col. Alex. Wilkin was on the 26th of August appointed colonel of the

Ninth Minnesota Regiment, and Major J. W. Bishop was commissioned lieutenant colonel, and Capt. J. B. Davis of Company F, major of the Second Minnesota, from the same date; Adjutant S. P. Jennison about the same time was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Tenth Minnesota Regiment, and Lieut. Charles F. Meyer took the vacated place as adjutant of the Second. On the 1st of September we marched to Manchester, and, our wagon trains with tents and baggage having been sent via Murfreesboro to Nashville, we encamped for the night in the fair ground buildings. Next day we resumed the march toward Murfreesboro, arriving there on the 4th.

Pursuing our northward march we arrived at Nashville on the 7th and encamped in the edge of the city. Most of our army had already crossed the Cumberland, but it was given out that our brigade would remain at Nashville, and we did for a week, while our divisions north of the river were watching Bragg's movements. By the 14th his army was all across the river, at points higher up the river and further north than Nashville, and the race for Louisville began. Our brigade left Nashville on the 14th, and, crossing the river, encamped just north of Edgefield. We received five days' rations of flour, coffee and sugar only, no clothing or shoes, which were especially needed. In the next three days we marched, on the hard, dusty pike, seventy miles to Bowling Green. Here, on the 18th, more rations of flour were issued, and we crossed the Barren River, in which we found the first supply of drinkable water since leaving the Cumberland. On the 19th we marched twenty-five miles, and on the 20th overtook our other divisions, and, passing through their camps, came up to the enemy's rear picket line, near Cave City. Here we extended our line of battle to right and left, and posted our picket line confronting theirs. This was the seventh day of the march, which was without a parallel in our experience thus far. It was the dry season of the year, and in this part of Kentucky there was no living water, except the Barren River, between the Green and Cumberland rivers. The farmers had depended for a scanty supply on the sink holes, which were saucer-like depressions in the fields, with clay subsoil bottoms, which filled with water in winter and spring, but at this season were nearly exhausted by evaporation. Then Bragg's men were ahead of us, and they made it their business to enrich the already viscid water with dead mules and camp offal of all sorts, so it could not be drunk, and could hardly be used to mix our "dough gods." These were made by moistening our flour on a rock with water, and after pounding it into a tough dough, it was spun into a long roll, about an inch in diameter, and wound around a ramrod, and so baked. These, with scanty rations of bacon, constituted a decidedly thin diet for the hard service required of us. We had no tents or cooking utensils or baggage of any sort, except such as was carried on pack mules or on the men's backs, and even these had become sadly deficient, as we had not been able to get any supplies at Nashville. Occasionally we got apples or peaches off the trees along the road, but generally they were cleaned off by the troops ahead of us. This evening we got orders to cook three days' rations and prepare for a battle which would probably take place on the next day. The enemy, however, moved on early next morning and the footrace began again. Our division remained in camp while the others passed on and took the road ahead of us. On the 22d we moved camp about two miles to a place near Cave City, where, at the bottom of a natural pit about a hundred feet deep, an underground stream of pure water came to the light. A steep path and steps led down to it, and all day long it was alive with soldiers, each laden with as many canteens as he could carry. The boys spent the day mainly in filling up, like camels, with cold, fresh water, in preparation for resuming the march.

On the 23d we started again, crossing Green River about noon, and camped at Bacon's Creek, after a march of about twenty miles. On the 24th we started at daybreak and marched fast all day, making thirty miles, and halted for the night four or five miles north of Elizabethtown. The race was now telling on the foot-sore rebels also, and during that and the previous day we passed their exhausted stragglers to the number of several hundred, leaving them to be gathered up as prisoners by our rear guard. Bragg's army was, however, ahead of

us, and within one or two days' march of Louisville. Next day we left the railroad and parallel pike, and went straight to the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Salt River, making the twenty miles in less than seven hours, and reaching the river bank about noon, a tired, hungry, foot-sore crowd. "Thank God for the Ohio River and hardtack!" exclaimed the champion grumbler of the regiment, "I'll never complain again." Here were steamers loaded with rations, clothing and shoes, waiting to carry us to Louisville, about thirty miles up the river. With little ceremony the boxes of hard bread and bacon were rolled ashore and broken open, and while the steamers were being loaded and departing with other troops, our brigade rested and refreshed, and waited our time. Next day we embarked also, and soon after noon were at Louisville, where we found most of Buell's army encamped around, and in defense, of the city. The next four days were occupied in resupplying the troops with clothing, rations, ammunition and equipment, in preparation for a new and offensive campaign for the recovery and reoccupation of Kentucky and Tennessee. During this time orders came from the War Department relieving General Buell, and assigning the command to General Thomas. These orders were suspended, by request of General Thomas, and were never put into effect.

THE PERRYVILLE CAMPAIGN.

On the 1st of October our army, rested, reclothed and resupplied, moved out to find and fight the enemy now confronting our lines about Louisville. He retired as we advanced, and, passing consecutively through Shepherdsville and Bardstown, we overtook his rear guard near Springfield on the morning of the 6th, and our regiment, being at the head of the column, had a continuous skirmish all day, both armies moving about seventeen miles toward Perryville, where was a small stream known as Chaplin River. The country we had covered during the past week was almost destitute of water, and probably its supposed presence in the vicinity had something to do with locating the collision of the armies at that place. On the 7th we halted in the valley of Doctor's Creek, a branch of Chaplin River, in sight of and about three miles east of the village. The creek was nearly dry, only small pools here and there to be found in its bed, and guards were placed over these to prevent the watering of horses and mules in any except those reserved for that purpose. On the 8th we moved, early in the morning, down the river toward Perryville about a mile, in search of water, and bivouacked as before, having no tents with us. McCook's corps was on the left of our general line, and about noon we heard musketry, and, later, artillery firing, in his front. No order or information came to us, however, and about four o'clock, our scanty supply of water having again given out, a company was detailed from each regiment of our division, and, carrying all the canteens of their regiments, they were sent, in command of Lieut. Colonel Bishop, to look for a fresh supply further down the valley to the left. As we pursued our quest we approached the firing, and finally found a pool and filled our canteens in full sight of the battlefield. One of the enemy's batteries was within easy range of us, but was too busy entertaining its opponents to pay any attention to us. We watched the battle a few minutes and hurried back to our division, wondering why the whole army, and especially our division, was not taking an interest or part in it. Soon after our return, and while the canteens were being distributed, our brigade was ordered to McCook's relief, and, moving about a mile to the left, we were posted in a strip of woods, on the right of his line, our regiment so far back in the trees that we could see nothing of what was going on at the front, but not so far back as to be out of range of the enemy's artillery which now and then landed a shell among us. We were, however, in this position, for a few minutes, in imminent danger from a line of our own men, a new regiment, which, just after dark was moved up into position just behind us. They were nervously expecting to find an enemy in that vicinity, and were just ready to open fire at the first indication of his presence. They could not see us in the gloom, nor we them, but a prompt and vigorous introduction of the two regiments by name probably saved us from what would have

been a sad misfortune. We had no experience in the whole war so startling as that cocking of muskets behind us, knowing as we did that they were in the hands of friends who were not informed of our presence in front of them.

The battle ended with the daylight, but we lay on our arms in position all night and most of the next day, going forward again in the afternoon to the creek valley for water, and there spent the night. On the 10th we moved eastward about five miles, passing through Perryville, where we found every house filled with the enemy's wounded. On the 12th we passed Danville and Lancaster, and on the 13th camped on Dick's River on Crab Orchard. Here we remained a week, while Crittenden's corps pursued the enemy southward in a fruitless chase. On the 20th we began retracing our march and passing successively through Danville, Perryville, Lebanon, Campbellsville, Green River and Cave City, arrived at Bowling Green on the 2d of November. General Rosecrans assumed command, *vice* Buell, on the 30th of October. We moved again on the 6th of November and next day camped at Mitchellville. The railroad tunnel near and south of this place having been obstructed by the retreating enemy, all army supplies were unloaded from the trains here and forwarded by wagons to Gallatin and Nashville. Our brigade performed this work here until the 12th, when we removed to the tunnel, and for a change of employment spent ten days in guarding and clearing it out. On the 23d our regiment, with the Thirty-fifth Ohio and the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, marched for Cunningham's Ford on the Cumberland River, southeast of and a few miles from Gallatin, Tenn., where we arrived and encamped on the 25th. We remained here four weeks, guarding the ford and making occasional reconnaissances about the vicinity. We did not, however, come into any serious collision with the enemy. On the 7th of December a Union brigade of new regiments, commanded by Colonel A. B. Moore, was attacked and captured by the enemy's forces under Gen. John H. Morgan at Hartsville, a few miles further up the river. On the 22d we were ordered back to Gallatin, and thence about five miles southward toward Nashville. Here we spent Christmas, and were ordered back to Gallatin in great haste on the 26th.

Our brigade spent the next three weeks pleasantly encamped near the village, occupying a good part of the time in battalion drill and making an excursion into the country now and then for forage and provisions. All day on the 31st of December and 1st of January we heard the rumbling of the cannonade at Stone River, some thirty miles away, and were glad to hear next day of the Union victory there. On the 13th our brigade, under orders to join the division at Murfreesboro, marched by the pike some thirteen miles and encamped midway between Gallatin and Nashville. Next day our regiment and the Eighty-seventh Indiana were again ordered back to Gallatin, and returned in a cold winter rain to our camp ground vacated the previous day, and here we remained two weeks more. This second recall to Gallatin was due, as was the first, to a threatened attack upon the place by the Confederate general, John H. Morgan. Indeed, for more than two months we had been shuffled from place to place to meet him, but he never granted us an interview. During our stay at Gallatin the president's proclamation of emancipation was promulgated, to take effect Jan. 1, 1863, and hastened the complete desertion of the negroes in that vicinity from their old homes and masters. On the 29th we were again ordered to join our division, and, boarding a railroad train, succeeded in getting to Nashville without recall or interruption. Our wagons with our baggage, tents, etc., did not reach us until noon on the 30th. On the 31st we camped eleven miles south of Nashville, on the Nolensville pike, and under the orders of Brig. General James B. Steedman, now commanding our division, were ready for a new, and, we hoped, a more active, campaign.

TRIUNE AND TULLAHOMA.

On the 1st of February our brigade marched in hot haste ten or twelve miles over the rough, narrow dirt roads toward Franklin to encounter Wheeler's Brigade of Confederate cavalry which was reported to be in the vicinity, but we

failed to find any enemy, and after a day of hard marching we spent a cold night without tents or shelter. Next day we retraced our path to Nolensville pike and encamped on the farm of Colonel Battle of the Twentieth Confederate Tennessee Regiment, near Concord Church, and about twelve miles from Nashville. This Twentieth Tennessee was the regiment opposed to ours in the fight across the fence at Mill Springs, and we occupied their camp and tents at Beech Grove the two days succeeding that battle. Colonel Battle was now with his regiment in Bragg's army. Two or three days after our arrival here Captain Curtis of General Rosecrads' staff made a thorough and critical examination of the regiment, and soon afterward a complimentary letter was received from department headquarters which referred to the inspection and greatly pleased the men, who deserved it. Colonel George, who had been for several weeks physically unfit for active duty and exposure to the severe winter weather, was obliged to leave us on the 2d of February, going to Minnesota for rest and treatment on sixty days' sick-leave.

On the 15th a foraging party of two corporals and twelve men, under First Sergeant L. N. Holmes, all of Company H, went out to the front three or four miles for corn. They were loading their wagons from a large and well-filled crib when they were suddenly surrounded by two companies of Confederate cavalry numbering about one hundred and twenty-five men. The cavalry charged down upon them, yelling "Surrender you d——d Yanks;" our boys did not surrender, but commenced firing in return with deliberate aim, emptying a saddle almost every shot, and the astonished cavalry soon quit yelling and withdrew out of range for consultation; they decided that they had had enough of the "d——d Yanks," and disappeared altogether. Our boys filled the wagons, picked up three of the wounded rebels and seven riderless horses which the enemy had left in the field, and returned safely to camp. Two of the wounded died next day. Several others, slightly wounded, got away by the help of their companions. Colonel Van Derveer, commanding the brigade, was much elated by the brave conduct of the Second Minnesota boys, and issued a special order complimenting them by name. General Steedman, commanding the division, thought the affair sufficiently creditable to "my command" to justify a special report by telegraph to department headquarters, describing the fight, refraining, however, from any mention of the names or regiment of the men engaged.

On the 2d of March we marched southward about fifteen miles to Triune, where the brigade bivouacked for the night and remained most of the next day. At 4 P. M. on the 3d Lieut. Colonel Bishop was ordered, with the Second Minnesota Regiment, a section of artillery, and two battalions of the First East Tennessee Cavalry, to move southward to the Harpeth River and take and hold the ford where the Nolensville-Eagleville pike crossed it, and to there await the coming of the brigade which would follow next morning. The place was reached about sunset; the rebel pickets were driven away, the infantry and artillery were placed to command the ford, and one battalion of the cavalry was sent across the river to reconnoiter the neighboring territory. They soon found some rebel cavalry in small parties, and after a running fight returned toward morning with some prisoners. General Steedman came up in the morning with the other regiments of the brigade, and crossing the river we found and attacked a party of the enemy, capturing some sixty prisoners and three hundred horses and mules. Next we day made a quick march to Chapel Hill, where we had another brush with the enemy, routing him at the first attack, then returned by another road six or seven miles and bivouacked, marching next day back to Triune with our booty. On the 7th we made a permanent camp about two miles north of Triune, in a good defensible position, with plenty of wood and water. Triune was a small hamlet about midway between Murfreesboro and Franklin. Here our division was assembled, the First Regiment of East Tennessee Cavalry was attached to it, and here we remained more than three months. Considerable work was done in fortifying the position, large details being made from the regiments in turn for the purpose. On the 25th and 26th of March our brigade made another excursion into the enemy's territory, south of the Harpeth River,

and after a successful skirmish loaded our trains with forage and returned. On the 29th of March we received Enfield rifles to replace our old guns of various kinds and calibers.

General J. M. Schofield here superseded Steedman, April 17th, as division commander, and gave us several weeks of pretty active exercise in brigade maneuvers and drill, the first we had ever had. General J. M. Brannan relieved Schofield May 16th, and continued as our division commander until the reorganization of the army after Chickamauga. Our bugle band, as opportunity was afforded for practice, had so improved that we had become quite proud of them, and having some money in the regimental fund, a complete set of brass instruments was ordered from Cincinnati, and arrived on the 8th of April. Principal Musician R. G. Rhodes was announced as band master, and for the next few weeks the woods about the camp were filled with practicing musicians. They made rapid progress, and before we left Triune, June 23d, our band compared well with any in the division. Colonel George returned on the 31st of March, not physically in good condition, but able to do duty not requiring active exertion. Brigade exercise was continued under General Brannan, and a grand review was held on the 5th of April. On the 1st of May we were supplied with new "shelter tents," or "pup tents" as they were called by the men, and all the wall and bell tents were sent back to Nashville except those required by brigade and regimental headquarters, and for the field hospitals. These "pup tents" were simple pieces of light canvas, and so fitted that two comrades, by buttoning their two pieces together and improvising some simple support, could have a comfortable shelter from rain or sun. These tents were to be carried by the men, and so the wagon trains were reduced from thirteen wagons to three for each regiment, the officers of each company being allowed one pack-mule to carry their baggage.

On the 4th of June General Gordon Granger came to Triune to inspect the position and the troops, which had come under his command as part of the right wing. The day was spent in brigade and division maneuvers in the hot sun, with little rest and no food or water. It closed with a grand review, after which the troops were marched back to camp. Artillery firing had been heard in the afternoon in the direction of Franklin, and when our brigade was dismissed from the review at five o'clock, it was ordered to march immediately to Franklin. Colonel Van Derveer, commanding it, however, gave us thirty minutes in camp, after arriving there, for supper. We marched at six o'clock for Franklin, fifteen miles distant. The day had been excessively hot and sultry, but now the sky grew black, and after a severe thunder storm it settled down for a steady, heavy, all-night rain. That night's march will never be forgotten by the men of Van Derveer's Brigade. The darkness was intense, the road soft, slippery, and so uneven that some of the men were down or falling all the time. We were ten hours in making the march, arriving before daybreak, utterly exhausted, and physically and mentally exasperated. The garrison seemed to be all asleep, no enemy was in the neighborhood, and we lay down in a lawn in the village to wait for dawn, our field officers stretching themselves on the front porch of the spacious mansion. All was quiet and we rested until noon. In the afternoon we made a reconnaissance in search of the enemy, but found none, and on the 6th returned to our camp at Triune. The usual round of guard and picket duty, battalion and brigade exercises was resumed, varied by an occasional march to Nashville or to the front for supplies.

On the 23d we broke camp on an hour's notice and commenced the "Tullahoma campaign," marching southward and then eastward, in all about fifteen miles, over a rough and rocky road to a camp near Salem. Here it commenced raining, and of the next seventeen days fourteen were rainy. Of course the roads soon became almost impassable, and the soldiers seldom had dry clothes or rations. On the 24th, our trains moving eastward were threatened from the south by the enemy's cavalry, and Lieut. Colonel Bishop, with four companies of the regiment, was detailed to keep them back. We had a skirmish fight lasting nearly all day, bivouacked on the disputed ground at night, and rejoined the regiment next

day, the lieutenant colonel and several of his men with bullet holes in their clothes, but no casualties; the enemy firing mostly from horseback, did not aim with much precision. On the 29th our regiment had another all-day skirmish fight, killing several and wounding others of the enemy. Among the killed was Colonel Starnes, and an aid to General Wheeler, who was shot while carrying a dispatch from his chief. After he fell from his horse he was seen to tear in pieces the message, but it was recovered, put together and read. Only one man of our regiment was wounded. At times when we had forced back the enemy's line more rapidly than they approved, they opened on us with artillery to check our advance. The surgeon of the regiment on our right, who was riding behind the advancing line, was very suddenly let drop by a shell from the enemy's battery which entered the breast and exploded in the body of his horse without hurting the doctor. On the 26th we had a rattling skirmish for the possession of Hoover's Gap; the enemy gave way for us as we advanced rapidly through the gap, and though they did a good deal of wild firing, no men were hurt in our regiment. On the 1st of July we drove the enemy's picket line into and through Tullahoma, to find that his army had evacuated the place during the previous night, leaving a good many of their tents standing, with several big guns and a considerable quantity of stores. On the 2d we reached Elk River, finding it at flood height and the bridge gone. Our regiment captured one party of eleven prisoners and another of four.

On the 3d of July the flood had subsided a little and it was found practicable to ford the stream by the aid of a rope stretched across to keep the men from being swept down by the current. Our brigade stripped to the skin; the knapsacks, clothing, rations, cartridge boxes, etc., making a bundle of twenty-five or thirty pounds, were carried on the bayonet, the gun supported by one hand while the other kept a grip on the rope, as the men in single file waded the stream in the rushing water up to their necks. None of the men in our brigade were drowned, but some of them lost their bundles and landed destitute and naked. As the flood subsided the artillery and trains began to cross and a bridge was improvised. On the 4th we heard of the battle of Gettysburg and next day of the surrender of Vicksburg, both events being announced in general orders and honored by national salutes by the artillery. The enemy had now disappeared from our vicinity, and as it was almost impossible to move artillery or trains we rested here nine days, and on the 18th moved to Winchester, where we remained four weeks, the time being occupied in rebuilding the railroad behind us, and refitting and equipping for the next advance. Just a year ago we were encamped here for several days, and we now felt quite at home and acquainted.

THE CAMPAIGN AND BATTLES OF CHICKAMAUGA.

On the 16th of August our pleasant camp at Winchester was broken up and we marched eastward about a mile under a blazing sun, then two miles in a terrible thunder storm; then finding the road full of troops and trains entitled to precedence, we encamped. Next day we marched three miles further, reaching the foot of the Cumberland Mountain range, over which our route lay to reach the Tennessee River. Here we found the heavy wagon trains toiling up the steep, narrow, tortuous road, ascending the western slope of the mountain, and the slow progress of the last two days was explained. On the 18th we found the road clear and marched up the mountain to University Place, on the summit, where we spent the night. Here the corner stone of a magnificent "to be" university had been laid by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Polk, now a general in the Confederate army; an endowment of \$3,000,000 had been pledged and the foundations of the several buildings had been constructed, when the war interrupted the enterprise with an adjournment *sine die*. On the 19th we marched down the eastern slope of the mountain range and encamped at the foot of Sweden's Cove, remaining there the 20th. Since leaving our Winchester camp we had found plenty of green corn and the "roasting ears" had made a considerable item in our subsistence. On the 21st we moved to the north side of the Tennessee River, at the mouth of Battle Creek, about six miles above

Bridgeport, where the railroad bridge had been destroyed, and was being rebuilt by our engineer forces. The river here was broad and deep, and the enemy's pickets lined the south bank. They, for the first few days, kept popping their guns at our men whenever they approached the river, and occasionally the bullets would reach the camps, but we picketed the north bank with better marksmen, and, after a competitive trial of skill, the men on this duty came to an agreement to save their ammunition, and thereafter amused themselves by guying each other *viva voce*. The men of both armies not on duty came down freely to bathe on their respective sides of the river, and soon it got to be the practice for a couple of good swimmers to meet in mid-river to swap lies, newspapers, etc., while the pickets kept watch to see that there should be no foul play or breach of confidence.

Col. George rejoined us here, on the 24th, from a long absence on sick-leave, and left us again on the 27th, promising to be back, if alive, in time for the expected battle. He kept his promise, returning to the regiment on the 18th of September, the day before the battle of Chickamauga. Meanwhile Company F of our regiment, composed mostly of river men and raftsmen from the St. Croix lumber region, had been quietly at work in Battle Creek, out of the enemy's sight, constructing rafts and rude scows, in which four of our companies effected a crossing in the evening of the 29th, and got possession of the south shore; the enemy, not expecting an effort to cross here, had left only a few men to watch the river, not enough to make any serious opposition. By noon of the next day our entire brigade was over and the two other brigades of our division (Brannan's) completed the crossing on the 31st. Meantime the other divisions of the army were crossing simultaneously at several points above and below us and our trains and artillery were sent down to Bridgeport to cross on the new bridge when it should be ready. On the 1st day of September we moved out about three miles to Graham's Spring, near the foot of Raccoon Mountain and near the monument marking the corner of the three states, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee. On the 5th, our trains and artillery having arrived, we marched on the "Nick a Jack Trace," as the ravine is called by which the road ascends the western slope of Raccoon Mountain. After making four or five miles it was found that the road needed so much repair and the wagons so much help, that it would be impossible to get them to the summit that night, and we were obliged to go back two miles to find water for a camp. On the 6th we completed the ascent and encamped on the summit, and on the 7th descended the eastern slope into Lookout or Will's Valley and encamped at Boiling Springs, about three miles below Trenton. Here we remained two days, learning on the 9th that Bragg had evacuated Chattanooga on the 8th, and was retiring southward. On the 10th we marched through Trenton and up the Lookout Valley about thirteen miles. On the 11th we started in the morning, but as the road in front of us was full of trains and artillery toiling up the mountain, we only made three miles, and halted at the foot of a steep grade. Orders reached us at 7 P. M. to start at once and pass the trains, as the enemy had been encountered on the other side of the (Lookout) mountain, but these orders were soon countermanded and we bivouacked again.

Next morning we started at five o'clock, crossed the mountain and halted in Chattanooga Valley at 10 A. M. At 2 P. M. we made a reconnaissance, returning to our position at seven o'clock. Here we remained the 13th and 14th, while troops were moving around and behind us in a way that then seemed mysterious and without any definite or intelligible purpose. On the 15th our brigade moved to Lee's Mill, on or near the Chickamauga Creek, and bivouacked in line of battle in apparent preparation for a fight. We remained there, standing to arms at four o'clock on the mornings of the 16th and 17th, expecting an early attack. On the 17th the heavy clouds of dust extending along the eastern slope of the Chickamauga Valley showed that the enemy's columns were in motion northward, and about eight o'clock we took arms and commenced our march, by the left flank, abreast of and less than a mile distant from the enemy's parallel march by his right flank. Our progress was slow, the day hot and the road ankle-deep with fine dust, with which the tramping feet filled the air as the column moved along.

At ten o'clock we had got about three miles from our starting point, when some scattering musket shots were heard in our rear, and presently an order was received from Col. Van Derveer, commanding the brigade, for the Second Minnesota to return as far as the Pond Springs, see what was the matter and rejoin the brigade. We unslung and piled our knapsacks, leaving a few men with them, and in less than an hour retraced nearly the whole forenoon's march. As we came in sight of the springs the two leading companies were deployed forward and men were detailed from each company to take all the canteens and fill them at the springs as promptly as possible upon our arrival there. Approaching the place we found the springs in the possession of a detachment of the enemy's cavalry who were resting in unsuspecting comfort, many of them dismounted. They had been worrying our train, and having been repulsed by the guard had halted there for reinforcements. They were promptly attacked and routed by our advance skirmishers, and while we halted, maintaining ranks, the canteens were filled and distributed. Then we reversed our march, returning by the left flank to our brigade, which had not moved during our absence, and soon bivouacked for the night. The light from the enemy's camp-fires was visible all night to the eastward, and we slept on our arms, ready to be attacked if he so pleased.

We remained here all day on the 18th, while troops and artillery and trains were moving behind us, to the left and northward, and about 5 P. M. we joined in the procession. We moved about a quarter of a mile per hour during the whole night, halting every few rods just long enough to get stiff and cold, but never long enough to build fires and get warm. Many of the men would fall asleep, sinking down in the road and some standing on their feet, but strict orders were given not to leave the column and to follow closely those leading us. As the day began to dawn we could see the brigades and batteries leaving the road from time to time and moving off in line of battle into the woods to the eastward, and toward the Chickamauga Creek, and we knew that the army was taking position for the great contest so long anticipated. We could now understand how this had been going on during the night and how slow and difficult had been the construction of the grand line of battle in the darkness, and our tedious and halting progress was accounted for. We had been all night in moving less than five miles and were now on the Lafayette-Chattanooga road, had passed in the darkness near General Rosecrans' headquarters at the Widow Glenn's house, and at eight o'clock our brigade halted, filed out of the road near Kelly's house and stacked arms, while the word was passed down the line, "Twenty minutes for breakfast." In five minutes hundreds of little fires were kindled and hundreds of little coffee cans were filled with water from the canteens and set to boil; in ten minutes the boiling coffee was lifted off, the luscious bacon was nicely browned and the ever toothsome hardtack had been toasted; when comes an aid at a furious gallop down the dusty road; a brief order delivered by him to our brigade commander, and each regiment gets orders to take arms and march immediately. Of course some urgent and peremptory necessity was supposed, arms were taken and we filed out into the road, now clear, and briskly moved off northward in a cloud of choking dust. After making about a mile we halted near McDaniel's house, whence a road, or rather a narrow wagon track, leads through the open oak woods eastward to Reed's bridge and ford on the Chickamauga Creek.

It may be here explained that the extreme left of our general line of battle rested in the woods about opposite the midway point between Kelly's and McDaniel's houses; the position of the line, extending southward and facing eastward, was about midway between and parallel to the woods and the creek. So as we faced the eastward and marched in brigade order of battle along the Reed's bridge road, we were detached from and nearly half a mile to the left of the left division (Baird's) of the established line. Our orders were said to have been given on information by Col. McCook, commanding a cavalry brigade on the left, that only one Confederate brigade had crossed to the west side of the Chickamauga, that he (McCook) had destroyed the bridge (Reed's) behind it, and we were to take and hold the ford, and prevent further crossing by the enemy, while our First and

Second brigades were to find, attack and capture the enemy's supposed isolated brigade. This information, if given, proved entirely erroneous, nearly the entire Confederate army being in position between our lines and the creek, and their brigades were not hard to find when we came to look for them.

Our brigade was formed with the Second Minnesota on the left and the Thirty-fifth Ohio on the right of the front line, with Smith's Battery in the road between them. The Eighty-seventh Indiana in the second line behind the Thirty-fifth Ohio; the Ninth Ohio was detached with the division ammunition train. So we commenced our march, a few skirmishers preceding our front line. Proceeding along the road, which seemed to follow a low ridge through the woods, and while yet to the left and rear of Baird's division, whose exact position we did not know, we heard musketry to our right and front. Changing our direction to face it, to the southward, we moved off the ridge and down an easy slope, and soon met the enemy in force and the firing began at once. In a few minutes the enemy retired, then rallied and attacked again, and were again repulsed, this time retiring out of our sight. We gathered up our wounded and carried them back over the ridge to the northern slope in our rear, replenished our cartridge boxes and readjusted our line, the Eighty-seventh Indiana, meantime, changing places with the Thirty-fifth Ohio on our right. In a few minutes the firing again broke out in our front, but while the bullets dropped in among us, we were, on account of the trees and underbrush, unable to see any men for a time. Then the firing approached and the big guns joined in for a few rounds, then a burst of cheers, "the rebel yell," the artillery ceased, and the rattling musketry came nearer and the bullets thicker. Our men were ordered to lie down and hold their fire until they could see the enemy. Presently, to our astonishment, a straggling line of men, in our own uniform, appeared, then more of them, running directly toward us, their speed accelerated every moment by the yelling and firing of the exultant enemy behind them. Our men got ready and waited while the stampeded brigade, officers and men, passed over our lines to the rear, then, as the enemy came in view, gave them a volley that extinguished the yelling and stopped their advance. They rallied, however, and stood for a few moments receiving and returning our fire, then wavering, broke and ran out of sight. Just now the Ninth Ohio arrived, having abandoned the ammunition train when the firing broke out, and followed our trail to the front. The firing had ceased when Col. Kammerling rode up and vociferously demanded, "Where dem got dam rebels gone?" Some one pointed in the direction they were last seen, and away went the Ninth Ohio over our front lines, disregarding Van Derveer's order to come back, and we could hear them yelling and cheering in both languages long after they disappeared from sight. About a quarter of a mile distant they found and recaptured the battery (Guenther's), which the enemy had taken half an hour before. The enemy's troops about the battery made a fight for it, and Kammerling lost a good many men in getting it, and was even then obliged to leave it when recalled by a peremptory order to rejoin the brigade, which he did not receive or obey too soon.

During the first fighting, our band men, as they had been previously instructed, were busy with stretchers, picking up the wounded and carrying them back up the slope and over to the north side, where our surgeon, Dr. Otis Ayer, had established a temporary hospital, and was giving them such attention as circumstances permitted. It soon happened that some of these men were shot the second time while being carried back, and the carrying was suspended until the firing should cease. Our skirmishers soon reported the enemy moving around our left flank, and our regiment, by facing left and filing left, changed front to face the east. The enemy made an attack upon us in this position, which was repulsed by our regiment alone, and then by the same maneuver we changed front again to face the north, the enemy having passed a large force around our left flank during the last attack, which was probably made to cover the movement.

We were now on the road again, and on the right of our brigade, on a line nearly parallel to our first position, but facing the opposite direction, and the

movement had brought our left company next to the battery, which, without changing position, had exchanged the places of its guns and caissons, and now also faced the north; the other regiments of our brigade had formed on the left of the battery, and for a moment of silence we awaited the onset. Here on the ground now before us lay our wounded men who had been carried back from the first line of fight and were now between the opposing lines. But here they come, ranks after ranks emerging from the sheltering trees and underbrush, and approaching us with steady tramp and desperate silence. Our men were cautioned now to "shoot to kill," and we opened with file firing that soon broke up the orderly march of the first line, whose men hesitated and then commenced firing wildly; their second and third lines were promptly moved up and all pressed on in the charge. Our big guns were loaded with canister, which opened great gaps in the enemy's columns at each discharge, while the withering fire of our infantry was thinning their ranks at every step of their advance. They greatly outnumbered us, and it seemed a question for a time whether we could so reduce their numbers and their nerve as to prevent an actual collision, in which they would have the majority, but they began to waver at sixty yards, at forty they broke, and then ran, every man for himself, leaving, alas! hundreds of brave fellows prostrate in helpless suffering before us, some of them intermingling with our own wounded, who had been carried there from the first fight in the morning. This assault and repulse ended our part of the battle for the day; we now refilled our cartridge boxes, gathered our wounded men and sent them to the field hospital at Cloud's house, and collected our dead for burial. Our regiment had commenced the battle with three hundred and eighty-four men and officers, of whom eight had been killed and forty-one wounded, *none missing*. While waiting here for orders we heard, from time to time, the roar of battle along the line to the southward, but saw nothing more of the enemy in our vicinity.

In the afternoon we were moved southward to a field southwest of Kelly's house, where we bivouacked for the night. We had had no rest and but little food since noon of the 18th. The night was clear and cold, and many of the men in the excitement and in changing position had lost their knapsacks and blankets; no fire was permitted until after sunrise next morning, and we passed a cheerless and uncomfortable night. Yet, when we remembered the thousands of poor fellows who, maimed and suffering, lay scattered all over the fields and woods, without food, water or care, we forgot our own discomfort in pity for the wounded and dying. Sunday morning, the 20th, the sun rose peacefully over the misty landscape; all was quiet as the grave; the stillness was in fact oppressive for a time. Our brigade not being in line was formed as a reserve, in an open field near Kelly's house and west of the Lafayette road, perhaps a quarter of a mile in rear of the line of battle, which, located in the woods, was invisible to us. About nine o'clock a scattering fire of musketry ran along the line in our front, increasing rapidly, until in a few minutes the terrific roar of battle was on in full volume, and the enemy's bullets were passing over our line of battle, chipping through the leaves and branches of the trees and dropping into, among and around us in a very disquieting manner. Directly the artillery opened also, and while the big shells were not so numerous as the little bullets, they commanded more deference and respect individually when they did come. This did not appear to be a nice quiet place for a reserve brigade, but we had to stay there and take it; the men meanwhile bracing up each other with jokes and facetious comments on everything in sight or that might happen. Presently the stragglers appeared, coming out of the wood and crossing the road and field, passing us to the rear. Some few of them were wounded, but most of them were cowardly skulkers who had sneaked out of the line of battle and were getting out of personal danger as fast as they could. Their number increased rapidly until it seemed to us that our experience of yesterday was about to be repeated. Some effort was made to stop and reform the demoralized fugitives, but most of them had thrown away their guns, and all of them their courage and self-respect, and in their then condition they were not worth stopping.

The situation was a trying one, and we were relieved when orders came to go to the left of the line and repel an attack there. We moved northward along the west side of, and parallel to, the Lafayette road, some distance, and then changing direction to the right, approached the road with our front facing eastward, parallel to it. At this point we passed through a thicket of small pines and other trees which had obstructed our view toward the east and north. Emerging from this we crossed the road in line of battle to take position on the left of a battery already there. Our brigade was in two lines, the Second Minnesota being on the right of the front line, nearest the battery, the Eighty-seventh Indiana on the left, and the Thirty-fifth and Ninth Ohio in the second line. Before us was a large, open field, bounded on the north by a strip of woods, perhaps twenty rods distant from the left of our brigade. As we halted on the east side of the road and began looking around for the enemy, whose appearance we expected in our front (eastward), the air was suddenly filled with bullets, and a line of gray smoke appeared along the edge of the woods to our left and at right angles with our lines. A change of front was instantly ordered and executed by the brigade. Pending this movement, which was made on the run, we could not return the enemy's fire, and we lost a good many men. The mounted officers seemed to be especially selected; several of them and all of the horses in the brigade but two were shot before the affair was over. The wheel completed, our first line charged at once up to the edge of the woods, driving the enemy back, and then opened fire on them at short range. They were slow and stubborn to give way, and after a few minutes' firing by the first line, Col. Van Derveer ordered the second line to pass the first and charge them again. This was done, the first line joining in the charge, and thus the enemy's front was broken up, and soon they retired, leaving the field and their wounded in our possession. It appeared that this (Breckenridge's) division had passed entirely around the left of our lines and was about to attack our left division in the rear when we arrived and encountered it as above described. The fighting over for a time, our wounded men were being gathered up and made as comfortable as possible until they should be removed to the hospital. Presently the crash of musketry was heard again on our right, and as we listened it seemed to be veering around to our rear. As the enemy then had disappeared from our own front, a few men were detailed to care for our wounded until the ambulances should arrive, and we marched away toward the sound of the guns. The enemy soon reoccupied the field we had won and left, and the twelve men detailed with our assistant surgeon, Dr. Otis Ayer, and many of our wounded, were taken prisoners. As we got into the open field where we had been in reserve in the morning, we were met by an aid from General Thomas, who conducted us to Horseshoe Ridge, so called, near the Snodgrass house. The battle seemed to be tending to that position from all directions. General Thomas rode down to meet us and sat upon his horse and looked the men over as we marched past him and up the slope of the ridge. Undoubtedly he was glad to see, in this emergency, the regiments that, under his eye, had fought and won Mill Springs, and he said to the writer that he was "glad to see us in such good order." We did not then know how many troops he had seen in disorder during the day, nor did he know that within an hour's fighting we had just lost more than one-third our number in killed and wounded; yet we greatly appreciated the compliment at the time.

Arriving on the ridge, our regiment took the place of one already there (the Twenty-first Ohio), which had exhausted its cartridge boxes, and immediately had a view of the assaulting columns of the enemy, just commencing the ascent of the southern slope in our front. Ranks followed ranks in close order, moving briskly and bravely toward us. It was theirs to advance; ours, now, to stand and repel. Again the order was passed to aim carefully and make every shot count, and the deadly work began. The front ranks melted away under the rapid fire of our men, those following bowed their heads to the storm of bullets and pressed on, some of them falling at every step, until, the supporting touch of elbows being lost, the survivors hesitate, halt, and then turning, start back with a rush that carries away to the rear all that escape the bullets, as deadly

in the wild retreat as in the desperate and orderly advance. This was all repeated again and again, until the slope was so covered with dead and wounded men that, looking from our position, we could hardly see the ground. Never was any position more gallantly assaulted or more desperately defended. Meanwhile, General Steedman had arrived with two brigades of fresh troops, who came up on our right with enthusiastic cheers, and forty rounds in their boxes, just in time to meet the enemy's advance on the crest. Our brigade had so far been the right of our line at this place, except three detached regiments, and, being furiously assaulted in front, could not have prevented the enemy from enveloping our right flank, as they seemed to have plenty of troops and had discovered that the ridge to our right was vacant. Steedman's arrival and prompt attack regained and secured that ground, and he brought a spare wagon-load of cartridges,—more precious than diamonds,—as many of the men had placed the last one in the gun. The cartridges were quickly brought to the line and distributed just in time to meet the next attack. This was made by fresh troops, and their advance was only broken up when their foremost men were within ten paces of our line. Some of them came on and surrendered; most of them who ran back were killed or wounded before they got out of range. From five to six o'clock an ominous quietude prevailed. Our cartridges were again exhausted, and the boxes of our own and the enemy's dead and wounded were searched and emptied, and bayonets were fixed when it was found that we had less than two rounds to the man. Another attack was made just before dark, and was repulsed in our front as the others had been; but there seemed to be no contest on the right, where Steedman's line had been, and presently we found that his troops had been withdrawn and that the enemy were groping their way around to our right and rear, and had already captured the detached regiments which had been between us and Steedman. The Thirty-fifth Ohio was promptly placed to protect that flank, and, after receiving a few shots, the enemy retired, no doubt in the darkening woods uncertain of the situation, and disconcerted by the loss of their commanding officer who fell there.

After another hour of waiting we were ordered to move to Rossville, which we did, with empty guns, but without opposition or adventure; our brigade being, as we then supposed, the last Union troops to leave the bloody field. Our division commander says, however, as to this, in his official reports (just published) that the Sixty-first and One Hundred and First Indiana covered the retirement, "they being the only troops that had any ammunition whatever." About midnight we arrived at Rossville Gap, and, forming line, stacked arms and lay down to rest. Next morning, at Rossville, a muster and roll-call was had and every man of the Second Minnesota Regiment, of the three hundred and eighty-four who commenced the battle on the 19th, was accounted for; thirty-five had been killed, one hundred and thirteen wounded, fourteen captured, and two hundred and twenty-two were present for duty, unhurt. This report attracted the attention of the brigade commander, who, after verifying its correctness, said, in his official report of the battle, "It is a noticeable fact that the Second Minnesota Regiment had not a single man among the missing, or a straggler, during the two days' engagement." It appears from the "Official Records" just published by the War Department that but one (Whitaker's) of the thirty-six brigades of the Army of the Cumberland engaged in these battles lost so many men in proportion to the number engaged as did ours; and the fact also appears that at no time during the two days did we vacate or retire from any position in the presence of the enemy. The bravery and persistence with which the enemy assaulted our lines on Horseshoe Ridge may be estimated, when we know that his two divisions (Hindman's and Preston's) lost more than 3,000 men, killed and wounded, in the vain efforts to capture it. No serious demonstration was made by the enemy on the 21st, though our division remained in position at Rossville Gap. That day was occupied by General Rosecrans in placing the troops about Chattanooga as they were collected, and in restoring order and supplying ammunition, and otherwise preparing for defense. Our division was ordered in at midnight, and at daybreak on the 22d was in line at and in front of Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA AND MISSION RIDGE.

As the troops arrived at Chattanooga from the Chickamauga battlefield, they were formed in a defensive line extending from the Tennessee River, above (north of) the town, around by the east in a grand semicircle inclosing it to the river bank below (south of) it, the line being about two miles long. The river, sweeping around the town by the west in a corresponding curve, inclosed it on that side. Our division, being the last to arrive at daybreak on the 22d, was placed in position near the centre of the line, and on and across the Rossville road by which we had come. A chain of pickets being established about half a mile in front of the general line, the troops began at once to protect themselves in position by excavating a simple ditch, throwing the dirt up in a ridge on the outer side of it, and by the middle of the forenoon a continuous intrenched line had been completed. This was from day to day improved and strengthened, and at intervals quite pretentious works were constructed of earth and supplied with artillery. The enemy appeared about noon on the 22d, and, as they located our picket line, established theirs conforming to it, and from forty to eighty rods distant, and then formed their lines and established their camps nearly parallel and about a mile and a half from ours; occupying also the point of Lookout Mountain and the crest of Mission Ridge, and fortifying them.

Here for two months the two armies faced each other; the enemy, having his line of communication by rail from Atlanta open and unobstructed, was well supplied with food, while our army, dependent upon a difficult and tortuous route from Bridgeport over the mountains, was for several weeks reduced to half rations of food and forage, while clothing and other supplies could not be got through at all. Many of the men had lost or thrown away, in the two days' battle, their tents and blankets, and now these were much needed as the cold weather came on. The exposure to the weather and the poor and scanty food, with the confinement in the line of battle camps, rapidly increased the sick rolls and filled the hospitals, while for want of forage the horses and mules generally became unfit for any service, and many of them perished. The operations by which the river line was opened and the situation improved cannot be detailed in this narrative, which does not pretend to be a history of armies or of campaigns. Our men bore the want of proper shelter, food and clothing with brave and uncomplaining patience and with no thought of giving up the position so dearly won and so important to hold. The enemy had planted some heavy guns on the nose of Lookout Mountain, and would occasionally admonish us of their presence by heaving a big shell into our camps. One of these shells descended through the roof and two floors of a hospital building filled with sick and wounded men, but without harming anyone, as it did not explode. Another burst over our regiment, mortally wounding Sergeant Caviezel of Company F, and injuring several others. Here the army was reorganized, and when this was completed we found that the One Hundred and First Indiana, Seventy-fifth Indiana and the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio had been added to our brigade, Colonel Van Derveer of the Thirty-fifth Ohio still commanding it. In the seven regiments now comprising it he had, in the aggregate, less men than in the four with which he commenced the battle of Chickamauga four weeks before. We are now known as the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps; Brig. Gen. A. Baird commanding the division, and Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, the corps.

On the 19th of October General Rosecrans vacated and General Thomas assumed the command of the Army of the Cumberland, and General John M. Palmer of the Fourteenth Corps. On the 20th our reorganized brigade was assembled and encamped in a new position; our regiment occupying what was known as Hospital Hill, about half a mile in rear of our former position, and a much more desirable location. Here we constructed huts, and, with the scanty material available, made them as comfortable as we could. On the 4th day of October Maj. Davis, who had been wounded at Chickamauga, left us on sick leave, and on the 16th of November Col. George also started for Minnesota with a surgeon's certificate of disability and sixty days' leave of absence. About the 1st of

November the new line of supplies by the Tennessee River, from Bridgeport, was secured and opened, and soon afterward full rations and issues of clothing and camp equipage were realized, to our great comfort and relief. And now the preparations for another battle were energetically pushed, until on the 22d of November all was ready, and on the 23d the Army of the Cumberland moved out by divisions, in battle array, in the open space between the intrenched lines east of the city, the men carrying three days' rations and one hundred cartridges each. This movement was in plain sight of the enemy, of course, but no preparation seems to have been made to oppose it. Some of the prisoners said afterward that some supposed that a grand review was to take place, and others that the "Yanks" were out of wood again and were going to take in a fresh supply. By a quick rush in the afternoon our lines were advanced, capturing the enemy's intrenched lines on Orchard Knob and along the range of hills connected with it. During the night Sherman's troops crossed the river above Chattanooga, and next morning got into position for attacking the north end of Mission Ridge, while Hooker's army got ready for an assault on the north end of Lookout Mountain. Hooker's attack was made on the morning of the 24th, and was so successful that about noon his troops appeared coming around the nose of the mountain into plain view from Chattanooga, driving the enemy before them. Rain and mist soon hid the contesting forces from our sight, but we could distinctly hear the musketry, and so trace the advance of our troops as the "battle above the clouds" went on. By nightfall the mist had cleared and the two opposing lines could be located and observed by the flashes of the muskets which lighted the slope of the mountain like swarms of fire-flies. The contest ended about 9 o'clock P. M., and in the night the enemy abandoned the mountain altogether, crossing the valley and reinforcing their lines on Mission Ridge.

Sherman's attack was made about noon, and was obstinately resisted. He did not make much progress, though he kept at the enemy all day, compelling him to reinforce that part of his line heavily. On the 25th Sherman renewed his attack on the enemy's extreme right at the north end of the ridge, while Hooker descended into the valley and directed his march toward the enemy's left at Rossville Gap. The enemy in his hasty retreat had destroyed the bridge over Chattanooga Creek and Hooker had to replace it, which delayed his arrival at Rossville until about 3 o'clock P. M. About noon our division was ordered to form as the left division of the Army of the Cumberland, then in position facing Mission Ridge. Here our brigade occupied the centre of the division, the First (Turchin's) on our right, and the Third (Phelp's) on our left. Our own brigade was formed for battle in two lines of three regiments each, with the Second Minnesota Regiment in advance, and covering the entire brigade front, with two companies deployed as skirmishers and six companies as reserve, Companies E and G being on detached service.

The official report of the regimental commander, written on the 30th of November, 1863, describes the further movements of the regiment as follows, the entire report being quoted here:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1863.

Capt. J. R. BEATTY,

*A. A. G. Second Brigade,
Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps,*

CAPTAIN: In response to circular instructions of this date from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Second Minnesota Infantry Volunteers in the operations against the enemy during the week commencing Nov. 23, 1863.

On Monday, the 23d inst., the regiment marched, at 3 o'clock P. M., from its encampment in Chattanooga with the other regiments, comprising the Second Brigade, with three days' rations and one hundred rounds of ammunition per man, and was placed in line of battle about half a mile distant from and in front

and south of Fort Negley. The regiment remained in position here until noon of Wednesday, the 25th, when with the brigade it marched to the left, taking a position east of and about a mile distant from Fort Wood, and facing the enemy's positions at the foot of and on the crest of Mission Ridge. Here the regiment was advanced with two companies deployed, for the purpose of covering the brigade in its formation and movement toward the enemy's works. The brigade being formed, a general advance was commenced at 3 o'clock P. M. and continued for a distance of about three-fourths of a mile without opposition, when the deployed companies reached the eastern or further edge of a strip of woods and came in full view of the enemy's works, the remaining companies being about one hundred and fifty yards in rear of the deployed line, and the remaining six regiments of the brigade being about three hundred yards still further back, and partially concealed from the enemy's view by the woods in front of them. Immediately in front of the deployed line lay an open field, the ground descending for a short distance to a small creek, and beyond it rising gradually for a distance of about a quarter of a mile to the crest of a secondary ridge running parallel with and about a quarter of a mile distant from the foot of Mission Ridge. Along the crest of this secondary ridge was a breastwork of logs, occupied as the front line of the enemy's defenses by two regiments or battalions of infantry. Beyond it the ground descended by an easy slope for a distance of three or four hundred yards, to the foot of the main, or Mission, ridge, which rises thence with a slope, gradual at first, but increasing in abruptness toward the top, to a height of five or six hundred feet. Along the crest of Mission Ridge were the main defenses of the enemy, consisting of a breastwork of logs, fully manned with infantry, and with artillery posted on the more commanding points in sections of two guns each at intervals of from one to two hundred yards. The artillery thus placed swept with direct and cross-fire the whole space between the ridges mentioned, and also the open field across which we had to advance upon the first breastwork. In the valley between the main and secondary ridges were the enemy's encampments, the huts mostly hidden from our view by the smaller ridge and the breastwork in front of them. The space between the ridges and been covered with woods, but, except the steepest and highest parts of the main ridge where the smaller trees had been felled and entangled as an obstacle, the timber had been recently cut away and used in the construction of huts had breastworks.

After remaining in front of this part of the enemy's works for some twenty minutes, I received an order from Col. Van Derveer, commanding the brigade, to deploy my entire command and advance upon the first breastwork, to seize and occupy it if possible—if repulsed to fall back upon the brigade. The men were briefly informed of the desperate service required of them, and instructed to withhold their fire and move steadily forward until the work was gained, and then defend it to the utmost. The reserve companies were then deployed, and, with bayonets fixed, the whole line commenced the advance. The enemy opened fire with muskets from the breastwork and with artillery from the main ridge as soon as our line emerged from the woods, but, in the face of both, the men moved silently and steadily forward, across the creek, and up the slope, until within about one hundred paces of the breastwork, when, as the pace was quickened, the enemy broke from behind the works and ran in some confusion down the slope into and beyond their camps, where, taking cover behind the stumps and among the huts, they opened a brisk fire on us again as soon as we gained and occupied the breastwork. Our line, now partially sheltered by the work, returned the fire with such effect as soon to drive the enemy out of the valley and up the slope of the main ridge beyond the range of our rifles. Our loss in this attack was severe, though probably much less than would have been suffered by troops advancing upon the work in regular line of battle. Fourteen prisoners were taken in this breastwork. About twenty minutes after the capture of the first work, the brigade advanced from the woods, and on arriving at the work halted for a few minutes, when the order was given for a general assault on the enemy's defenses on Mission Ridge.

My regiment moved forward with the others of the brigade, assembling on the colors as far as was possible on the way, until, ascending the steepest part of the slope, when every man had to find or clear his own way through the entanglement in the face of a terrible fire of musketry and artillery, the men of the different regiments of the brigade became generally intermingled, and when the brigade finally crowned the enemy's works at the crest of the ridge, the regimental, and even the company, organizations had become completely merged in a crowd of gallant and enthusiastic men, who swarmed over the breastworks and charged the defenders with such promptness and vigor that the enemy broke and fled, leaving the artillery "in battery," and barely getting away a portion of the caissons and limbers. Six twelve-pound Napoleon guns were thus captured by our brigade, two of them by the men of my regiment. Hardly had a lodgement been made in the works when the enemy's reserves made a furious counter-attack upon our men yet in confusion. This attack was promptly met by a charge *en masse* by the crowd, which, after a few minutes of desperate hand-to-hand fighting, cleared the ridge, leaving the place in our undisputed possession, with between two and three hundred prisoners captured in the *mêlée*. The captured artillery was turned upon the retreating enemy and manned by volunteers from the different regiments, but darkness soon closed over the field and the firing ceased. The regiments were assembled, and, after collecting and caring for the dead and wounded, we bivouacked for the night. During the operations here recounted, about one hundred and fifty men of my regiment, including two entire companies, F and G, were on detached service, leaving but fifteen officers and one hundred and seventy men present for duty. Of these one commissioned officer was killed and three wounded, and four enlisted men were killed and thirty-one wounded; total casualties, thirty-nine, or a fraction more than twenty-one per cent of the number engaged. Three of the wounded have since died. The ammunition expended averaged fifty-two rounds per man. Of seven non-commissioned officers in the color guard *all but one were killed or wounded*, the color lance was cut off by a fragment of shell and the field torn out of the color by another.

On the morning of the 26th we drew rations for four days, and at noon marched in pursuit of the retiring enemy, a distance of about eight miles, to the crossing of Chickamauga Creek by the Rossville and Graysville road, where we bivouacked for the night. On the 27th, at 4 o'clock A. M., we marched again, passing through Graysville and arriving at Ringgold, Ga., about 10 o'clock A. M., a distance of about eleven miles. Here an engagement with the rear guard of the enemy was in progress, and we formed in line of battle, in readiness to act as occasion might require. At noon the enemy retired, and at night we bivouacked, remaining in the same position until noon on the 29th, when we marched for Chattanooga, arriving at 6 P. M., a distance of eighteen miles.

Of the conduct of the officers and men of the regiment, under the hardships and privations of the week's campaign in severe and inclement weather, with insufficient clothing and scanty rations, and especially of their gallant bearing under fire in the operations of Wednesday, I am incompetent to speak in terms that would do them justice. The regiment being brought into action deployed as skirmishers, there was better scope for individual acts of heroism or of cowardice than would otherwise have been afforded; while I witnessed many of the former, I am proud to say that none of the latter have come to my knowledge.

A list of casualties is hereby transmitted.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. W. BISHOP,

Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding Second Minnesota Volunteers.

The brigade commander, Colonel Ferdinand Van Derveer, in his official report states his total force engaged at 1,679 officers and men, and his total casualties at one hundred and sixty-one killed and wounded. Separating the Second Minnesota force and casualty reports from those of the brigade we find that the average loss of the other six regiments was a little more than eight per cent,

while that of the Second was as before stated over twenty-one per cent. This disparity followed naturally from the brigade commander's judicious plan for the attack which assigned to our regiment the duty of carrying the first line of breastworks "*if we could*" before exposing the other six regiments to the enemy's fire. Doubtless the aggregate loss of the brigade would have been greater, and our attack would have failed, had not our men made so cool and steady an advance across the open field, reserving all for the final rush. The brigade commander acknowledged the gallant service of the regiment in the following language, which is quoted from his official report: "Especial credit is due Lieut. Col. Bishop for the management of his regiment when skirmishing in front of the brigade, and for the gallant manner in which his command carried the rifle-pits at the foot of the ridge."

"VETERANIZING."

Having returned to our camp on Hospital Hill in Chattanooga on the evening of the 29th of November, we enjoyed a comfortable night's rest under shelter, after the week of bivouacking, marching and fighting. On the 30th, Companies F and G, having been on detached service, cutting timber for and aiding in the construction of bridges and pontoons, rejoined the regiment. The weather was getting cold and wintry, but with fair supplies of clothing, blankets and food, and with comfortable huts and plenty of fuel, the situation was quite tolerable. The enemy, some twenty miles away, seemed to be perfectly willing to let and be let alone. About the 10th of December large details were sent out to the field of Chickamauga to gather and bury the dead, who had thus far been neglected. About this date the announcement was received from the War Department that regiments having been in service two years or more were invited to re-enlist for three years, and upon so re-enlisting would be sent home on thirty days' furlough. This announcement was eminently wise and timely under the circumstances. The three years' term of many of the regiments would expire in the summer of 1864, and it had become evident that the war would not be ended within that term. New recruits and new regiments were coming out slowly, and it had moreover come to be understood that a veteran regiment was in efficiency much more than equal to a new and inexperienced one. The proposition was read to the regiment at dress parade, and the men were briefly informed by the lieutenant colonel commanding that, for himself, he intended to continue in the service to the end of the war if he should live so long; that the question of re-enlistment was a personal one; that every man should with due consideration decide for himself, and that having so decided his position would be respected, whatever his decision might be, and that there should be no distinction or discrimination made or permitted between the men who did and those who did not re-enlist. The question was taken up by the men and a good deal of earnest discussion was had among them during the next ten days. They were, after two and a half years of service, perfectly familiar with the restraints and hardships and dangers of war, and were not to be enticed into re-enlistment ignorantly. They longed to return to their homes in peace, but they were as loyal and patriotic as when they first responded to the call to arms, and they well knew that their services were now as much needed, and more efficient and valuable than they were in '61.

On the 25th of December the regiment was reported to headquarters as re-enlisted; eighty per cent (about three hundred men) having so decided. This was one of the first regiments in the Army of the Cumberland to so re-enlist, but several days elapsed before the proper rolls could be obtained and made for the muster out and in, which took place on the 29th of December. The payment of the troops and procuring transportation and other preparation for going home consumed several days. The non-veterans, numbering about seventy-five men, were formed into a temporary company and Captain John Moulton and Lieuts. M. Thoeny and Charles Rampe were detailed to remain with them. This detachment was assigned to duty during the absence of the regiment as provost guard at division headquarters. On the 8th of January, 1864, the regiment embarked

at three o'clock in the morning on the small steamers Dunbar and Kingston and arrived at Bridgeport in the afternoon, distance about forty miles by river. Here the men were loaded into a train of box cars and arrived at Nashville after noon next day. This trip, without exercise or fire or warm food, in midwinter, was a severe one, but we were yet in the war country and going home, and there was little grumbling or complaint. At Nashville, at 7 P. M. on the 14th, a train of empty box cars was again assigned to us, in which we had another cold and uncomfortable journey of eighteen hours, arriving at Louisville about noon on the 15th, and were quartered in the military barracks. Here all needed clothing was supplied for our midwinter trip to Minnesota, and we took advantage of this opportunity to turn in our old Enfield muskets, which we had been obliged to carry since our second equipment. Arrangements having been made for this, we had a parade march on the 17th from the barracks to the ordnance building, carrying for the last time the arms and equipments with which we had fought Tullahoma, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. The arms were stacked, the equipments unslung and hung on the bayonets and we returned to the barracks forty rounds lighter and feeling perhaps more like furloughed men than before.

Our orders for transportation to Chicago were here obtained over the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, upon the assurance of the superintendent that we should have comfortable coaches and a quick passage. He at first thought that box cars were good enough for soldiers, but we now insisted upon proper transportation, as it was paid for and we had a right to it. Finally we were notified that on Monday morning, the 18th of January, our train would be ready, and we crossed the Ohio River to the New Albany depot, to find a train of box and cattle cars, some of them bedded six inches deep with frozen dung, backed down to the platform for our accommodation. The superintendent was conveniently absent, but he was informed by telegraph that the cattle train would not answer our purpose, and that we would return to Louisville and ask for transportation by some other line if passenger coaches were not promptly provided as promised. The weather was intensely cold, with wind and driving snow, and it was a shameful thing to propose to transport human beings in such weather and in such cars as were offered us. After some delay a message came that the cattle cars were all a mistake and that coaches would be ready in the afternoon, and so we waited. About five o'clock the train was made ready and we started in warm, comfortable cars for Chicago, expecting to arrive there next morning; such transportation as that would, however, have been too good for soldiers, and we did not arrive there until the morning of the 21st. After breakfast at the Soldiers' Home we started again by rail for La Crosse, arriving there at 3 P. M. on the 22d, where we were hospitably entertained. Henceforward our transportation was to be by sleighs by the stage company, but only conveyances for half the regiment were ready; Major Davis with the band and four companies were forwarded the same evening and arrived at St. Paul early Sunday morning, the 24th of January, one hundred and forty miles in twenty-two hours, which was considerably better time than we had made on the New Albany railroad. The lieutenant colonel commanding, with the remaining six companies, left La Crosse twelve hours later and except three companies, A, B and C, furloughed at Winona, arrived at St. Paul Sunday evening.

The ladies of Winona gave a hot breakfast to the first detachment, and a hot supper to the second; and the people of all the river towns along the route improved every opportunity to show the boys they were welcome. On Monday, the 25th, the men dispersed for their homes, each with thirty days' leave of absence, which time they doubtless enjoyed as they deserved to. The officers, instead of receiving furloughs, had been ordered on recruiting service, and were aided everywhere by the enlisted men, who all felt interested in filling up the regiment, now reduced to less than half the standard strength.

Headquarters were reopened at Fort Snelling on the 25th of February, and, as the men came in rapidly, the regiment was mustered for inspection and pay on the 29th, showing, besides the three hundred veterans, about one hundred and fifty recruits. In the afternoon of this day, on the invitation of the ladies of St. An-

thony, prominent among whom were Mrs. and Miss Van Cleve, the wife and daughter of our first colonel, the regiment marched from the fort to that place, where a grand reception, supper and ball were given in its honor at the then vacant Winslow Hotel building. The ball lasted all night, and ended with a hot breakfast at seven o'clock, after which the boys marched back to the fort, eight miles, arriving quite rested and refreshed. That St. Anthony entertainment was another event that still warms the hearts of the old boys whenever they meet and talk of old war times.

Two or three days now came of busy preparation for returning to the front. Aided by the active influence of Gov. Stephen Miller, a complete outfit of new Springfield rifles, of uniform pattern and caliber, with equipments complete, was obtained, clothing was issued and transportation ordered. On the 3d of March the first detachment of one hundred and fifty men was started in Concord coaches for La Crosse, another detachment followed on the 4th, another on the 5th, and the field, staff and band on the 6th. Arriving at La Crosse the ice was breaking up and the crossing was a work of considerable danger and difficulty. It was accomplished, however, without accident, on the 9th and 10th; and at 3 A. M. on the 11th we started by rail for Chicago. Colonel George, who had left us at Chattanooga four months before, rejoined the regiment at La Crosse and assumed command. After breakfast at the Chicago Soldiers' Home on the 12th, the regiment was forwarded in detachments to Louisville, the last arriving there early on the 16th, and, after a day's delay, proceeded to Nashville, arriving Saturday morning, the 19th. The trains were crowded with returning veteran regiments and supplies for the army at the front, and after waiting three days we got orders to march through to Chattanooga, and, moving out of the city four miles, encamped in the afternoon of the 23d. The march was uneventful; an easy one for the veterans, but a new and tough experience for the recruits. We arrived at Stevenson on the 5th of April, and, climbing on the top of a train of loaded box cars, proceeded thence by rail to Chattanooga, where we encamped, on the 6th, on Chattanooga Creek, and reported our arrival to division headquarters, then at Ringgold. On the 9th we resumed our march, and on the 10th rejoined our old brigade and division at Ringgold, Ga. Here we received a most hearty welcome from our non-veterans, who now rejoined us, and from our old comrades of the other regiments.

THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

At Ringgold we found the army comfortably in camp. Trains were running pretty regularly, bringing rations, forage, clothing, camp equipage and ammunition from Louisville and Nashville, but the daily consumption of so large an army was enormous and the supplies accumulated slowly. Nearly every train brought also on the roofs of the loaded cars a veteran regiment returning from furlough. For us the next four weeks were full of business; we had about four hundred and fifty men present for duty, one-third of them being new recruits without any real experience as soldiers except that gained in the march through from Nashville, which was of considerable value in putting them on their soldier legs. These men had to be taught to handle their arms and equipments and instructed in guard and picket duty, and in the school of the soldier, the company and battalion. They were distributed to the several companies and paired off with the veterans, so far as could be. Daily drill and exercise, forenoon and afternoon, with dress parade at retreat, was the regular order, varied once a week by a regimental tour of picket duty in front of the enemy. On the 29th of April our brigade made a reconnaissance to the front, on which we found and developed the enemy's line, returning, however, without casualties, after giving our recruits their first view of the men in gray. This was repeated on the 2d of May, the brigade going out seven miles to Tunnel Hill. On the 6th of May the regiment got ready for active work by a careful inspection of men and arms and equipage; the sick and lame were sorted out and with all surplus baggage sent back to Chattanooga, the cartridge boxes were carefully examined and the haversacks supplied with three days' rations, and the ammunition and supply wagons loaded and parked ready to follow the troops.

On the 7th the Atlanta campaign began—the famous hundred days of maneuvering and fighting, without a single hour of quietude by day or night. We broke camp at 4 o'clock P. M. and the troops were soon in motion, arriving at Tunnel Hill, driving the enemy's skirmishers before us, at noon. Here the enemy was strongly intrenched and some hard fighting was done without dislodging him, our regiment not being seriously engaged. Next day commenced the movement of McPherson's corps to the right and through Snake Creek Gap, to the enemy's left and rear, resulting in his evacuation of Dalton on the night of the 12th. Another three days' skirmishing and a flank movement to the right forced the evacuation of Resaca by the enemy on the night of the 15th. On the 16th we bivouacked at Resaca, on the 17th at Calhoun, on the 18th passed through Adairsville, and on the 19th we marched through Kingston and bivouacked by the railroad near Cassville, where we remained three days. Here on the 21st our long-time comrades of the Ninth Ohio were ordered to Cincinnati for muster-out, their three years' term having expired. Our men had spent most of the day in visiting and saying good-by to them, and when they were ready to leave our regiment was formed to give them a parting "present arms" as they marched past our front, followed by three rousing cheers for the heroes and comrades of Mill Springs, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. On the 23d we marched four miles, forded the Etowa River, and six miles further on bivouacked at Euaharlie Creek. For the next eight days we were in charge of trains in the rear of our general line of battle. On the 2d of June we were ordered to the front, and, coming up to the enemy's fortified lines, our brigade intrenched a parallel line in his presence and held it until the 5th, when he evacuated his position. It would be tedious to detail here the alternate moves, waits and fights of the next four weeks. Some part of our army was under fire all the time. So continuous was the uproar of musketry and cannon near or remote, and so accustomed to it did we become that we came to ignore it altogether, unless actually engaged in it. Our men ate, slept, wrote letters, played cards and chuck-a-luck, washed and mended their clothes and polished their rifles in careless indifference until we ourselves were called out to make or to repel an attack; if at any hour of the night the din would absolutely cease, the unwonted silence would awaken the sleeping soldiers to wonder what had happened.

On the 18th of June it was our turn to the front. We moved at 9 A. M., in the rain, and our skirmishers soon came to the crest of a low ridge, in full view of the enemy's intrenchments, about three hundred or four hundred yards away. It was well filled with infantry and artillery and they were evidently quite ready to receive us, their skirmish line having been withdrawn to their breastworks. Our ridge commanded the enemy's line and it seemed important to occupy it. Presently, indeed, instructions came from corps headquarters to our division to establish our line of battle on that ridge, if possible, and in due time the order came to the Second Minnesota to mark and intrench a line there for our brigade front. A skirmish line was detailed, and the men being carefully instructed by the lieutenant colonel, each one carrying a spade, besides his gun, knapsack, etc., moved briskly up to and were hastily aligned along the crest. Then each man, lying down flat with his gun by his side and his knapsack at his head, commenced excavating a shallow ditch, throwing the dirt up in front and working toward his neighbor. After ten or fifteen minutes of lively work, a second detail went out, and taking the spades continued the work, while the first resumed their guns and rested. The enemy kept up a scattering infantry fire on us, but we were making good progress, with no casualties, and would soon have had a continuous line intrenched. Suddenly a six-gun battery came rushing up behind us and went into action on the ground we had been intrenching, nearly running over some of our men who were working there. It was a showy but an unfortunate and unnecessary exploit, did no good, and cost some valuable lives. The enemy's artillery immediately opened upon them and on us, every gun within range, and they being well protected, while this battery stood exposed, it got much the worst of the fight and soon withdrew, having lost a good many men and horses and being generally knocked to pieces. Meantime Lieut. Jones was killed and eleven

others of our regiment were wounded during the few minutes of artillery fighting, and the work of intrenching was necessarily suspended, the line being close under the muzzles of our battery while in action. It was resumed immediately after the battery withdrew and the line was completed, but as the enemy continued and increased his infantry firing, we were obliged to deploy a strong line to reply to it, which was done with such effect as to keep the enemy's heads down and prevent good aiming, so we had but few men hurt by their wild firing.

General O. O. Howard, in the "Century" for June, 1887, page 454, speaks of this affair as follows, being a witness of the concluding part of it: "Here I saw a feat, the like of which never elsewhere fell under my observation. Baird's division, in a comparatively open field, put forth a heavy skirmish line which continued, under a heavy fire, such a rapid fire of rifles as to keep down a corresponding hostile line behind its well-constructed trenches, while the picks and shovels behind the skirmishers fairly flew until a good set of works was made four hundred yards off and parallel to the enemy's." Our line established, we made it so uncomfortable for the enemy that at night they abandoned their position, drawing back to a new fortified line with Kenesaw Mountain as the centre and key point, and extending from it east and southeast, and west and southwest, covering Marietta and the railroad from there to Atlanta. Our army was immediately put in motion and closed up again within easy musket range of the enemy's new position, our division being located in front of the mountain, on which several batteries had been posted. Our line was intrenched, the usual ditch and embankment being supplemented by a breastwork of heavy logs, which, covered and protected by the earth in front, proved a good protection from the artillery fire. All the ground in our vicinity was commanded by the guns on the mountain, and for a day or two they kept it so warm with shot and shell as to confine us to our breastworks, but when they got tired of wasting ammunition and ceased firing, our little tents were set and the space in the rear and near the breastwork was occupied by our men in comparative comfort, a watch being stationed to give warning whenever a puff of smoke appeared on the mountain.

The enemy amused themselves two or three times a day by shelling our camps vigorously for a few minutes to see the "Yanks" run for their breastworks. Here the muster-out rolls were prepared and orders obtained for the discharge of our non-veterans, whose three years' term was nearly expired. Colonel George announced his intention to retire also at the end of his term, and received orders on the 22d to go to Chattanooga on the 23d with our non-veterans and there be mustered out. The colonel's age and physical infirmity disqualified him for a hard campaign like this, but he persisted to the completion of his term and left us at last, much to our regret and his own. About midnight on the 22d our regiment was ordered to move about half a mile to the right to relieve another regiment there, which was ordered elsewhere. It was a bright, still, moonlight night, and the enemy on the mountain was vigilant, and in the habit of investigating with his artillery every suspicious movement, so the men were instructed to move quietly, keeping their gun-barrels covered, and verbal orders and conversation to be omitted. Our movement was thus safely made, but on our arrival the commander of the regiment to be relieved woke up his men at long range by shouting the regulation commands in a voice that could be easily heard by the enemy, who could also see the glimmer of their muskets in the moonlight, and before his men were ready to move a big, round flash was seen on the mountain—a few seconds later, another right in our faces, with a deafening explosion, and six men at the head of our regiment lay mangled on the earth. The going regiment took to the woods without any more formal orders and our men took their places in the breastworks with no further casualties, though a furious cannonade was kept up for half an hour or more. One of the men killed was our sergeant major, P. G. Wheeler, who, a few hours later, would have gone to the rear to be discharged. It seemed very sad that, after three years' faithful service without injury, he should fall in the last hour of his term. Next morning at day-break Colonel George and the non-veterans present with the regiment took leave of us, exchanging hearty good wishes and good-byes.

On the 27th our division was placed in reserve to Davis' division, which was ordered to assault the enemy's intrenched line. The attack was most gallantly made, but failed because the line was too strong and too well defended, and could not be carried. The loss in the attacking division was heavy, but in our division, not seriously under fire, there were few casualties. On the 2d of July a detachment of seventy-eight drafted men joined us from Minnesota, and were distributed among the companies. The enemy evacuated Kenesaw during the night, retiring south of Marietta. On the 4th our brigade was ordered to garrison duty at Marietta, where we remained eight days. This was now the grand supply depot for the army, and we had not only to protect the place from probable cavalry raids but to unload several trains a day of army supplies and reload them into wagons for the front. Our regiment was encamped on the beautiful lawn of ex-Gov. MacDonald's homestead, and with a comfortable camp, sufficient rations, no marching or fighting to do, we enjoyed the week here, notwithstanding the hard work and picket duty. The new men were meantime kept busy learning the duty of soldiers. On the 13th our brigade marched nine miles to the front, rejoining the division, and next day another detachment of ninety-eight drafted men joined us. On the 15th our regiment was ordered back to Marietta to relieve the Twentieth Connecticut as provost and depot guard. We continued on duty here for five weeks, our time busily occupied in guard and picket duty, in handling commissary and quartermaster stores, and in instructing our one hundred and seventy-six new men, who, being mingled in squads with the veterans, made rapid progress. On the 19th of August we marched again to the front and rejoined our brigade before Atlanta on the 20th.

Now we were again in the enemy's presence and our old experience of marching, fighting, intrenching and maneuvering was kept up until, on the 30th, the final movement around the enemy's left flank began, culminating on the 1st of September in the battle of Jonesboro, fought and won by our Fourteenth Corps. Our brigade happened to be in the second line during the fighting, and had but three men wounded, none killed. The enemy was badly beaten and broken up in the battle, and about three o'clock next morning the Confederate army evacuated Atlanta, setting fire to the storehouses containing their surplus ammunition and stores, which, as we had broken the railroad, they could not move. The racket of exploding shells, distinctly heard at our bivouac, reminded us of the evacuation of Corinth, of which we had like audible notice, and we knew that at last Atlanta was ours. After remaining near Jonesboro two days we leisurely marched back to Atlanta, and encamped near the city on the 8th of September. We had left Ringgold on the 7th of May with four hundred and fifty-one officers and men present. This number had been increased by recruits one hundred and seventy-six; returned from hospital or detached service, sixty-seven; and had been diminished by killed in battle, four; wounded and sent to the hospital, sixteen; sick and sent to the hospital, one hundred and thirteen; discharged at expiration of service, one hundred and ten; deserted, three; transferred, two; leaving present for duty, September 7th, four hundred and forty-six officers and men. (Not all the wounded had been sent to the hospital.) The remainder of the month of September was occupied with the usual routine of camp life and duty, a great deal of attention being given to our recruits, who were rapidly becoming soldiers. Meantime many of the other regiments, like ours, were becoming reduced by discharge of non-veterans at the expiration of their original terms of three years, and while all the loyal states were raising and equipping additional troops to fill the quotas called for by the president, some of the governors were organizing them into new regiments, which were sent to the front, in some cases, under field and company officers of no actual military experience.

General Geo. H. Thomas, who had known our regiment, having had it under his command for three years, especially desired to have it filled up to the standard strength, and about the 1st of October the lieutenant colonel commanding the regiment received a special written request from him to Gov. Stephen Miller for the assignment of two hundred recruits with an order to present the

requisition in person. Leaving the regiment in charge of Major C. S. Uline, he started immediately for Minnesota. Next day commenced the northward movement of Hood's army, and on the 4th the regiment with its division began the tiresome tramp over the familiar ground of the last summer's campaign. The march was uneventful so far as our regiment was concerned; it arrived at Gaylesville on the 21st, and moved thence to Rome on the 30th, and thence to Kingston on the 2d, of November. On the 4th our bandmaster, R. G. Rhodes, arrived with a complete outfit of silver horns from Cincinnati. He had been sent from Atlanta for them with our regimental fund liberally supplemented by private subscriptions by the officers of the regiment. We were all very proud of our band, who, by faithful use of their old instruments, had well earned the better ones. Meantime the lieutenant colonel, after a tedious trip with many breaks and delays, had been to Minnesota, procured the assignment of eighty-eight men—all that were then at Fort Snelling unassigned—and a promise that more should follow soon, and had got back to Chattanooga with them just in time to take the last train thence to the front, arriving at Kingston at eleven o'clock in the evening of November 11th. The train was immediately unloaded and returned northward, and at daybreak next morning the railroad and telegraph lines were broken behind us, and the troops started for Atlanta. Our regiment delayed a little to distribute the recruits and provide them with rations and ammunition, but marched at nine o'clock, and rejoined our brigade at Altoona in the evening.

THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

Our communications northward by railroad and telegraph had been severed behind us, and leaving our old commander, General Geo. H. Thomas, to take care of Tennessee and Hood's army, we turned our faces southward, retracing the now familiar way to Atlanta. On the 14th of November we halted an hour or two at Marietta, where we had been on garrison duty five weeks in the preceding summer. The once beautiful village had been sadly devastated by the passing hostile armies, and our old camps in the shaded lawns were hardly to be recognized. On the 15th we passed into and through Atlanta, encamping about two miles east of the city. Here we filled our cartridge boxes and haversacks, put on new shoes and clothing, loaded our wagon trains with rations of coffee, sugar and hardtack and disincumbered ourselves of all unnecessary baggage and equipage in preparation for the new campaign. The great buildings in Atlanta that had been used by the enemy for manufacturing and storing military supplies had been set on fire and the conflagration had spread over a great part of the town, there being neither men nor means to confine it. All that night the burning city lighted up the sky and the exploding shells kept up a noisy but harmless cannonade. Next morning the Fourteenth Corps, with colors unfolded to the mild autumn breeze and bands playing the inspiring martial music, filed out into the road and commenced the now historic march to the sea. Our course was eastward, parallel and near to the track of the Georgia Railroad; passing through Decatur, and near Stone Mountain, we encamped early after an easy march of fifteen miles. In the next day's march we passed through Lithonia and Conyers. We halted at noon for lunch and then our brigade wrecked two miles of railroad track before resuming the march.

This railroad unbuilding was thoroughly and rapidly done about as follows: Our regiment having stacked arms and unslung knapsacks near the road is formed in a single rank outside the track and facing inward. The rail joints at each end of the line being opened, the men all seize the rail with their hands and at the "yo heave" command they all lift together, raising the rail gradually up and higher and finally overturning the entire track. The rails are joined only with the old-fashioned chairs, and in falling on its back the track is shaken up and loosened. The ties are now knocked off and piled upon the road-bed cob-house-wise, a few dry fence rails mixed in for kindling, the fire is started and the iron rails being laid across the pile are in a short time red hot at the centre. A lever and hook is now put on each end of each rail and the ends are so turned in opposite directions and brought down to the ground as to give

the rail at once a spiral twist and a "Grecian bend" along its middle third. Sometimes the boys would give them an extra heating and wind them around the trees by the roadside, and at every mile-post the letters U. S. in sixty-pound rails were set up to encourage the loyalty of those who might see and read. Our cavalry having broken a bridge some miles ahead of us, we found a locomotive and train of cars at Conyers; they were unable to get away before our arrival—or afterward.

On the 28th we passed through Covington, a pretty village, and crossed Yellow River; halted at noon for lunch, then disintegrated our usual two miles of railroad track. On the 19th we turned southward and left the railroad, directing our march toward Milledgeville. The enemy had destroyed the bridge over Little River and we had to lay a pontoon bridge, which delayed our march an hour or two. The day was rainy, the road slippery and the marching tiresome and uncomfortable. Next day we passed through Shady Dale, and on the 21st and 22d the weather was fine and we made good progress. On the 24th we entered Milledgeville, the then capital of Georgia, and remained there encamped over the next day, which was Thanksgiving day, and was duly celebrated as such. We had been eight days on the road from Atlanta and thus far had drawn no rations from our wagons except coffee. There had been, however, no lack of provisions; it was in that country the season of plenty; there had been cultivated by the negro labor a most bountiful crop of corn, sweet potatoes and various vegetables, and on every plantation were fat cattle, pigs and poultry in abundance, while the smoke houses were filled with hams and bacon just cured. Butter, honey, sorghum syrup, apples, home-made jelly and preserves and pickles had been also provided and stored for us, and it wasn't necessary even to ask for them. Every morning an officer with a sergeant and ten men (one from each company) were sent out to provide a day's subsistence for the regiment. These details were called foragers or "bummers." They were of course armed and kept together and were thus able to whip, or at least stand off, any party of the enemy's cavalry they might meet. Details from other regiments that scattered and straggled lost a good many men by capture, but not a single man of ours was so lost, either from the foragers or the column, during the entire march to Savannah. These foragers would get as far ahead as they could in the first hour or two, then leave the road and visit the plantations, find a wagon or cart, or perhaps a carriage and a single or pair of horses, or mules, or oxen, or cows to haul it, load it with corn meal, potatoes, hams, poultry and everything else they could find that was edible, and, leading a fat steer or two, would return to the roadside and join in the column as the regiment came along. The quantity and quality of supplies thus collected by these foragers was more than sufficient, and the grotesque appearance of the bummers as they lined the roadside in the afternoon waiting to join their regiments was a never-failing source of amusement. They usually went out on foot, but returned mounted or in carriages in all styles, from a creaking, rickety cart with a single steer or mule in rope traces to a grand coupe with a blooded pair in silver-mounted harness. The officer in charge was always instructed to permit no wanton destruction of property or firing of buildings or abuse of people at their homes, and so far as is known to the writer these instructions were observed by our details, but in many cases, no doubt, soldiers who were unrestrained by instructions or discipline were guilty of plundering and cruelty, not to be justified even in war, though such acts could not always be prevented by those in authority. During this march it was the rule, as it was in all other marches, that every man should keep his place in the column, straggling being in our regiment absolutely forbidden; first, for his own safety, for the straggler was liable to be captured or killed, as many of them were, by the enemy's cavalry which followed and hung around our rear and flanks; second, for his own good, that he might arrive in camp and get his supper and rest with his comrades, rather than to fall out, get behind and then have to travel alone far into the night perhaps to find his regiment; and third, and chiefly for the sake of good order and discipline, that in any emergency, always to be expected and prepared for in war, the regiment should be ready in full strength, every man in his place.

Milledgeville, then the capital of Georgia, was an ancient, aristocratic place, with handsomely shaded streets and dwellings, but it wore an air of quiet decadence and lack of enterprise. The legislature had hastily adjourned the day before our arrival, and the governor had departed with the members. General Sherman occupied the executive mansion with army headquarters, while some of our officers assembled at the capitol and reorganized the legislature, repealing the ordinance of secession and adopting a preamble and resolution declaring the loyalty of the State of Georgia to the Union. On the 25th of November we crossed the Oconee River, and next day reached Sandersville, where we remained two days awaiting some movements by the other corps. The enemy's cavalry, under General Wheeler, had been very active of late, burning all the bridges ahead of our column, and annoying and capturing our foragers whenever they could be taken by surprise. We could pontoon the streams without much delay, but did not want our foragers interfered with; so Kilpatrick was ordered to punish and drive away the offenders, and our (Baird's) division was sent along to support him. Some lively skirmishing occurred during the next three or four days between the opposing cavalry forces, but they kept out of the way of our infantry generally, and we did not get much fun out of the campaign. On the 4th of December we drove the enemy through and beyond Waynesboro, and then turned southeasterly, and on the 5th encamped at Alexandria. Now followed several days of unpleasant weather, obstructed roads and slow progress, with continued annoyance and skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry. On the 8th we had quite a brush with them, in which Private George Boyson of Company K was mortally wounded. This day we crossed the Ebenezer Creek as rear guard, and were closely pressed by the enemy while our bridge was being taken up. On the 10th we destroyed a section of the Charleston & Savannah railroad, including a portion of the trestle bridge at the west bank of the Savannah River. Now we had left behind us the fine agricultural country of central Georgia, abounding in corn, hogs, cattle and sweet potatoes, had also passed through a level section of sandy pine lands, almost destitute of population, improvements or provisions, and found ourselves among the rice plantations of the Savannah River and coast region. The rice crop had been harvested, and the threshing and hulling mills were in operation. These were fired by the enemy at our approach, but our cavalry saved one of the threshing mills in the vicinity of our division, the hulling machinery being destroyed. So, for six or seven days, we had rice in abundance, issued to the troops "with the bark on." We had rice for breakfast, rice for dinner, rice for supper, and rice the next day and the next. Rice for the soldiers, for the horses, for the negroes and mules, and for everybody. The boys exhausted their ingenuity in contriving various ways of hulling and cooking it, but it was always rice, and we got so sick of it that some of us have never eaten any of the stuff since. We were very glad when our regiment was ordered out on the 16th on a foraging expedition which promised, at least, a temporary change of diet. We went out in a southwesterly direction, and loaded our trains with forage; got a few cattle and some miscellaneous provisions, all there were in the country, and returned on the 19th. We were shelled by one of the enemy's batteries, at a distance, on our return, and Private Stephens of Company H was wounded. A wide flooded rice field between us and the battery made it inaccessible to us, so we had to leave it behind, much to our regret.

Meanwhile Fort McAllister had been captured by Hazen's division on the 12th, opening communication with our fleet, and on our return we found forty days' accumulated mail in our camp, and two or three days later provisions and supplies came in from the fleet by transports; among these supplies nothing was more welcome to us than Irish potatoes, of which we had seen none in the past six weeks. On the night of the 20th the enemy evacuated Savannah, and some of our forces entered it at daybreak on the 21st. Our brigade, however, encamped in a pleasant field about a mile from the line of defenses constructed by the enemy about the city, and officers and men were permitted to visit the city and explore the country about it. Some of them discovered that the oyster beds

below the city had been between the guns of our blockading fleet and the enemy's shore batteries for two years, and therefore had not been fished. A detail of men with big army wagons were sent down there, and returned on Christmas eve with several hundred bushels of the big and luscious oysters to enrich our Christmas dinner.

On the 27th of December the Fourteenth Corps passed in review before General Sherman in the city of Savannah. Our regiment was especially complimented by him, as it well deserved, and a few days later was ordered into the city and put in charge of the yard and shops and other property of the Central Railroad. The officers occupied the general office building and the regiment was housed in the great warehouse adjoining the yards. Here, with daily drills and dress parades in the park-like streets, and with guard and patrol duty, we had a pleasant though busy tour of service. Information was here received of the assignment of two detachments of recruits from Fort Snelling to our regiment, one of which had been forwarded as far as Nashville and was there detained by General Thomas until after the battles of the 15th and 16th, in which our recruits participated; and Major C. S. Uline was sent to Minnesota to bring the other detachment to the regiment. This he did with all possible expedition; but we left Savannah before either detachment arrived, and they both joined us later at Goldsboro, N. C.

SAVANNAH TO RALEIGH.

On the 20th of January, 1865, we commenced "The Campaign of the Carolinas," no less famous in history than the "March to the Sea." Our regiment marched out of their comfortable quarters at the Central Railroad depot at 7 A. M. and at ten o'clock encamped at Cherokee Hill, eight miles out on the Augusta road, by which we had approached the city a month earlier. We left this camp on the 25th, and bridging and crossing one branch of the Ebenezer Creek on the 26th and another on the 27th, passing that day through the pretty village of Springfield, we encamped on the 28th near Sisters' Ferry on the Savannah River, about forty miles above the city. Here we remained a week, while a pontoon bridge was being thrown across the river and a corduroy road built across the wide overflowed bottom lands on the South Carolina side, and while trains and artillery were being crossed. On the 5th of February we marched over and camped three miles from the bridge, waiting there while it was being taken up on the 6th. Next day we passed through the smouldering ruins of Robertsville and Brighton which had been burned the day before by our own troops ahead of us. Our course now lay west of north, parallel to and a few miles distant from the Savannah River, until the 10th, when we turned to the right, and, crossing the Salkehatchie River, arrived at Barnwell Court House. Our brigade had the advance to-day, and as we came in sight of the village an order was received from corps headquarters for our regiment to encamp therein and to prevent any firing of buildings or any molestation of the inhabitants. As every house in sight of our march from Sisters' Ferry had been burned, with no attempt to restrain or prevent the lawless destruction, it seemed that a difficult duty had been assigned to us. Our pace was quickened and we entered the village in advance of all other troops; guards were stationed at all the houses and the bummers and stragglers were admonished as they came up to keep in the streets and move on. They were greatly surprised at this restraint and some of them were not disposed to submit to it; but no serious resistance was made, and by sunset the village was as quiet and peaceful as could be desired. We remained here until noon next day, when our corps having passed on we were ordered to follow. Before we were half a mile away the village was on fire in a dozen different places and was no doubt totally destroyed.

On the 12th we reached the Augusta & Charleston railroad, twenty-four miles east of Augusta. Here we turned eastward and spent most of the afternoon in destroying the track and bridges; this work was resumed next morning. In the afternoon we marched about ten miles northerly and encamped near Davis' Mills, on the South Edisto River, our brigade being rear guard of the

Fourteenth Corps. Next morning, the 14th, we crossed the river and burned the bridges behind us; then marched seventeen miles, to the North Edisto. On the 15th we crossed Congaree Creek at Clark's Mills. The roads were bad and we had considerable work in corduroying the soft places and helping the heavy wagons out of the mud. Next day we crossed Twelve Mile Creek and passed through the smoking ruins of Lexington Court House. On the 17th we waited in camp all the forenoon while the troops ahead of us crossed the Saluda River, which was a wide, swift and muddy stream, and had been bridged by our pontoniers. We marched, about 5 P. M., over the swaying bridge and on into the night. The wind was blowing hard and the whole country seemed on fire. Columbia, six miles away, lighted up the eastern sky, and the woods and the fences and the buildings and the stacks of straw and forage were everywhere ablaze. Along the road were some "deadening" fields, in which the pine trees had been killed by girdling and left to decay standing, while the ground was tilled among them. The fire would climb these dead trees, following a streak of turpentine or pitch, and, running out the great, bare limbs, would find the fat, pitchy knots and there flare up in flaming torches that seemed to be suspended in the sky with no visible support. In one of the regiments that had encamped in one of these deadenings, some of the men were seriously hurt by the falling of limbs that had been burned off the trees over them. Columbia was occupied to-day by the Fifteenth Corps, and we heard that they had a lively night of it there. On the 18th our march was resumed, but was slow and tedious, most of the time being spent in corduroying the bottomless roads and extricating the wagons from the mud-holes. At night we encamped near the Broad River, opposite Alston, which was an important railroad junction about twenty-five miles northwest of Columbia. Next morning, Sunday, we crossed the river and destroyed several miles of railroad track, and burned a train of cars and the depot; then attended divine service in the afternoon in camp. On Monday we marched northward to Monticello, and on Tuesday eastward to Winsboro, on the Columbia & Chester railroad. Wednesday, the 22d, we tackled the railroad track again and dissected four or five miles of it.

Our course for a few days had been through a fine, productive country, and forage and provisions had been plentiful. On the 23d we moved eastward about fifteen miles to the Catawba River, at Rocky Mount, where our pontoniers were laying a bridge. The stream was wide and full from the recent rains, and the current rapid and swirly. It required all the available bridge equipment, and, moreover, was a work of great difficulty to span the river with an adequate structure. The Twentieth Corps had hardly crossed it ahead of us when it was broken by driftwood floating down the river. The next three days were spent in replacing the bridge and making and keeping it as secure as possible, while a crew of men in boats were put in the river above it to intercept the driftwood and tow it to the shores. Meantime it rained nearly all the time, and the roads as well as the streams were getting worse. Our troops and trains, however, had been crossing at such times as the bridge seemed safe, and at seven o'clock on the evening of the 27th our turn, as the rear brigade, came to cross. We lighted our precarious way with pitch pine torches, as we moved down the narrow, winding, bottomless road to the west bank and gingerly walked over the slender swaying chain of canvas boats and then up the slippery hill on the eastern shore, where we halted and waited for daylight. We had been delayed here several days, and Sherman, who was ahead with the Twentieth Corps, was getting impatient. The rains still continued, but nothing could now make the roads any worse than the Twentieth Corps had left them after the passage of their trains and artillery. We commenced at daybreak, now cutting a new parallel road through the woods, and now corduroying the old one, as one or the other seemed best; and by working hard all day, forwarded our train three or four miles while the pontoniers were taking up the bridge. Next day, March 1st, we made fifteen miles, encamping near Hanging Rock battle ground, where Sumter and Tarleton met in the Revolutionary War. On the 4th we crossed the line into North Carolina, and on the 5th encamped near the Great

Pedee River at Sneadsboro. The six days' march between the two rivers, with continual rain and mud, had been the most uncomfortable and fatiguing of the whole campaign, and we were not sorry to have one pleasant day in camp while the bridge was being thrown across the stream. At intervals we heard explosions down the river and wondered whether the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps were having a battle at Cheraw, or, as we afterward learned, were burning some captured ordnance stores.

On the 7th, the bridge having been completed, we crossed the river at noon, and then the rain commenced again and continued for three days more. Our route now lay through the pine country of North Carolina, whose products, as our child's geographies had told us, were "pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine and lumber." On the 10th our brigade had the lead of the army, and, as we came in sight of Fayetteville, found the enemy in our front. Our progress was disputed for several miles, without, however, much delaying us, and we entered the city about 11 A. M., driving the enemy's rear guard into and through and beyond it, saving the bridge over Cape Fear River by a lively skirmish and a race for it. Next day a boat arrived from Wilmington with dispatches for Sherman. Our regiment was detailed for provost guard, and made responsible for the protection of persons and property of the residents during our occupation of the place. We had a pleasant tour of duty here, with good weather and some rest. The old United States Arsenal, which had been in operation for the past four years, making ordnance stores for the Confederate army, was, by General Sherman's order, destroyed, the buildings razed and the expensive machinery broken up. On the 15th our regimental commander received orders to burn a large cotton factory and warehouse in the city, which had been manufacturing goods for the Confederate States Army, and this was done, to the infinite sorrow of the throng of girls and other operatives who witnessed it. On the 16th the movement of the army toward Goldsboro commenced, and the laborious mending of roads and boosting of wagons was resumed, and continued until we encountered the enemy in force at Bentonville on the 20th. Our brigade was but lightly engaged here, but behaved gallantly, our regiment losing two men wounded. Remaining on the battlefield one day our march was resumed on the 22d, and next day we crossed the Neuse River and encamped at Goldsboro. Here we found Generals Terry and Schofield, with the Tenth and Twenty-third Corps, all resplendent in new uniforms, and well supplied with camp equipage and regulation army rations. Our army, with sixty-three days of hard campaigning, with no opportunity of drawing new clothing or mending what we wore, had come to that condition when a general change of dress and a chance to wash off the tar smoke was eminently desirable. Moreover, understanding that we were to rest a few days at Goldsboro, our foraging details had been instructed that day to provide as large a supply of miscellaneous provisions as possible, and they had been successful, every regiment having at its rear the motley cavalcade of "bummers" and their equipage, well laden with assorted plunder. As we approached the city orders came to close up the columns and prepare to pass in review before Generals Schofield and Terry, to whom Sherman, Slocum and Howard proposed to exhibit the army of which they were so justly proud. It may be supposed that our own commanders, in thinking of the splendid achievements of the army, had quite forgotten the condition it was in, and its appearance as it passed the reviewing stand was a surprise to them, as well as to the distinguished officers invited to review us. At all events the review was abruptly discontinued after the first two or three brigades had passed, and we went to our camps without further ceremony. After a day's rest in camp our regiment was ordered out six miles from Goldsboro, to guard and operate a grist mill, and next day we received a mail, the first since the 5th of February.

Supplies of clothing, ammunition and army rations of food were issued here, and distributed to the men. Without any previous notice our regiment was carefully and thoroughly inspected on the 1st of April by an officer from corps headquarters. He commended everything except the band; he commended this also—with their silver horns and magnificent music he could not do otherwise—

but he reminded the commanding officer that regimental bands had long since been abolished, and he would have to report this one to the corps commander as unauthorized. It had to be explained to him that these men were only the authorized company musicians and not a "band" at all, within the meaning of the regulations. On the 3d of April Major Uline rejoined the regiment, with eighty recruits from Minnesota, whose names filled up our rolls to the number required to entitle our regiment to a colonel, so on the same day Lieut. Colonel J. W. Bishop, who nine months before had been commissioned colonel, was mustered as such; Major Uline was mustered as lieutenant colonel and Captain Moulton as major. Next day our division was reviewed by General Schofield, who had for a time commanded it at Triune, Tenn., in the spring of 1863. He personally congratulated the colonel on the splendid appearance of the regiment. On the 9th Sergeant Kelsey reported with fifty-nine more recruits, which had been forwarded from Minnesota in November, '64, and had spent the winter in General Thomas' command at Nashville, Tenn. On the 10th of April our army was again in motion toward Raleigh, our brigade leading the Army of Georgia twelve miles to Springfield, driving the enemy before us all day. They fired the bridge over Neuse River as they crossed it, and a fire had been well prepared for burning with tar and pitch, we were unable to save it. Next morning we received the news of the surrender of Lee's army, and the camps resounded with cheers; Johnston's army was yet before us, however, and we went for him again. Next day we had a skirmish fight on the way to Raleigh, fifteen miles, arriving there at noon. Our regiment was placed in charge of the state insane asylum there, and encamped in the ample grounds, placing a chain of guards around it to keep away the bummers, who were ready to turn out the inmates, sane or insane, without discrimination or formality.

After a day's rest here we marched again on the 15th, six miles, to Holly Springs, and the next day six miles further toward Durham Station. We remained in this vicinity during the ten days occupied in the first and the final negotiations for the surrender of Johnston's army, which took place at Durham on the 26th, and of which we were formally informed on the 27th. The paroling of the surrendered men was assigned to General Schofield, and we returned by easy marches to the vicinity of Raleigh, encamping Saturday, the 29th, at Page's Station, a short distance west of the city. Our march of four hundred and eighty miles, from Savannah to Goldsboro, occupied sixty-three days in mid-winter, with bad roads and much inclement weather and in the presence of an active enemy, strong enough to annoy, but not to seriously delay us. We commenced the campaign with five hundred and twenty-six officers and men present, of whom eleven, including two men wounded at Bentonville, were sent temporarily to the field hospital, and five were captured while foraging; a total loss of only three per cent from our effective force.

RICHMOND, WASHINGTON AND HOME.

With the surrender of Johnston's army the war, so far as we were concerned, was substantially over, and we all knew that a few weeks more or less would emancipate us from the restraints of military service and restore us to the peaceful avocations of civil life. Orders were received on the 30th of April to "prepare for a comfortable and leisurely march to Richmond." The troops were to carry only ten rounds of cartridges, all surplus stores, ammunition and supplies being turned in for storage, and we were notified that we would be expected at Richmond about the 10th of May, which would make our march about sixteen miles a day. This for a veteran army, homeward bound, with good roads, good weather, and no enemy in the way was easy enough. The march was to commence on Monday, the 1st of May, but on Sunday morning, under the pretense of changing the troops to a more eligible camp, the Fourteenth Corps was led out about sixteen miles and encamped at 3 P. M. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in mustering the men and preparing the pay rolls.

On the 1st of May the reveillé sounded long before daylight, and we marched at five o'clock, crossing Neuse and Tar rivers, and encamping at 6 P. M., after a march of twenty-four miles. On the 2d we made twenty-two miles, and on the 3d, with a delay of five hours in bridging and crossing Roanoke River at Taylor's Ferry, we marched sixteen miles and encamped near Boydton, Va. On the 4th we marched again at 5 o'clock A. M., making twenty-two miles. On the 5th the march was urged all day long, and twenty-eight miles were covered, and on Saturday, the 6th, twenty-four miles. On Sunday, the 7th, twenty miles, brought our division within a mile of the James River at Richmond, and here orders were received from Major General H. W. Halleck, commanding the Department of the James, directing the approaching troops to encamp at least six miles south of the city, and forbidding any officer or soldier of Sherman's army to enter it unless he had a written pass from his corps commander. General Sherman, not expecting our arrival so soon, was absent, and in partial and reluctant compliance with these orders the weary troops retraced their steps some two or three miles and went into camp. In the next two days a good many of Sherman's officers and soldiers did visit the city without the required pass, greatly to the vexation of the provost guard, who were expected to prevent their crossing the river and to arrest and imprison all who might be found in the city without proper authority. On the 9th, Sherman still being absent, orders from "Headquarters, Department of the James," were received and published to our army, announcing a grand review of the Fourteenth Corps in Richmond on the 10th by the major general commanding the department. This order prescribed with infinite detail the line of march by which the corps was to be brought into the august presence of the department commander, the formation of the troops in the column, and the position the arms were to be carried in passing the several streets, and especially the honors to be paid the reviewing officer. All baggage wagons and camp followers and irregulars of every sort were to be rigorously excluded from the column, and the soldiers and their arms and equipments were to be, in the highest degree, in military order and condition. General Sherman arrived late that night, but in time to announce to the troops before daybreak that the proposed review would not take place as arranged. Our arrival had been several days earlier than had been expected and he now ordered the quartermasters and paymasters, who were on their way to meet us, back to Washington, and decided to march his army through to the Potomac at once. On the 10th our marching orders were received and next day the Fourteenth and Twentieth Army corps marched through the city in their free and easy route step, paying no honors to anybody.

Since Johnston's surrender no foraging on the country had been done, and the bummers had been gradually reduced to the ranks and to discipline and order, but on this day's march they were revived and displayed in unusual exuberance of style, spirit and equipment. We marched twenty-three miles that day, crossing Chickahominy River, and in thirteen miles next day passed through Hanover Court House and crossed Pamunky River. On the 13th we crossed the Richmond & Gordonsville railroad at Chesterfield, and after a morning's march of twelve miles halted at noon at Childsburg; then we marched four miles northwesterly and encamped. On the 14th we marched twenty miles, encamping near Danielsville, and on the 15th, after passing through Verdiersville, we crossed the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford, nineteen miles. On the 16th we made eighteen miles, crossing the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and next day marched eighteen miles to Bristow Station on the Orange & Alexandria railroad. We were now traversing historic ground and were much interested in noting places whose names were so familiar in association with the movements of the Army of the Potomac. On the 18th we passed Manassas Junction, the Bull Run battlefield, and Centreville in a march of twenty miles, and on the 19th moved our camp about six miles to Alexandria. Here on the 20th seventy-two more recruits joined the regiment and were distributed to the companies.

Orders were received announcing the grand final review in Washington of the two great representative armies, that of the Army of the Potomac on the 23d, and

of Sherman's army on the 24th, of May, and a day or two was given to rest and preparation. Our regiment was in splendid condition and well armed and equipped in every particular. We numbered about three hundred veterans of nearly four years' service and four hundred recruits of one year or less, but these had been so well mingled with and instructed by the veterans that there was little apparent difference in appearance or efficiency. There were few, if any, other regiments in our corps so strong as ours; many of them numbered less than three hundred men. Our ten companies, under arms, averaged about thirty-two files front, and to condense the marching column for the review the smaller regiments were formed into eight or six, and some of them into four, companies of about that size. The Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth corps crossed Long Bridge during the night of the 23d and bivouacked in the streets about the capitol to be in readiness to commence the march at the appointed hour. The morning of Wednesday, the 24th, was clear and sunny. Taking an early breakfast in our camp, our Fourteenth Corps was in motion at seven o'clock, and after a march of eight miles stacked arms in the vicinity of the capitol at ten o'clock. The review march had already commenced, but there were 65,000 men in the column, which, marching briskly, consumed six and a half hours in passing the reviewing stand; so our time to march out into Pennsylvania avenue did not come until after noon.

Probably no more magnificent military display was ever seen than the one that greeted our eyes as we wheeled around the capitol and looked down the long, straight, broad avenue, filled from curb to curb with marching troops, the gay uniforms, the glistening muskets and the unfolded colors all swaying with the rhythm of the music as the regiments, with regular and steady step, moved on. At the great treasury building the column wheeled by companies to the right, and then presently to the left, then the arms were smartly brought to the "carry" for the march past the president and the high officers of the army and of the Government standing with him. Officers saluted respectfully as they passed the stand, and, when the rear company of a regiment had cleared the White House grounds the arms were right shouldered and the "route step" resumed. No halt for rest was permitted, as the march of the column in the avenue must not be obstructed by the troops ahead of it; so we tramped on through Georgetown and across the aqueduct bridge into Virginia before we had an opportunity to file out of the road and stack arms and take breath. When we got back to our camps, at seven o'clock, we were pretty thoroughly tired, having marched more than twenty miles. On the day after the review our corps left the bivouac at Alexandria, and moved about ten miles to find a fresher and cleaner camping ground, about three miles north of Washington. Here the officers and men were freely given opportunity to visit the city, and with pleasant weather and plentiful rations the time passed rapidly and without many events worthy of notation here. Our old commander, George H. Thomas, visited our camp on the 2d of June, and was enthusiastically received by our regiment and others that had served with him and under him in the West. On the 3d he reviewed our division, which had been his original command in 1861, and under his direction had fought and won the battle of Mill Springs.

On the 6th of June our (Third) division (Fourteenth Army Corps) was reorganized, and Colonel J. W. Bishop was formally assigned to command the First Brigade, now consisting of the Second Minnesota, Eighteenth Kentucky, Thirty-first Ohio, One Hundred and First Indiana and Twenty-third Missouri regiments, and on the 9th he assumed command of the division, General Baird having taken leave of absence. On the 13th of June his commission as brigadier general by brevet, dated April 9, 1865, was received and was duly announced to the regiment. In the evening the officers and men of the regiment came to division headquarters *en masse* to present their congratulations. Some twenty-five years later he learned that this appointment had been recommended by his corps and army commanders from Savannah in January, 1865, and, the commission not having arrived, the recommendation was renewed in May.

On the 14th orders were received to move the division by rail to Parkersburg, on the Ohio River, and thence by steamers to Louisville, Ky., and the First Brigade was forwarded in the afternoon of the same day, the remainder of the division following next morning. The troops traveled in open coal cars, which at the time were the only cars to be had for them, and they would have been comfortable enough in fine weather, but it rained all the first night on the road, drenching the men, and, with the coal dust, making their beds decidedly dirty and uncomfortable. Division headquarters left Washington by passenger train in the evening of the 15th, and, passing the troops on the road, arrived at Cumberland in time next morning to have hot coffee supplied to all the troop trains as they came along, which was gratefully appreciated by the tired and hungry men. The division arrived at Parkersburg on the 17th, and next day, Sunday, the 18th, embarked on a fleet of steamers for the trip down the Ohio River. We had a most delightful voyage, passing Cincinnati at 6 P. M. on Monday, arriving at Louisville Tuesday morning, the 20th, and, marching out on the Bardstown pike, encamped about four miles south of the city. Here the next twenty days were passed in awaiting the decision of the War Department as to our final discharge. Some of the troops were being sent to Texas and to other Southern states, and while we knew that the larger part of the army would soon be discharged, we could not know that we might not be elected to remain in the service indefinitely. But orders came at last for our muster-out, and on the 10th of July the rolls were all ready and the final inspection, muster and parade were made. Orders relieving all detached duty men had been received, and our camp and garrison equipage were turned over to the quartermaster. The corps commander issued his farewell orders, directing the regiment to proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., for final discharge, and accompanied them with a complimentary letter, and our officers made a parting call on Gen. Baird, commanding our division.

Next morning, the 11th, we marched out of our camp, leaving the tents all standing, and a few minutes later halted at corps headquarters, where General J. C. Davis, the corps commander, made us a brief but feeling address, then the march was resumed to Louisville. There we crossed the Ohio River, and at ten o'clock left Jeffersonville, by train, for Chicago, where, when we arrived at 6 P. M. next day, the regiment was quartered in Soldiers' Rest. Early on the 13th we marched through the city and took the train for La Crosse, by way of Watertown, Wis. Reaching La Crosse at 2 A. M. on the 14th, we went immediately on board the steamer McLellan for St. Paul. At Winona, at eight o'clock, a crowd of people were at the levee to meet us, and the captain kindly consented to hold the boat there long enough to permit us to go ashore for a parade march. Winona had hospitably entertained us on several occasions, and we all gratefully remembered it.

The next morning, the 15th, we landed at the lower levee at St. Paul. The city seemed to be having a general holiday and crowds of people were on the bank to welcome us with bands of music and salvos of artillery, and a parade of the fire department and other organizations. Colonel John T. Averill of the Sixth Minnesota Regiment marshaled the grand procession, and under its escort we marched in column of platoons up Third street to Wabasha and by that street to the capitol, where we were received by Hon. John S. Prince, then mayor of the city, and Hon. Stephen Miller, then governor of the state, in appropriate addresses of welcome. Then we were invited to a bountiful collation, which the ladies had spread for us in the capitol building, and which they personally served to the hungry soldiers with gracious words and kind attentions. All this over, our march was resumed to the upper levee, where we embarked for Fort Snelling. About 5 P. M. we were encamped on the parade ground at that historic post, where four years before we had been mustered into the service. Here we were obliged to wait several days for our final payment. Our camp was enlivened by visiting friends during the day, and throngs of people came out from St. Paul and Minneapolis in the evening to attend our dress parades. At the close of the last parade, Wednesday, July 19th, a brief farewell address was made to the regiment by the colonel. The next day, the 20th, the final payment was made, and the

men received their individual discharges, and the Second Regiment of Minnesota Veteran Volunteer Infantry ceased to exist. The men dispersed to their homes with a loyal pride in the record made by their regiment, with a warm and steadfast friendship for each other as comrades and with the satisfaction that comes only from duty well performed.

May they find these sentiments revived and strengthened as, after twenty-five years have intervened, they (who yet survive) shall review in this imperfect record the service of the regiment.

Date of mustering of first two companies.....	June 26, 1861
Date of organization as a regiment.....	July 22, 1861
Date of remuster in as veterans.....	Dec. 29, 1863
Date of final payment and discharge.....	July 20, 1865
Number of men mustered into regiment.....	1,735
Number of men commissioned as officers.....	91
Number of men wounded in action.....	274
Of whom were killed or mortally wounded.....	74
Number of men died of diseases.....	167
Number of men discharged for disability.....	277
Number transferred or promoted out of the regiment.....	76
Number reported as deserted.....	61
Number of officers resigned.....	40
Number of men discharged at end of three years' time (or away from the regiment).....	353
Number of men present at final discharge of regiment.....	699

It appears that of the whole number of men mustered into the regiment from first to last about sixteen per cent were wounded in battle, and more than one-fourth of these were killed or mortally wounded.

Nearly ten per cent of the whole number died in the service of disease, and sixteen per cent were discharged for disability; four and one-half per cent were transferred or promoted out of the regiment, three and one-half per cent deserted the service, and two per cent (officers) resigned for various reasons during the four years' service. Twenty per cent of the whole number were discharged at the expiration of the original three years' enlistment at the close of the war but away from the regiment, and forty per cent of the whole number were present in the regiment at its final muster-out.

Of the thirty-seven commissioned officers who were in the regiment at the end of its service, only three were commissioned officers at the beginning; all the others (except surgeons) had been promoted from the ranks.

While the regiment had various periods of encampment or post duty, it had also considerable exercise on foot. In 1862, '63 and '64 it marched, by the record, 5,153 miles, an average of four and three-fourths miles a day, including Sundays, for the whole time. No record was kept for 1861 or 1865. It is believed, however, that the average daily marching in those years would exceed that for the years given.

**ROSTER OF FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS OF SECOND REGIMENT MINNESOTA
VETERAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.**

*See foot note.

REGIMENTAL BAND.

Frederick Dohn		Discharged by order Gen. Buell April 24, '62.
Geo. W. Lancaster.		Discharged by order Gen. Buell April 24, '62.
Hermou Memier . . .		Discharged by order Gen. Buell April 24, '62.
Alfred Moore. .		Discharged by order Gen. Buell April 24, '62.
George Odell .	2	Discharged by order Gen. Buell April 24, '62.
Reinbart Laidell .	44	Discharged by order Gen. Buell April 24, '62.
Wm. H. Sherman.	28	Discharged by order Gen. Buell April 24, '62.
Tilson Tibbitts.	18	Discharged by order Gen. Buell April 24, '62.
Peter Zenzious .	35	Discharged by order Gen. Buell April 24, '62.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY A.

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COMPANY A.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY A—Continued.

REMARKS.

Drafted.

Deserted Dec. 14, '63.
 Substitute; discharged per order July 7, '65.
 Transferred to Co. I, 4th U. S. Artillery, Nov. 25, '62.
 Corporal; promoted 1st Sergeant; discharged June 25, '64.
 Discharged for disability Aug. 2, '62.

Discharged on exp. of term, Sept. 27, '64; wnd. at Chickamauga.
 Re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63.
 Discharged per order June 11, '65.
 Promoted Q. M. Sergeant, 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster.

Died at Savannah, Ga., June 12, '63.
 Re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63.

Discharged per order June 11, '65.

Re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63.
 Corp.; promoted Serg.; discharged for disability June 1, '62.
 Dis. on exp. of term, June 25, '64; wnd. at Missionary Ridge.
 Re-enlisted Dec. 23, '63.
 Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Aug. 1, '63.
 Drafted.
 Re-enlisted Dec. 24, '63.
 Re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63; appointed Corporal and Sergeant.
 Re-enlisted Dec. 25, '63.
 Discharged on expiration of term.

Re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63; wounded at Chickamauga.
 Re-enlisted Nov. 17, '64.

Substitute.
 Substitute.
 Substitute.
 Died at Louisville, Ky., March 16, '64.
 Drafted.
 Transferred to Gen. Elliot's Marine Brigade.

Discharged per order June 11, '65.
 Discharged for disability Sept. 15, '62.
 Died at Lebanon, Ky., March 16, '62.
 Re-enlisted Dec. 25, '63.
 Died at Davis Island, N. Y. Harbor, March 8, '65; drafted.
 Died at Columbia, Tenn., May 2, '62.

Discharged on expiration of term; wnd. at Missionary Ridge.
 Discharged for disability January, '63.
 Re-enlisted Dec. 25, '63.
 Died at Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., April 24, '62.
 Died at Somerset, Ky., March 12, '62.
 Discharged on expiration of term, June 25, '64.
 Discharged on expiration of term, June 25, '64; wounded at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge.

Substitute.
 Wnd. battle Chickamauga; dis. on expiration term, June 25, '64.
 Re-enlisted Jan. 13, '64; wounded at Chickamauga; Musician;
 special mention.
 Wounded at Chickamauga; discharged for disability June 6, '62.
 Promoted Corporal; re-enlisted Dec. 14, '63.

Re-enlisted July 11, '63.

Died at Nashville, Tenn., March 3, '62.
 Discharged on expiration of term, June 25, '64.
 Discharged for disability Nov. 4, '62.
 Transf. to Regimental Band Dec. 1, '61; dis. on expiration of term.
 Discharged per order June 11, '65.
 Sergeant; discharged Oct. 22, '64, expiration of term.
 Discharged June 25, '64; expiration of term; wnd. Chickamauga.
 Discharged for disability Nov. 23, '63.
 Discharged for disability May 18, '62.
 Corporal; transferred to 4th U. S. Artillery Dec. 22, '62.

Re-enlisted Dec. 26, '63.
 Re-enlisted Dec. 25, '63; special mention.

Drafted.
 Died at Marietta, Ga., Aug. 26, '64.

Drafted.
 Re-enlisted Dec. 23, '63; died at Chicago, Ill., Feb. 1, '64.
 Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Sept. 26, '63.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY A—Continued.

NAME.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
West, Frank A.....	18	June 26, '61	.....	Transferred to Signal Corps Oct. 22, '63.
Wheeler, Andrew J....	25	June 26, '61	.....	Discharged for disability Aug. 11, '62.
Wellman, Simon A.....	20	June 26, '61	.....	Discharged June 25, '64; expiration of term; re-enlisted Sep- tember, '64; discharged June 18, '65.
Wheeler, Wm. C.....	19	Feb. 29, '64	July 11, '65	.....
Withers, Walter.....	35	Feb. 29, '64	July 11, '65	.....
Wilson, Noble E.....	17	Mar. 22, '65	July 11, '65	Substitute.
Wilson, Daniel C.....	22	June 26, '61	.....	Discharged June 25, '64; expiration of term; pro. Com. Serg.
Worden, Alonso F.....	19	June 26, '61	.....	Discharged June 25, '64; expiration of term; promoted Cor- poral and Sergeant; special mention.
Work, Orlas M.....	28	June 26, '61	.....	Died of wounds at Chickamauga Oct. 24, '63.
Young, Fred.....	39	Feb. 29, '64	July 11, '65
Young, Peter.....	35	Feb. 29, '64	July 11, '65

ROSTER OF COMPANY B.

COMPANY B.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY B—*Continued.*

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY B—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY C.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
<i>Captains—</i>				
Peter Mantor	42	July 23, '61	Dec. 4, '61	Resigned.
Daniel Heaney	29	Dec. 4, '61	.....	1st Lieutenant Company B June 28, '61; Adjutant June 27, '61; appointed Staff Officer July 10, '62.
Clinton A. Cilley	24	Nov. 15, '62	.....	Sergeant Major June 26, '61; 2d Lieutenant Dec. 4, '61; 1st Lieutenant April 16, '62; resigned Sept. 12, '64; special mention.
Mathias Thoeny	27	Aug. 23, '64	July 11, '65	Corporal, Sergeant, June 29, '61; 2d Lieutenant Nov. 15, '62; wounded at Chickamauga; spec. mention, dis. with regiment.
<i>First Lieutenants—</i>				
Henry C. Simpson	31	June 29, '61	.....	Died at Lebanon Junction Dec. 1, '61.
Daniel B. Bailey	20	Dec. 4, '61	.....	2d Lieutenant June 29, '61; resigned April 16, '62.
Harrison R. Couso	20	Nov. 15, '62	.....	Sergeant June 29, '61; resigned Nov. 9, '64; special mention.
William I. Mills	27	Nov. 10, '64	July 11, '65	Corp. June 29, '61; Serg.; wnd. at Chickamauga, dis. with reg.
<i>Second Lieutenants—</i>				
Jules Capon	31	Apr. 16, '62	.....	1st Sergeant June 29, '61; resigned July 18, '62.
Jonathan P. Jackson	27	Apr. 1, '65	July 11, '65	Private June 29, '61; Corporal, Sergeant; dis. with regiment.
ENLISTED MEN.				
Abraham, John	36	Nov. 22, '64	July 11, '65	Drafted; discharged with regiment.
Acker, John	35	June 29, '61	.....	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Nov. 1, '63.
Adams, George M.	22	May 30, '64	July 11, '65	Wounded at Jonesboro, La.; pro. Corporal, dis. with regiment.
Alden, Chas. L.	18	Oct. 26, '61	.....	Wounded at Chickamauga; discharged Oct. 27, '63.
Allen, Hiram W.	21	Feb. 24, '65	July 11, '65	Substitute.
Ames, Geo. H.	18	June 29, '61	July 11, '65	Wounded at Chickamauga; re-enlisted Dec. 14, '63; promoted Corporal and Sergeant.
Bayliss, Ezekiah M.	16	June 29, '61	.....	Discharged on expiration of term, June 24, '64.
Bayliss, Frank D.	21	Dec. 1, '61	.....	Discharged for disability.
Bacon, Wm. A.	23	June 29, '61	.....	Wagoner; discharged on expiration of term, July 6, '64.
Beaman, Henry	30	Feb. 28, '64	.....	Discharged per order July 1, '63; drafted.
Begordec, Wm. H.	44	Nov. 18, '64	.....	Discharged on expiration of term, June 24, '64.
Beaudette, Joseph	25	June 29, '61	.....	Re-enlisted Dec. 26, '63; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain.
Bingham, Wm.	29	June 29, '61	.....	Drafted.
Bickford, Marquis L.	33	Apr. 8, '65	.....	Wounded at Missionary Ridge; re-enlisted Dec. 14, '63.
Black, Daniel	37	May 28, '64	.....	Discharged on expiration of term, June 28, '65.
Bleiss, Jeremiah	39	May 28, '65	.....	Discharged on expiration of term, June 28, '65.
Booth, Thomas	33	May 27, '64	.....	Re-enlisted Jan. 25, '64, promoted Corporal and Sergeant.
Bornhouse, Riley	19	June 29, '61	.....	Re-enlisted Dec. 28, '63; promoted Musician.
Bonsor, Uriah	25	June 29, '61	.....	Died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 24, '61.
Brown, John J.	29	June 29, '61	.....	Sergeant; discharged for disability May 13, '62.
Bredford, Isaac W.	21	June 29, '61	.....
Brunner Rudolph	21	June 29, '61	.....
Breoggeman, Henry	23	Nov. 21, '64	
Brown, Alexander	32	Oct. 12, '61	
Burnell, Samuel	43	June 29, '61	

COMPANY C.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY C—Continued.

AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
18	June 29, '61	Discharged on expiration
24	June 29, '61	.....	Discharged on expiration term, pro. Corporal.
34	Nov. 22, '64	July 11, '65	Drafted.
27	Nov. 17, '64	.....
24	Aug. 21, '62	July 11, '65	
28	June 29, '61	.....	'62.
20	June 29, '61	.....
19	June 29, '61	July 11, '65	
18	June 29, '61	.....
28	June 29, '61	.....
22	Nov. 29, '64	.....
19	Oct. 28, '61	.....
34	May 26, '64	July 11, '65	
82	Feb. 9, '65	July 11, '65	Drafted.
40	Sept. 20, '64	.....	Discharged per order June 16, '65; drafted.
20	Feb. 17, '65	July 11, '65	
82	May 31, '64	July 11, '65	
85	Feb. 27, '64	.....	Corps April 1, '65,
17	Feb. 19, '65	July 11, '65	
29	May 31, '64	July 11, '65	Drafted; promoted Corporal.
37	Nov. 18, '64	July 11, '65	Drafted.
25	Feb. 21, '65	July 11, '65	
26	June 29, '61	.....	129, '64.
80	June 29, '61	.....	17, 28, '65.
41	June 29, '61	.....
28	June 29, '61	.....	Serg.; wd. Chickamauga.
21	Nov. 1, '64	July 11, '65	
21	Oct. 12, '61	.....
27	Jan. 4, '64	July 11, '65	
22	June 29, '61	.....	pro. Corp and Serg.
36	June 29, '61	.....	28, '64.
81	Nov. 18, '64	July 11, '65	
33	Apr. 10, '65	July 11, '65	
39	June 2, '64	July 11, '65	
40	May 30, '64	.....	18, '65.
27	Feb. 8, '65	July 11, '65	
29	June 21, '61	.....	wd. Chickamauga.
27	June 29, '61	July 11, '65	oral.
18	Nov. 19, '64	July 11, '65	
21	Oct. 12, '61	.....
38	Feb. 1, '64	July 11, '65	
19	June 29, '61	.....	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 18, '62; special mention.
37	Feb. 23, '65	.....	Discharged per order June, '65.
29	Nov. 22, '64	July 11, '65	Drafted.
42	Oct. 12, '61	.....
36	June 29, '61	.....	Chickamauga.
37	Nov. 1, '64	.....
21	June 29, '61	.....
19	June 29, '61	.....
18	June 29, '61	.....	se. 23, '62.
34	Apr. 8, '65	.....
22	Nov. 1, '64	July 11, '65	
22	June 29, '61	July 11, '65	pro. Corp.
19	June 29, '61	July 11, '65	mention.
24	June 29, '65	.....
80	May 26, '64	July 11, '65	Drafted.
17	Feb. 10, '65	July 11, '65	
19	June 29, '61	July 11, '65	and; wounded at
42	Oct. 23, '64	July 11, '65	
18	Feb. 8, '61	July 11, '65	
24	June 29, '61	.....
21	June 29, '61	.....
24	June 29, '61	.....	by Aug. 11, '63.
23	June 29, '61	.....	transferred to Vet.
31	June 29, '61	July 11, '65	
14	Oct. 12, '61	July 11, '65	
39	June 29, '61	July 11, '65	
29	Sept. 27, '64	.....
83	Jan. 4, '64	.....	1, Feb. 23, '65.
29	Oct. 12, '61	.....
25	Oct. 12, '61	.....	at Chickamauga.
29	May 26, '64	.....
24	May 30, '64	July 11, '65	
22	June 29, '61	.....
82	June 29, '61	.....	an on Mobile &
29	June 29, '61	.....	special mention.
22	June 29, '61	July 11, '65	
30	Sept. 20, '64	.....
37	May 30, '64	July 11, '65	
19	June 29, '61	.....	Wounded at Chickamauga; dis. on exp. of term, June 28, '64.
31	June 29, '61	.....	Deserted Jan. 1, '62.
44	Feb. 21, '65	July 11, '65	
14	May 26, '64	.....	Substitute; promoted Corp.; discharged per order June 20, '65.
21	July 6, '64	July 11, '65	Drafted.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.
ROSTER OF COMPANY C—Continued.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY D.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
<i>Captains—</i>				
Horace H. Western.....	37	July 5, '61	.....	Resigned Oct. 27, '62.
John Moulton	25	Nov. 15, '62	.....	Serg. July 5, '61, 2d Lieut. Jan. 17, '62; 1st Lieut. May 1, '62, special mention, promoted Major April 4, '63.
Geo. W. Shuman.....	.....	Apl. 5, '65	July 11, '65	Priv. July 5, '61; Corp., Serg., Serg. Major, 1st Lieut. Co. I May 15, '64, Adj. May 23, '64, spec. mention, dis. with. regiment.
<i>First Lieutenants—</i>				
Moses E. Tuttle.....	30	July 5, '61	.....	Resigned May 1, '62.
Samuel G. Trimble.....	23	Nov. 15, '62	.....	Sergeant July 5, '61; 2d Lieutenant May 1, '62; killed at Mission- ary Ridge Nov. 25, '63, special mention.
Hiram Lobbell.....	24	Dec. 25, '63	.....	Corporal July 5, '61; Sergeant, 2d Lieutenant Dec. 24, '62; re- signed July 12, '64; special mention.
Jacob I. McCoy.....	27	Nov. 1, '64	July 11, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 29, '63, Corporal July 5, 61, Sergeant.
<i>Second Lieutenants—</i>				
Samuel P. Jennison ...	31	July 5, '61	.....	Promoted 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant July 17, '62.
Isaac W. Stuart.....	27	Apl. 5, '65	July 11, '65	Private July 5, '61; re-enlisted Dec. 26, '63; Corporal, Sergeant.

COMPANY D.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY D—*Continued.*

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COMPANY E.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY D-- Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Wilson, John D.....	25	June 17, '61	.....	Discharged for disability Nov. 11, '62; promoted Sergeant Major; reduced at own request.
Wiley, Wm. H.....	18	June 17, '61	July 11, '65	Re-enlisted Jan. 13, '64; pro. Corp. and Serg.; wd. Chickamauga.
Williams, Jesse M.....	29	June 27, '61	.....	Discharged on exp. of term, July 4, '64; wnd. Missionary Ridge.
Young, Nelson.....	23	June 27, '61	.....	Discharged for disability Aug. 8, '62.

ROSTER OF COMPANY E.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY E—Continued.

28	July 8, '61	July 11, '63	
30	July 8, '61	.....
18	July 8, '61	.....
29	July 8, '61	July 11, '65	
37	July 8, '61	.....
31	July 8, '61	July 11, '65	
28	July 8, '61	.....
40	Sept. 20, '64	July 11, '65	Drafted.
21	Sept. 20, '64	July 11, '65	Wounded
23	July 8, '61	.....
28	July 8, '61	.....
40	July 8, '65	.....
24	Oct. 12, '64	July 11, '65	
23	Oct. 18, '64	.....
31	July 8, '61	July 11, '65	ste.
29	July 8, '61	July 11, '65	sergeant; wounded at
25	Oct. 1, '61	.....
45	June 18, '64	.....	wd. at Chickamauga.
30	Oct. 8, '64	.....
42	May 30, '64	July 11, '65	
40	Oct. 8, '64	July 11, '65	
19	July 8, '61	.....
25	July 8, '61	July 11, '65	
23	July 8, '61	.....
38	Oct. 8, '64	July 11, '65	
27	Apr. 8, '65	July 11, '65	
24	Oct. 20, '64	July 11, '65	Substitute.
27	July 8, '61	.....	Died at Nashville, Tenn., March 5, '63.
31	July 8, '61	.....	Discharged on expiration of term, July 4, '64.
44	July 8, '61	.....	Discharged for disability March, '62.
32	July 8, '61	.....	Discharged for disability March, '62.
30	Mich. 24, '65	July 11, '65	Substitute.
29	July 8, '61	.....	Wd. at Mill Springs; dia. for disability June 1, '62; since died.
31	May 26, '64	July 11, '65	Drafted.
34	May 30, '64	July 11, '65	Drafted.
30	July 8, '61	.....	Discharged for disability March, '63.
38	May 27, '64	.....	Discharged per order June, '63.
31	July 8, '61	.....	Discharged for disability March, '62.
19	July 8, '61	July 11, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 26, '63.
24	May 30, '64	July 11, '65	Drafted.
27	Sept. 20, '64	.....	Drafted, discharged per order June, '65.
21	July 8, '61	.....	Discharged on expiration of term, July 4, '64.
30	July 8, '61	.....	Corporal; discharged for disability.
31	Mich. 8, '65	July 11, '65	Substitute.
26	July 8, '61	July 11, '65	
18	June 5, '64	July 11, '65	
20	May 27, '64	.....
35	.....	July 11, '65	
27	Aug. 8, '64	.....
21	July 8, '61	.....
28	July 8, '61	.....	pany I, 4th
18	July 8, '61	.....
22	July 8, '61	.....
21	July 8, '61	.....	63.
18	Sept. 26, '61	.....
37	July 8, '61	.....	5; Wagoner.
.....	July 8, '61	July 11, '65	1 Sergeant;
24	July 8, '61	July 11, '65	
23	July 8, '61	.....
24	July 8, '61	.....
30	July 8, '61	.....
18	Dec. 5, '64	July 11, '65	Substitute.
23	July 8, '61	.....	Dischar
21	July 8, '61	.....	Dis. on
35	May 26, '64	.....	Died at
24	July 8, '61	July 11, '65	Re-enlis
33	July 8, '61	.....	Transfe
41	July 8, '61	.....	Dischar
37	May 31, '64	July 11, '65	Drafted.
40	Mich. 8, '65	July 11, '65	Drafted.
40	July 8, '61	.....
19	July 8, '61	July 11, '65	4, '64.
42	July 8, '61	.....	wnd. at Chickamauga.
19	July 8, '61	.....	ckamauga; transferred
23	July 8, '61	.....	charged July 10, '65;
26	July 8, '61	.....
35	July 8, '61	July 11, '65	ckamauga.
21	July 8, '61	.....	ged on expiration of
19	July 8, '61	sauga.
20	Mich. 27, '65	July 11, '65	of term, July 4, '64.
			Substitute.

COMPANY F.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY E—Continued.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY F.

Capt
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Bald
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Bieck
Birck
Bird,

Blanc
Blake

Bolton
Boque
Boyd
Bragg
Brow
Brown
Brow
Buck,
Butt,
Buck,
Cave
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Carro
Chad
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ROSTER OF COMPANY F—*Continued.*

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ROSTER OF COMPANY G.

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THE SECOND REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY G—*Continued.*

COMPANY H.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY G—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
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ROSTER

ROSTER

ROSTER OF COMPANY H.

	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
	44	July 15, '61		
	31	July 8, '63		nt July 15, '61.
	34	Apr. 27, '63	July 11, '63	Feb. 28, '63; 1st Lieutenant
7	45	Apr. 27, '63	July 11, '63	it; re-enlisted Dec. 17, '63.
	27	Feb. 28, '63		Q. M.; resigned July 30, '64.
	33	July 15, '61		
	24	Feb. 19, '62		Feb. 8, '63.
	24	July 8, '63		ention; wounded at Missionary
Daniel Fagan.	28	Apr. 27, '63	July 11, '63	gued Feb. 14, '63.

ROSTER OF COMPANY H—Continued.



COMPANY H.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY H—*Continued.*

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COMPANY I

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ROSTER OF COMPANY I—*Continued.*

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MM

Wanke, John 33 Nov. 1, '64, July 11, '65

COMPANY K.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY K—Continued.

23	Aug. 26, '61	
40	May 27, '64	July 11, '65	
32	June 4, '64	
24	May 31, '64	July 11, '65	
21	May 12, '64	July 11, '65	
21	June 23, '65	July 11, '65	Substitute.
44	Aug. 21, '61	.....	Discharged for disability March 18, '62.
24	Aug. 19, '61	.....	Deserted from Louisville, Ky., October, '62.
26	Sept. 26, '61	.....
20	Jan. 23, '65	July 11, '65	Substitute.
23	Jan. 23, '65	July 11, '65	Substitute.
23	Feb. 9, '65	July 11, '65	Drafted.
40	May 16, '64	July 11, '65	Drafted.
32	Aug. 26, '61	.....	Discharged for disability Nov. 2, '62.
22	Aug. 26, '61	.....	Died at Iuka, Miss., July 17, '62; wounded at Mill Springs.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY K — *Continued.*

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Williams, Henry C.....	19	Aug. 1, '61	.....	Died at Somerset, Ky., Feb. 28, '62.
Wilson, William.....	26	Aug. 26, '61	.....	Died from wounds received at Mill Springs.
Wilson, James M.....	22	July 31, '61	.....	Corporal, Sergeant.
Willey, George H.....	21	Sept. 16, '61	.....	Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 10, '63.
Woodward, George.....	16	Aug. 14, '61	July 11, '65	Musician; re-enlisted December, '63.
Zimmerman, Casser.....	40	May 30, '64	July 11, '65	Drafted.
Zimmerman, Christ.....	24	Oct. 8, '64	July 11, '65	Substitute.

* The words "special mention" mean that the man was commended by name in official reports for gallant and meritorious conduct in action.

NARRATIVE OF THE THIRD REGIMENT.

BY GEN. C. C. ANDREWS.

Recruiting for the Third Regiment¹ Minnesota Infantry, United States Volunteers, commenced early in the autumn of 1861, when people were still feeling the thrilling influence of the battle of Bull Run. The regiment was recruited from all parts of the state, and the work was rather slow in the more sparsely settled counties. Even in such counties there were in every neighborhood a few young men who were eager to go to the war, but it was often too great a pang for their parents to consent. Instances occurred where, after a full talk and consideration of the matter, a young husband agreed to enlist, but the wife, on hearing the decision, burst into tears, and seemed unable to consent to spare him. In such case, of course, the man was promptly released from his promise. Instances of this sort are recalled where husbands subsequently went in other regiments and returned after the war safely to their families. If one had dreamed that in course of a year our peaceful frontier would have been swept by Indian war, success in recruiting would probably have been much less than it was.

The pecuniary inducements which the Government then offered to the soldier were not slight. He was promised a bounty of one hundred dollars. The pay of a private soldier was thirteen dollars a month, as fixed by act of August 6, 1861, besides his "rations" or subsistence; and, in addition, clothing of the value of forty-two dollars per annum. The latter was always of good quality, and furnished at cost. The coat, blouse and trousers were all wool and dark blue, but after the first year of the war the trousers were light blue. The bootees, or gaiter shoes, of split leather came up over the ankle, were tied with leather strings, had sewed soles, were very comfortable and durable, yet cost only one dollar and a half.

An infantry regiment consisted of ten companies. Each company had three commissioned officers,—a captain, first lieutenant and second lieutenant; also, thirteen non-commissioned officers, namely, a first or orderly sergeant, four other sergeants and eight corporals; likewise two musicians (drummer and fifer), a wagoner and at least sixty-four privates; the latter being the minimum

¹The following were the field, staff, non-commissioned staff and company officers on the organization of the regiment, Nov. 15, 1861: Colonel, Henry C. Lester of Winona; lieutenant colonel, Benjamin F. Smith of Blue Earth county; major, John A. Hadley of Steele county; surgeon, Levi Butler of Minneapolis; assistant surgeon, Francis H. Milligan of Wabasha; chaplain, Chauncey Hobart of Red Wing; adjutant, Cyrene H. Blakeley; quartermaster, James P. Howlett; sergeant major, William D. Hale; quartermaster sergeant, A. G. Lincoln; commissary sergeant, Josiah Oathout; hospital steward, Ezra Peabody. Company A, captain, William W. Webster; first lieutenant, James P. Howlett; second lieutenant, Adolphus P. Elliott. Company B, captain, Chauncey W. Griggs of St. Paul; first lieutenant, James B. Hoit; second lieutenant, Rollin C. Olin. Company C, captain, John A. Bennett; first lieutenant, William H. Mills; second lieutenant, Lewis Hardy. Company D, captain, Hans Mattson of Red Wing; first lieutenant, Lars K. Aaker; second lieutenant, Hans Eustrom. Company E, captain, Clinton Gurnee of Red Wing; first lieutenant, Edward L. Baker; second lieutenant, Willet W. De Kay. Company F, captain, John B. Preston; first lieutenant, Isaac Tichenor; second lieutenant, Samuel H. Ingham. Company G, captain, Everett W. Foster of Wabasha; first lieutenant, Ezra B. Eddy; second lieutenant, John C. Devereux. Company H, captain, Benjamin F. Rice of Mankato; first lieutenant, David Misner; second lieutenant, Isaac Taylor. Company I, captain, Christopher C. Andrews of St. Cloud; first lieutenant, Joseph H. Swan of Le Sueur; second lieutenant, Damon Greenleaf. Company K, captain, Mark W. Clay of Olmsted county; first lieutenant, James L. Hodges; second lieutenant, Cyrene H. Blakeley.

number. Every company was allowed to have eighty-two privates, which was the maximum number. Usually the number of privates in a company varied between the minimum and maximum. The largest company in the Third Regiment, as first organized, was G, which had seventy-six privates. The aggregate strength of the regiment, including all officers and men, at the date of its organization, November 15th, was nine hundred and one. Company officers of infantry regiments always marched afoot with their companies, but the field and staff officers,—colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, adjutant, quartermaster, surgeon, assistant surgeon and chaplain,—also non-commissioned staff—sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant, commissary sergeant and hospital steward,—were mounted.

Never again was the line of the Third Regiment so long as it was on the one or two occasions that it turned out on dress parade at the early November sunset, just before leaving Fort Snelling. Everyone wore the light blue overcoat with cape. And the line!—it was a brigade, compared with its numbers on some subsequent occasions. As soon as a regiment gets into the field its numbers present for duty rapidly decline for awhile. Men who are competent as clerks will be detailed away at offices of the staff and headquarters; some will be detailed as teamsters and some as nurses; many more will be sick.

It was an uncommonly clear and beautiful day, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1861, that the Third Regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Smith, embarked at Fort Snelling for its Southern field of duty. The boats were detained several hours at the Mendota sand-bar, and did not reach the upper landing in St. Paul till afternoon; the regiment there debarked, marched up Eagle street to Third, down Third to Jackson, and thence to the lower levee and re-embarked on the three steamboats, Northern Belle, City Belle and Frank Steele. It arrived at La Crosse at 7 A. M. Sunday, left there at noon on a train of twenty-five cars, and at Portage partook of a generous supper tendered by the ladies. It left Chicago Monday noon, arrived at Jeffersonville, Ind., Tuesday morning, November 19th, the same day crossed the Ohio River to Louisville, where it was treated to a fine lunch served by prominent Union people of that city. It had been greeted with cordial expressions of sympathy by large crowds at various cities in its progress, and particularly at La Fayette, Ind. After lunch at Louisville it marched five miles out on the Oakland turnpike to Camp Jenkins, where it was attached to a brigade commanded by General Mitchell. It there remained about two weeks, during which time it was supplied with arms and equipments, the former being a poor lot of Belgian muskets; also, with army wagons and teams. At that time a six-mule wagon was allowed to each company, one for headquarters, one for the hospital, and probably a few more for quartermaster supplies. The following year transportation was reduced to six wagons for a regiment, and later still, when the army got down to business, to several less. Even at Camp Jenkins, regimental, company and squad drill was diligently practiced.

Leaving Camp Jenkins December 6th it first marched to Louisville and then out on the road toward Shepherdsville, camped at 3 o'clock P. M., and ar-

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Even before quitting Belmont the regiment could well have been taken for a regular army regiment for the precision of its movements, general appearance and adherence to regulations. Even the leather neck-stock was not disdained, though finally it had a peculiar tendency for getting lost. The brass plates on the belts and equipments, the bugles and eagles on the hats, also the shoulder-scales, were as bright as gold. An enlisted man of the Third in full uniform, and especially with his shoulder-scales, was more striking than a commissioned officer, and was sometimes taken by the citizens for an officer of high rank. It was partly the effect of those gleaming shoulder-scales upon the plain people, probably, that caused the men to be so frequently invited out to tea. At the colonel's request (for not being required by regulations it could not be ordered), all the men, at their own expense, provided themselves with white cotton gloves to wear on parade, on guard duty, and at inspections. Here and there would be a few so averse to everything like style that they were slow to adopt the practice, and to see just these very men, after some weeks, washing their gloves, showed that willing spirit which is the source of good discipline.

The flank operations of the Union forces up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, crowned with the victory of Fort Donelson, caused the retreat of the Confederate armies from Kentucky, and even to the southern borders of Tennessee. The general forward movement consequent took our regiment to Nashville, where, March 24, 1862, it went into camp, in Sibley tents, on the Ewing place, two miles out of the city, near the Murfreesboro pike. It performed guard duty in the city, and watched the railroad bridge at Mill Creek. It made a very good impression at Nashville, was visited and reviewed at its camp by Andrew Johnson, then military governor of Tennessee, and by him addressed in an elaborate oration on the great theme of the Union. At his invitation the regiment visited Nashville, was there welcomed by him as governor, and conducted by him in person around the spacious marble-paved veranda of Tennessee's beautiful capitol.

April 27th, twenty days after the battle of Shiloh, and the same day our armies under Halleck began a cautious movement against Beauregard's lines at Corinth, we marched for Murfreesboro, a town in the heart of Tennessee, whence radiate eleven highways, some of which were good macadamized pikes. It contained a depot of supplies; also, was a place requiring much picket duty. The first camp was about a mile below the town, on open land, watered by a clear stream, and in the vicinity were some fir or cypress thickets. The country around Murfreesboro is a natural park; the surface is undulating, well watered, with here and there groves and open forests of hardwood. There were frequent rumors of expected attacks. Sometimes one company, sometimes two companies, would be posted out on a road all night as a picket reserve. One night, when the whole regiment, in perfect silence, took position out on one of the roads, an attack was regarded as certain. We had a good position and some field guns, and thought, as we waited there in the darkness, we had a sure thing on the enemy; but he did not come. It was at Murfreesboro that we drilled in street firing. With Kentucky regiments and the Ninth Michigan we also practiced brigade drill under Colonel Duffield, in the field where Jefferson Davis afterward reviewed a Confederate army. May 17th moved by rail, via Nashville and Franklin, to Columbia, Tenn., in the centre of a garden region, but returned in a few days to Murfreesboro and camped in the outskirts of the southeast part of the town. It was while the regiment was in that camp that a false alarm of an attack was raised by Company I practicing target firing. One afternoon this company went out with its captain about a mile south of camp, yet inside the picket lines, and engaged in target firing, which was not a very unusual proceeding. However, an alarm was caused, and the troops called out. Suddenly, Company I saw, with amazement, two lines of our own cavalry approaching in line of battle through the open timber from opposite directions. One of the lines was just ready to charge, but its commander fortunately took in the situation in time to prevent the movement. Target firing ceased for that afternoon, and when Company I marched into camp it was greeted with more or less cries of "Guard house!" "Guard house!" from wags in neighboring companies.

Shortly after the return from Columbia, Lieutenant Colonel Smith, an esteemed officer, resigned on account of ill health, and was succeeded by Major Griggs, who had been promoted on the resignation, May 1st, of Major Hadley.

June 11th the regiment moved with the expedition (column of 3,000 with about eight hundred cavalry), under General Dumont, to Pikeville, Colonel Lester having immediate command of the troops. Marched the first forty miles to McMinnville in twenty-four hours. Pikeville was reached the 14th of June, and the column got back to Murfreesboro the 18th. The Cumberland Mountains were thus twice rapidly crossed amid intense heat and dust. The regiment first resumed its former camp, but soon moved to the level ground on the southeast suburbs of the town, near the Ninth Michigan; yet on account of its overflow during heavy rains, it moved out near the Nashville pike, on Stone River, nearly two miles distant, on the opposite side of Murfreesboro.

MURFREESBORO—THE SURRENDER.

The Government deemed it of very great importance to redeem east Tennessee; and after our forces gained possession of Corinth, the last of May, General Buell, who had gained brilliant laurels at Shiloh, was selected to conduct an army to Chattanooga. He acted under instructions from General Halleck, who was at Corinth till July 16th. General Buell was also at Corinth till June 11th, but toward the last of the month fixed his headquarters at Huntsville, in northern Alabama, on the railroad from Memphis to Chattanooga. He continued busy preparing for his campaign. It took sixty wagons for one day's supply of provisions and forage for his army of 90,000, of whom 67,000, though not in one body, were present for duty. It was of vital importance that he should have the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad (via Murfreesboro and Stevenson) in operation, but in addition to that he undertook the repair of the railroad running from Memphis to Chattanooga. He was told by Halleck, July 10th, that the president was not satisfied with his progress, and that he ought to move more rapidly. He replied that his arrangements were being pushed as rapidly as possible; that the reports of General Mitchell, who had charge of some of the railroad repairs, had led him to expect that the Chattanooga road would be completed by the 1st of July; that he had doubled the force on it, and it could not be finished before July 14th. By July 12th, however, the day before Forrest captured Murfreesboro, preparations were so advanced that he appears to have been on the eve of moving. On that date Wood's division was ordered to march the following day to Stevenson; the quartermaster and commissary at Nashville were ordered to send through supplies to Stevenson the following day. But, alas! though now, apparently, on the eve of moving, his campaign never was accomplished. The Confederates knew his plans. They had possession of east Tennessee, but their force at Chattanooga was inferior to his, and as Bragg's reinforcements could not begin to arrive there for two weeks, or before July 27th, they sent Morgan into Kentucky and Forrest against Murfreesboro to cut Buell's lines of communication and delay his movement. The Confederate general, E. Kirby Smith, writing near Knoxville July 14th, says: "Colonel Forrest, with three regiments, was sent into middle Tennessee to delay Buell's movement till Bragg's columns make their appearance." Unhappily, Buell's army was so held in check by this and succeeding raids (for Forrest, encouraged by his capture of Murfreesboro, made another raid a week afterward, destroying three bridges nine miles from Nashville), that the Confederates not only gained all the time they wanted to throw reinforcements into Chattanooga, but actually to take the offensive and strike out boldly for Louisville. Then began that race toward the Ohio, of the armies under Buell and Bragg, culminating October 9th in the battle of Perryville.

Turning now to the attack of July 13th on our forces at Murfreesboro and the part which the Third Minnesota played in that affair, it is to be noticed that the regiment at that time formed a part of the Twenty-third Brigade, commanded by Colonel W. W. Duffield of the Ninth Michigan, and which was under orders to march to McMinnville about July 18th. The other regiments of the

brigade were the Ninth Michigan, the Eighth and Twenty-third Kentucky, the two last being respectively at Wartrace and Pulaski. For two months Colonel Duffield had been absent on leave, during which time Colonel Lester had been in command of the brigade and other forces at Murfreesboro, leaving Lieutenant Colonel Griggs in command of the Third. But a day or two before the 13th, Duffield had returned and resumed the brigade command, and Colonel Lester had resumed command of the Third Regiment. Likewise, General T. T. Crittenden of Indiana, who had been promoted for gallantry at Shiloh, had arrived at Murfreesboro July 11th, and taken command of the post the forenoon of July 12th. The force of enlisted men fit for duty at Murfreesboro was fully 1,000. Forrest reported that the whole number of enlisted men captured, taken to McMinnville and paroled, was between 1,100 and 1,200. Our forces, however, were separated. There were five companies, two hundred and fifty strong, of the Ninth Michigan in camp three-fourths of a mile east of the town, on the Liberty turnpike (another company of the Ninth Michigan, forty-two strong, occupied the court house as provost guard). Near the camp of the Ninth Michigan were eighty men of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry under Major Seibert, also eighty-one men of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry under Captain Chilson. More than a mile distant, on the other side of the town, on undulating, rocky and shaded ground near Stone River, were nine companies of the Third Minnesota, five hundred strong; near it, also, two sections—four guns—of Hewitt's Kentucky Field Artillery with sixty-four men for duty. Forty-five men of Company C, Third Regiment, under Lieutenant Grummons, had gone the afternoon of July 12th as guard on a supply railway train to Shelbyville, and had not returned the 13th. Murfreesboro, as we have seen, was on the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad. Its principal business buildings were in a large square in the centre of which was the court house. We had at Murfreesboro valuable military stores, and it is somewhat remarkable that none of the commanding generals had directed the construction of any fortifications or even a stockade, although about that time General Buell began to issue orders for building stockades at railroad bridges, and after he had regained possession of Murfreesboro caused some fortifications to be built there.

July 12th, the day before Forrest's attack, General Buell, from Huntsville, telegraphed Halleck: "Information from various quarters leaves but little room to doubt that a heavy cavalry force is being thrown across from Chattanooga to operate in middle Tennessee and Kentucky." The same date Captain O. D. Greene, Buell's adjutant at Nashville, telegraphed from there to General Buell's headquarters at Huntsville, as follows: "A heavy movement is taking place upon Murfreesboro, via McMinnville, from Chattanooga. Over 2,000 cavalry under General Forrest had already crossed the river at Chattanooga when my informant left to-day week." Why was this information not sent promptly to Murfreesboro? There were rumors that some such information was sent there before July 13th. Anyhow, we all got notice of the movement at day-break Sunday morning, July 13th. Forrest having come on a forced march from Woodbury, captured our picket guard without resistance and dashed into Murfreesboro that morning with a mounted force of about 1,500 men, a part of which charged first upon the camp of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, then re-formed and charged upon the Ninth Michigan Infantry, which made a very gallant defense in line of battle and repulsed repeated charges. Many of the Ninth Michigan fell by the enemy's first charge, and its loss during the day, including that of the company at the court house, was eleven killed and eighty-nine wounded. The enemy suffered considerable loss in that part of the town, including a colonel killed, up to about noon, when the Ninth Michigan surrendered. General Crittenden was captured at his quarters, in a house in town, at about eight o'clock. Almost simultaneous with the first attack a part of Forrest's force moved toward the Third Minnesota, which, however, had sprung up at the first sound of the firing, formed into line, Colonel Lester in command, and with two guns of Hewitt's battery on each flank, marched in the direction of Murfreesboro. It had gone not more than an eighth of a mile,

arriving at an open piece of ground in front of Murfree's large frame house, when about three hundred of the enemy were perceived through the fog five hundred yards distant and a little to the left, approaching in a gallop from the town. They were moving in some disorder and appeared to fall back soon after the Third Regiment came in sight. The latter was immediately brought forward into line, and in a few moments Hewitt's artillery was in position and opened fire. The enemy soon retired out of sight, and in course of half an hour the Third Regiment advanced in line six hundred yards, over a piece of grass land which had been its drill ground and sloping a little toward Stone River, —there crooked and tree-skirted,—to a somewhat commanding position at the edge of a large body of brush and open timber extending toward Murfreesboro. The regiment's right rested near the Nashville pike. Skirmishers were deployed in the woods. A Parrott gun was placed so as to have complete range for nearly a mile down this road toward Murfreesboro. The other guns were six-pounders, and continued to fire wherever the enemy was supposed to be. During the forenoon about three hundred rounds were fired by the four guns of Hewitt's battery, the greater part of them appearing to have been at random. Some, however, did good execution, killing or wounding the enemy when he dared to come in sight, worrying and dispersing him when he attempted to form in the woods, also making him desist from an attempt to tear up the railroad. Up to this hour the only ground of discontent that had ever existed in the Third Regiment was that it had never had an opportunity to fight. Probably no regiment was ever more eager to meet the enemy in battle than was the Third Minnesota on that occasion. Yet while it was there in line of battle from daylight till about noon, impatiently waiting for the enemy to approach, or, what was better, to be led against him, he was assailing an inferior force of our comrades near by, and wantonly destroying valuable United States commissary and quartermaster stores in town, which we were all bound in honor to protect. The regiment was kept standing or lying motionless hour after hour, even while plainly seeing the smoke rising from our burning depot of supplies. While Colonel Lester sat upon his horse at his proper post in rear of the line, different officers approached and asked him, in tone of entreaty, if he would not march the regiment into town. He replied, "We will see."

In course of the morning Mr. A. B. Cornell, acting sutler (previously newspaper editor at Owatonna), having exchanged clothing with a prisoner, with great courage and energy, went across fields and communicated with the commanding officer of the Ninth Michigan, and brought to Colonel Lester information of the severe loss the Ninth Michigan had sustained, and that it would endeavor to hold its position. Only once did any of Forrest's forces venture within musket range of the main line of the Third Regiment. About eight o'clock a Georgia regiment formed down in the woods to charge, but only two of its companies persevered in the charge, and they, finding they could not move a man in our line, galloped off as rapidly as possible to our left, suffering some loss. The effect of this was to increase the ardor and confidence of our men. The casualties that occurred to this main body of the regiment were in having three men wounded, two in Company E while deployed as skirmishers, and one in Company H while standing in line of battle. About the time of the attempted charge just mentioned, or between seven and eight o'clock, a considerable force, which, as will be seen, was under Forrest's immediate command, made three assaults upon the camp of the Third Regiment, now out of sight and half a mile distant in the rear, and which was defended by a camp guard of about twenty men, a few convalescents, teamsters and cooks. In that struggle, which we will let General Forrest's historian describe later on, several fell on both sides. The camp was finally taken, the officers' tents and property burned, and the ground hastily abandoned by the enemy. The firing at the camp had been plainly heard by the regiment, and while it was occurring Captain Hoyt went to the colonel and asked, but was refused, permission to go with his company (B) to the protection of the camp.

While the regiment was in line Surgeons Butler and Wedge established a hospital tent at a quiet place near Stone River, and there treated the wounded on both sides. About noon the Third Regiment and Hewitt's battery deliberately retired to the ample front yard, having shrubbery and trees inclosed by a fence, at Murfree's house, and which, from its rather commanding situation, was a good position. [This house is shown on the map of the battlefield of Stone River, in Gen. Sheridan's memoirs. The Third Regiment camp was on the next spur in the rear of the house.] In the rear were several farm buildings. Refreshments were there taken, coffee having been brought from the company kitchens. Not a few had blackberries with their lunch. Up to this time the men thought they had not been having much more than a picnic. At about half-past one o'clock, when we had present in the Third Regiment some five hundred effective men, well armed, in good spirits and eager for a fight, also with us four pieces of field artillery, well manned and with a fair supply of ammunition, a white flag appeared over the brow of rising ground near where the regiment had been in line, which proved to be a request for our colonel to go into Murfreesboro for a consultation with Colonel Duffield. Forrest, as stated in his carefully prepared and published memoirs of his campaigns, on that occasion "ostentatiously displayed his several commands along the path Colonel Lester was led in going to and returning from the interview with Duffield, so as to make an appearance of greater numbers than were really present." Forrest at the time was generally credited with having had a force of 2,500. [In his official report, published in the "Rebellion Record," he says his force was about 1,400 besides "some few volunteers"—meaning citizens.] But a force of even 2,000 mounted men in one body was very uncommon. General Grierson when he made his celebrated raid through Mississippi had only 1,700 men. Nothing is easier than to overestimate the numbers of a cavalry column. After deducting Forrest's loss in killed and wounded, and the different detachments he had sent off to guard prisoners and transportation, it is doubtful if he had over 1,000 effective men with whom to engage the Third Regiment that afternoon. His failure throughout the day to make any serious attack on the main body of our regiment satisfied the most of us that we had no cause to fear him. It is very doubtful if he would have made any further attack. Indeed, it is stated in his "Campaigns," just referred to, that about noon and previous to the capture of the Ninth Michigan, "Among many of his officers there was manifest a perilous want of confidence in the ability of the command to triumph. So far did this spirit reach that some of the officers urged Forrest to rest content with what had been accomplished and quit the field without further, and, as they were satisfied, fruitless yet costly efforts to carry the federal position."

Unfortunately, however, the result of Colonel Lester's visit was that he became strongly inclined to surrender the regiment, which he finally did between three and four o'clock, and utterly to its amazement, regret and grief.

Colonel Lester, in his report addressed to Lieutenant H. M. Duffield, acting assistant adjutant general, Twenty-third Brigade (and brother of Colonel Duffield, commander of the brigade), says: "While taking up our new position a flag of truce appeared, borne by yourself, and sent at the request of Colonel Duffield, commanding Twenty-third Brigade, for the purpose of procuring an interview with me. I returned to town with the flag, had an interview with the colonel commanding, in which I learned that we were attacked by the rebel general Forrest, with a brigade of cavalry. Learning from the colonel that the enemy were in overwhelming force, and that, even should the road be uninjured, the forces at Nashville were absent upon an expedition and that there was no hope of reinforcements, at his suggestion I agreed to refer the matter of surrender to my officers. Accordingly the matter was represented to them as derived from Colonel Duffield, and the great majority looking upon further resistance as involving the certainty of an ultimate defeat with great loss, and with no possibility of an escape or assistance, it was decided to surrender, which was done at 3:30 P. M."

Colonel Duffield, though regarded as an able man, was at the time of this interview a prisoner and suffering from a painful wound, and his views were not entitled to great weight. But Colonel Lester's representations of his views is confirmed by the fact that Colonel Duffield's brother, Lieutenant Duffield, who came to our regiment with the flag, earnestly expressed himself in favor of our being surrendered. Captain Hewitt, commanding the two sections of the Kentucky artillery, also earnestly advocated a surrender. The statement of General T. T. Crittenden in his report is also true, that on the first vote of our company commanders and the lieutenant colonel, which was open, a majority voted to fight; that one or more left the council and returned to their companies; that Colonel Lester afterward reopened and reargued the matter; that a vote by ballot was then taken, resulting in a majority for surrender. But it is well known that Lieutenant Colonel Griggs and two company commanders in that ballot voted, as they had strongly counseled throughout, to fight. Major Mattson was absent, sick. The council was public and informal, in the front yard of Murfree's house, and the commanders of all the companies in the regiment were present except First Lieutenant Vanstrum of Company D, who was with his company. The first vote was by a show of hands, and those who voted against the surrender were Lieutenant Colonel Griggs and Captains Foster, Andrews and Hoit, and Lieutenant Taylor, commanding Company H. Two captains did not vote, and the result was four for surrender and five against. A request was made that all should vote. Thereupon the colonel reopened the discussion, stating the reasons which induced him to favor surrender. Other officers briefly expressed their views, some earnestly against, others for, surrender, and among the latter some lieutenants who had no vote. Forrest even at that time had a reputation for being tricky as well as for effrontery. His presuming to demand the surrender of the Third Regiment, which he had not dared to attack, was scouted as a piece of impudent bravado.¹ The disgrace of surrender was then and there just as strongly felt, pointed out, denounced and protested against as it ever could have been since. But, "Who can control his fate?" Up to that day Colonel Lester and his regiment had been uncommonly fortunate. His prospects were brilliant. He was immensely popular in his regiment and in his state. Yet how often it is the case that the highest good fortune is succeeded by the deepest misfortune.

The colonel proposed there should be a final vote by ballot; but meantime Captain Foster and Lieutenant Taylor had gone to their respective companies, and there were only three officers who voted against surrender,—namely, Lieutenant Colonel Griggs, Captain Andrews and Captain Hoit. Six voted to surrender. Lieutenant Vanstrum was on his way to the council, and, not knowing that it was over, stopped and wrote a ballot opposing surrender on a piece of paper which he held against a tree and handed it to Colonel Lester, who, however, told him it was too late, as the council was over.

Some of the stories that were circulated in Minnesota after the surrender, such, for example, as that one of the officers who opposed surrender broke his sword, and that the colonel was actuated by corrupt or disloyal motives, were without any foundation. General Buell characterized the surrender in general orders as one of the most disgraceful examples in the history of wars. The announcement of surrender was received by the men with sorrow and indignation too deep for utterance. They silently, though with tears in their eyes, gave up the well-kept arms which, through many months of hard service, they had honored. When the Confederate officers came up and saw the number of the men, their excellent muskets and equipments, and especially when, in column by companies, the regiment marched off with measured step toward Murfreesboro, it was plain to see in the countenances of the Confederates an expression of astonishment as well as delight at the capture they had so cheaply made.

¹Lieut. Col. J. G. Parkhurst, commanding the Ninth Michigan, in his official report quotes the written demand which Forrest made for the surrender of that regiment, and in which he used the unusual and unmilitary language as follows: "I must demand an unconditional surrender of your force as prisoners of war or I will have every man put to the sword." Substantially such a demand was communicated to the Third.

After the surrender, several officers of the regiment, with General Forrest, went through our camp and observed the burned remnants of the officers' tents and personal property. The aggregate loss must have been considerable, as most of the officers lost everything but the every-day clothing they had on. Probably none of them ever made a claim or received any compensation for any loss of property on that occasion. Forrest was a man over six feet in height, with muscular frame, had regular features, black hair, very dark complexion, and deep blue eyes, was serious, and used very few words.

Let us now notice the Confederate account of this affair, and especially of the fight at the camp, when the regiment was half a mile away, given in the work before referred to—Generals Jordan and Pryor's history of General Forrest's campaigns, a narrative which General Forrest himself pronounced authentic. It is there stated that Forrest, who at that time, it seems, had not received his commission as brigadier general, on July 6th began to cross the Tennessee River at Chattanooga, with about 1,000 cavalry—Eighth Texas, 400; Second Georgia, 450; battalion of Tennesseans under Major Baxter Smith, 120, and two companies of Kentuckians. He reached Altamont, near the summit of the Cumberlands, the 10th; formed junction with Colonel Morrison and his battalion, some three hundred strong, the evening of the 11th, at a point ten miles northeast of Sparta, and reached Woodbury, eighteen miles from Murfreesboro, "with somewhat above thirteen hundred men," at eleven o'clock the night of the 12th. That on the morning of the 13th, after the combat with the Ninth Michigan, "Forrest made his dispositions immediately to attack the Third Minnesota, reported to be encamped on the east bank of Stone River, about one mile and a half from the town. On reaching the encampment it was found comparatively evacuated, the federals having just moved out in the direction of Murfreesboro to join their comrades in that quarter. Forrest's force assembled for this affair consisted of the Georgians, Major Smith's Tennesseans, the Kentucky squadron, and some twenty men under Paul F. Anderson. Seeing the Confederates approach, the federals, then about six hundred yards southward of their camp, halted and formed in line of battle, some nine companies of infantry and four pieces of artillery. Directing the Georgians to confront and menace the enemy and engage with skirmishers, taking Major Smith with his men, including the Kentuckians and three companies of Morrison's Georgians under Major Harper, Forrest pushed rapidly around to the right and rear of the encampment, which proved to be still occupied by about one hundred men, posted behind a strong barricade of wagons and some large limestone ledges, which afforded excellent cover, difficult to carry. He thereupon ordered a charge, Majors Smith and Harper leading their men. They were met, however, with a stubborn, brave defense. Twice, indeed, the Confederates were repulsed. But Forrest, drawing his men up for a third effort, made a brief appeal to their manhood, and putting himself at the head of the column, the charge was again ordered, this time with success."

We thus see, from Forrest's own account of the combat, written soon after the war, that the little camp guard of the Third Minnesota, numbering about twenty, with convalescents, teamsters and cooks, gallantly repulsed two separate charges of fully four times their number, led by two field officers, and were only defeated after a third charge led by Forrest in person. That was a fair sample of the fighting qualities of the Third Minnesota, and no one well acquainted with the regiment has ever doubted that had an opportunity been afforded it would have engaged Forrest's whole force with the same heroic valor. The brave corporal, Charles H. Greene of Company I, who rallied our little force at the camp, did not yield until he had received a severe saber cut on his head and two bullet wounds, one of which was mortal. He lived but two hours; and while lying at the point of death, at the camp, described the combat to his captain substantially as stated in Forrest's memoirs. Private V. Woodburn of Company C was also killed in that action and nine others wounded. The Confederate loss there has never been reported, but the Third men, who fought from cover, insisted that ten were killed besides several wounded. Corporal Greene had formerly served in the regular army and was every inch a soldier. His home

and family at that time were in Morrison county, Minnesota, and a prairie and township there have since been named in his honor.

It will be of peculiar interest here to refer to the criticism which General Grant in his memoirs has made of General Buell's failure to march into east Tennessee. We have seen that Buell, to prepare for his movement, had undertaken not only to rebuild the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad, which was ready July 12th, but also the railroad from Memphis to Chattanooga, which was not yet quite ready. General Grant thought that his waiting to repair the latter railroad was a great mistake, and that the road from Nashville to Chattanooga (via Murfreesboro) was sufficient for his purpose. He says if General Buell "had been sent directly to Chattanooga as rapidly as he could march, leaving two or three divisions along the line of the railroad from Nashville forward, he could have arrived with but little fighting and would have saved much of the loss of life which was afterward incurred in gaining Chattanooga. Bragg would then not have had time to raise an army to contest the possession of middle and east Tennessee and Kentucky; and the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga would not necessarily have been fought; Burnside would not have been besieged in Knoxville without the power of helping himself or escaping; the battle of Chattanooga would not have been fought. * * * The positive results might have been a bloodless advance to Atlanta, to Vicksburg, or to any other desired point south of Corinth in the interior of Mississippi." If the consequences of Buell's failure to take Chattanooga were so momentous, then a deep interest will always attach to whatever retarded his movement and especially to the reverse at Murfreesboro. It may be saying too much to attribute Buell's failure solely to that disaster. One of its immediate effects, however, was to put his army on half-rations. It compelled him to send a division under Nelson to reoccupy Murfreesboro, and two brigades of Wood's division, by forced marches, from Decatur to Shelbyville. The use of the railroad was set back two weeks. If the forces under Forrest July 13th had been thoroughly whipped and routed, as they ought to have been, and as they would have been had the Third Minnesota had a chance to engage them, it can hardly be doubted that General Buell would have seasonably put his army in motion and that it would have accomplished its object.¹

Immediately after the surrender the regiment was marched rapidly to McMinnville. From there the commissioned officers, except Captain Mills and Lieutenants Hodges and Taylor, who had escaped, were taken, via Sparta and Knoxville, to Madison, Ga., and there kept in a Confederate prison—a cotton factory building—three months, when they were taken to Libby Prison, Richmond, and paroled. Most of the other prisoners at Madison at the time were commissioned officers who had been captured with General Prentiss at Shiloh. The non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the regiment were paroled at McMinnville and then, under a Confederate officer, marched back to Murfreesboro, already reoccupied by a division under General Nelson. That brave but impetuous officer hotly berated the men for the surrender as if it had been their fault. Arriving at Nashville they were desired, in violation of their parole, to take arms to help defend the place in case of an attack. Refusing to do this, they were ordered into camp in the outskirts of the city, and the next day a lot of old muskets were sent them with orders to detail a camp guard. Considering it a violation of their parole they refused to receive the arms. The humiliating manner in which they had been surrendered and the treatment they had since received, naturally tended to lessen their respect for commissioned officers and to impair their discipline. After staying at Nashville about a week they were sent, under command of Major Mattson, to Benton Barracks, going by railway to Louisville and thence by steamboat to St. Louis. They remained at Benton Barracks, under command of Lieutenant R. C. Olin, till called for service in the Indian campaign.

¹The official correspondence relating to the surrender of Murfreesboro may be found on pages 792-811, chapter 28, "Rebellion Record." It is also frequently referred to in the voluminous testimony taken before the "Buell Commission," published in "Rebellion Record," vol. 16, part 1.

Lieutenant Grummons and the forty-five men of Company C were at Shelbyville the morning of July 13th, and distinctly heard the firing at Murfreesboro; they returned by railway to the latter place, yet rather slowly, arriving at the railroad bridge, three miles or so below Murfreesboro, at about 3 o'clock P. M., finding a number of men of the Ninth Michigan on picket. The train went back for reinforcements; and toward evening, learning that their regiment had surrendered, Company C, though against the protest of some of the sergeants, marched in retreat along the railroad to Wartrace, arriving there at two in the morning. July 15th the detachment marched with four companies of the Ninth Michigan to Tullahoma. On the 17th Captain Mills joined it and took command. About the 22d it went to Murfreesboro and there remained several weeks, performing guard duty. It was then sent to Nashville in charge of some prisoners; there joined the Second Minnesota, with which it marched, in General Buell's army, to Louisville, and about the 1st of October, pursuant to instructions from the War Department, proceeded to Fort Snelling.

INDIAN CAMPAIGN—BATTLE OF WOOD LAKE.

But the regiment was destined soon to fly to the protection of its own Minnesota frontier. The Sioux Indian revolt and massacre commenced August 18th. Authentic information of it reached St. Paul on the 19th. The same evening ex-Gov. Henry H. Sibley was appointed by the governor of Minnesota to conduct a military force against the hostile Sioux, and he started the next day with four companies of the Sixth Regiment for St. Peter. In compliance with the request of Gov. Ramsey, Gen. Halleck, August 22d, instructed Gen. Schofield to send the Third Regiment to Minnesota. The War Department announced, August 27th, that the enlisted men of the regiment, as paroled prisoners, were fully exchanged. A high value, even in their disorganized condition, was placed upon their service in the Indian campaign, and their arrival was anticipated with much interest. September 13th, Gen. Sibley, whose expedition had reached Fort Ridgley, wrote that the Third Regiment was within six or eight miles of his camp, "they having," he says, "made a rapid march to join me." And on the 15th he writes that he has little fear that his raw troops will be panic struck, even if a superior force of Indians were to make a desperate stand, "since the skeleton of the Third Regiment has joined me, under Major Welch, composed of 270 men only." Again on the 19th he writes: "My troops are entirely undisciplined, excepting the few belonging to the Third Regiment." On the 28th of August two hundred and fifty of the regiment, being all that were then at Benton Barracks, embarked at St. Louis, under command of Lieutenant R. C. Olin, for Minnesota, on the steamer Pembina, and reached Fort Snelling on the 4th of September. Here, at his own request, it was put under the command of the young and gallant Major A. E. Welch, who had served as a lieutenant in the First Regiment. Second to him was Lieutenant Olin. It now had about two hundred and seventy men present for duty, an unusually large number to be conducted by merely two commissioned officers, and one of them a comparative stranger. However, the non-commissioned officers who acted in the place of commissioned officers were very competent, and much credit is due them for the service they rendered in the Indian expedition. September 5th the Third, under Major Welch, started out, and first by steamer up the Minnesota River to Carver, for the protection of the settlers and to join Gen. Sibley's expedition. The 6th they marched to Glencoe, finding the inhabitants in a stockade; the 7th to Hutchinson, whose inhabitants were also in a stockade; the 8th to Cedar Mills; the 9th to Forest City, by the way of Acton, twenty-eight miles, and stopping on the way to bury four or five mutilated victims of the outbreak; the 10th to Cedar Mills direct, eighteen miles. On the 12th they were under way at six in the morning, and, except for a few hours' rest, marched rapidly till eleven at night, making fully forty miles. The 13th they reached Fort Ridgley at 11 A. M. and joined the forces under Gen. Sibley. They had traversed a region alternating with noble forests and fertile prairie, but at almost every halting place they had seen traces of the widespread and awful massacre. After

leaving Fort Ridgley the men of the Third were always in the advance, and for a good part of the time, especially when any Indians were visible, used as flankers.

Early the afternoon of September 22d the command camped on both sides of the old Government road, and on the east side of a small lake which is now only a marsh, mostly situated on the northwest part of section 9, in township 114, range 38. The surface there is rolling prairie. A small creek, which a person could jump, ran from the north end of the lake easterly to the Minnesota River, through a ravine some thirty feet deep, and which bends round to the south. The side of the ravine toward the camp was rather steep. The opposite side rose gradually into the undulating prairie extending to the Yellow Medicine River, two or three miles beyond. More or less willow bushes were growing along the banks of the creek, and it was bridged where the road crossed it, near the lake. The Sixth Regiment camped on the left of the road, the Seventh on the right, and the Third Regiment, being in the advance, camped further to the front, or within about a quarter of a mile of the creek, the company of Renville Rangers being near.

At the Lower Sioux Agency the Third Regiment had obtained some potatoes which the Indians had left buried, and the supply was now about exhausted. On the morning of the 23d, therefore, after waiting till the sun had been up several hours, for it was a clear morning, and supposing the command would not march that day, a few of the Third men thought they would go over to the Yellow Medicine Agency and replenish their stock of potatoes. They went, it seems, on their own responsibility. Major Welch, their commander, had notice of their going, and while he did not consent to their going, neither did he positively forbid them. Four or five teams, driven by citizen teamsters, with four men in each wagon, started. They had crossed the bridge over the creek, ascended the other side of the ravine, and gone about a hundred yards over the high prairie, when up sprang a squad of Indians and fired at the men in the wagons, mortally wounding Degrove Kimball and wounding some others. Leaping to the ground, the men returned the fire. The teams were ordered to face about and wait to carry any men who might be wounded to camp. They, however, did not stop, but drove to the rear. On hearing the firing, the Third Regiment men rushed for their arms, and, led by Major Welch, were in a few moments on the double quick to the support of their comrades. Reaching the scene of action, about half the regiment were held as a reserve, the rest deploying and advancing as a line of skirmishers. Soon the horizon became picturesque with Indians, some mounted and some afoot, single and in squads, advancing rapidly from the direction of the Yellow Medicine River. They came in front, also moved to the right and left. The skirmish line and reserve of the Third advanced, and soon were in fair musket range of a force of Indian warriors which, before the contest was over, numbered about seven hundred, although some were present by compulsion. When the firing was progressing at fairly short range, an Indian, who proved to have been Little Crow, rode out a short distance from a mounted group, and, swinging his blanket above his head, gave the war-whoop, when an answering yell rang from the prairie, and scores of Indians, not before seen, rose from the grass, "until," as one who was present states, "the whole prairie seemed to be alive with them." About two hundred and fifty of the Third men were engaged, and were getting well warmed in the fight, when an officer came from Gen. Sibley with instructions to fall back to camp. Major Welch told him to go back and tell the general that he could hold his ground, and that he wished reinforcements. The foe now in front of the Third Regiment uttering their demoniac shrieks, now visible and the next moment concealed in the grass, and maneuvering in characteristic manner, were, many of them, the identical Indians who had helped to massacre 1,000 defenseless pioneer settlers—men, women, and children—on our Western frontier. To give way an inch on the field of battle to such a foe seemed intolerable. The Third men could hardly endure it. It was not till the officer returned with orders to "positively fall back" that the regiment began to retreat. It was now a mile from

camp. The way the order to retreat was given caused confusion, which, however, was soon over, as the men passed the words along the line, "Remember Murfreesboro!" No attack elsewhere having been made, the Indians were left free to charge and close in upon them. However, the great majority of the men preserved their self-possession and dauntless spirit, retiring gradually and firing effectively. Their principal loss,¹ which was severe, was while they were crossing the creek and regaining the steep bank of the ravine toward their camp. It was here that Major Welch was struck by a ball, breaking his leg. Along the brow of that ravine, and now supported by the Renville Rangers, a company of forty half-breeds, under Lieutenant Gorman, who rallied on their right and fought bravely, they for an hour longer held the Indians at bay, and inflicted upon them considerable loss. "The Third and Rangers," says Captain Champlin, who, as a non-commissioned officer, took part in the battle, "covered by the tall grass and intervening knolls, with grass bound on their hats, fought them Indian fashion; their fire kept little knots of them constantly bearing away their killed and wounded, and beyond our reach." All this time the principal part of the command had been in line waiting orders, ready, of course, to do their full duty. Finally a simultaneous and determined charge was made by the Third Regiment with fixed bayonets (now under Lieut. Olin), the Renville Rangers, under Lieut. Gorman, and the five companies of the Seventh Regiment on their right, under Lieut. Colonel Wm. R. Marshall, which swept through the ravine, driving the enemy from the field. The bodies of fourteen Indians were buried by our troops on the field of battle. General Sibley, in his official report of the battle, made on the day it occurred, says: "Major Welch of the Third Regiment (temporarily in command) was instantly in line with his command, his skirmishers in the advance, by whom the savages were gallantly met, and, after a conflict of a serious nature, repulsed." And the adjutant general of Minnesota, in his official report, says: "As the hottest of the enemy's fire was borne by the Third Regiment and Renville Rangers, the heaviest part of the loss was confined to those troops."

This battle of Wood Lake, so called, of which the Third Regiment and Renville Rangers bore the brunt, did not, it is true, terminate the Indian War, for it did not prevent the necessity of a campaign to the Missouri River the next summer, but it was very important and useful in its results, and in some respects it was decisive. It effected the release of about three hundred captives which the Indians held, and of whom one hundred and fifty were white women and children—many of them refined and educated women and teachers, who had been and were being subjected to barbarous treatment. It also effected the surrender of 1,500 Indians, including four hundred warriors, among whom were those afterward convicted and executed for having perpetrated some of the massacres. On the 26th the Third, with the command, went into camp at a point about twenty miles further on, opposite the mouth of Chippewa River, and which was afterward appropriately named Camp Release. The Indian camp was near there, and the negotiations which had commenced immediately after the battle concluded in the course of a few days by the delivery of the captives and prisoners. For a week or two different parties of Indians came in and surrendered; but there were yet some hostile fugitives, with their families, whose capture was necessary, and in this duty the Third took active part. October 15th twenty-five mounted men under Sergeant Fox accompanied a scout commanded by Cap-

¹ The following is the list of casualties sustained by the Third Regiment in the battle of Wood Lake, as reported by the assistant surgeon of the regiment, Moses R. Greeley: Killed—Company A, A. C. Collins, Edwin E. Ross; Company G, Degrove Kimball (mortally wounded); Company I, Mathew Cantwell, Richard McElroy (the last named was a paroled man belonging to Company I of the Second Minnesota). Wounded—Major A. E. Welch, severely; Company B, Joseph Egle, John Oger; Company C, S. K. Satterlee; Company D, Peter Nelson, severely, Nicholas Nelson, severely, John P. Thellander, Fred. Miller; Company E, Benjamin Densmore, A. M. Reed, J. Schwiager, S. J. Smith; Company F, Heman D. Pettibone, A. Eastman, David Griffin; Company G, Richard Custard, J. G. Canfield, J. Knox; Company H, W. McLeod, Charles Stokes, T. A. Myrick; Company I, William F. Morse, J. P. Kirby, James C. Cantwell, James Buchanan, James E. Masterson.

tain Merriman beyond Lac qui Parle, which resulted in the capture, without resistance, of twenty-two men, and about forty women and children. At midnight of October 13th, Lieutenant J. H. Swan, who had a narrow escape from death at Birch Coolie, with forty-five men of the regiment, mounted, marched in an expedition under Lieut. Col. William R. Marshall to within thirty-five miles of the James River in Dakota, and returned the 21st, having marched nearly two hundred miles in eight days, with over a hundred captives, including several who had participated in the massacre. Shortly after this the Third was mounted by order of Gen. Pope, and then moved down to the Lower Sioux Agency, where it remained about a week. Then, under Lieut. Swan, Lieut. Hodges accompanying, it marched southwest by the way of Lake Shetek and Red Pipestone quarry, where it buried the remains of several murdered settlers. There were no signs of recent presence of Indians. After traversing a good part of the southwestern frontier, much of the way over burnt prairie, and accomplishing several long, and arduous marches in face of the autumn blast, it came by way of the Cottonwood Valley to New Ulm; then marched (a part, however, returning to Fort Ridgely) to Henderson and arrived at Fort Snelling the 14th of November. It soon afterward received a furlough till the 3d of December. Lieutenant Olin, whose service and influence had been very valuable, particularly in the Indian campaign, was, September 28th, detailed as judge advocate of the military commission to try several hundred Indian prisoners, yet continued in command of the regiment till the arrival of officers who outranked him. He was afterward appointed acting assistant adjutant general, in which capacity he served on General Sibley's staff.

While the greater part of the regiment was hastening to reinforce Gen. Sibley, about seventy other of its members, who had come from the South on sick furlough, reported at Fort Snelling, and September 11th, under command of Sergeant Dearborn, marched with Capt. Emil A. Burger's detachment for the relief of Fort Abercrombie, over two hundred miles distant, on the Red River of the North. The Third men, being unwilling to arm themselves with a refuse lot of Belgian muskets, requisition was made by proper authority on the gun stores in St. Paul. "Some," says W. E. Hale in his sketch of the expedition, "took shot guns, others squirrel guns, and others armed themselves with the long Kentucky rifles. Each man carried his own lead, powder horn and bullet mould." Captain Burger arrived at Fort Abercrombie September 23d,¹ and the next day reported that on September 20th the expedition crossed the Alexandria woods; the next day marched sixteen miles to the Pomme de Terre, but was delayed burying the body of Andrew Austin; September 22d reached old crossing of the Otter Tail, twenty-four miles; and the 23d marched twenty-six miles to Abercrombie. When he had come within about a mile of the Red River a party of Indians was seen

¹ The following letter from Brevet Brigadier General Theo. H. Barrett, who, as captain of Company G, Ninth Minnesota, was in the expedition sent to relieve Fort Abercrombie, throws important light upon that movement:

BARRETT'S RANCH, Feb. 18, 1890.

General C. C. Andrews, Editor Official Military History:

SIR: Replying to your note of January 3d I have to say, General Malmros is correct in his statement that Captain McCoy's company, Eighth Minnesota, and Company G, Ninth Minnesota, had gone to Sauk Centre previous to Lieutenant Burger's starting for Abercrombie. When McCoy reached Sauk Centre he found Captain Freeman already there, and as McCoy was the senior officer, Freeman's company, while at Sauk Centre, became temporarily a part of his (McCoy's) command. Freeman's company of mounted men had been hastily gathered up at St. Cloud and marched to the frontier to protect the settlements and fight Indians wherever found. He was desirous of proceeding to the relief of Abercrombie, but did not consider his company strong enough to go alone. He was therefore anxious that the other troops accompany him. Lieutenant Oscar Taylor of Freeman's company (afterward captain) was especially urgent that we hasten on to Abercrombie. At last a consultation was held at McCoy's headquarters, at which were present Captain McCoy, Captain Freeman, Lieutenant Oscar Taylor, Lieutenant Christ Becker, the writer, and, I think, also, Lieutenant E. E. Hughson, now of St. Paul. My impression is that Lieutenant Edward Paist of McCoy's company was also present.

Captain McCoy, under the order he had received directing him to Sauk Centre, did not feel authorized to proceed further, nor did he consider himself authorized to order any portion of his command beyond Sauk Centre. After a full discussion, the conference broke up with

coming out of the woods, and he says: "I at once sent Lieut. Taylor of Capt. Freeman's cavalry with twenty mounted men, and twenty Third Regiment men (the latter to act as skirmishers in the woods), to cross with the greatest speed and give them chase. I took the rest of the Third Regiment company and the cannon and proceeded to a point up the river, where I expected the Indians would appear again, and where I would not be seen by them. But I soon discovered that they were retreating, under the cover of the woods, toward Wild Rice River. I then gave orders for the whole expedition to cross the river, which was effected in less than an hour, the men not waiting to be carried over in wagons, but jumping into the water breast-deep and wading through." While at the fort the detachment, on the 26th and 29th, took part in slight skirmishes with the Indians. On the 30th they started back with Capt. Freeman's mounted company, as escort for about sixty citizens, including women and children coming to St. Cloud, and where they arrived October 5th. In two days more they reached Fort Snelling, where they were mounted, and, under command of Lieutenant C. H. Blakeley, soon joined the rest of the regiment at Camp Release, whence they marched with Lieutenant Swan to the Lower Agency.

The Third Regiment regarded some of General Sibley's movements as unnecessarily slow and cautious. But our American history, as he well knew, had furnished some awful examples of lack of caution in Indian warfare. Braddock and St. Clair, each with a force like his, had been ambushed and utterly destroyed. Sibley was bound to guard against every possibility of a reverse. A campaign must be judged by its result, and his was successful.

REORGANIZATION—SOUTH AGAIN.

About the 1st of December the commanding general of the Department of the Northwest transmitted to the War Department a statement of the condition the regiment was then in, and the facts in regard to the Murfreesboro surrender, but without making any recommendation. Thereupon the president issued an order Dec. 1, '62, dismissing all the officers who voted for or counseled the surrender. The governor of Minnesota then, on the recommendation of a meeting of twenty of the field and line officers that had been held at St. Paul December 13th, promoted Lieut. Col. Griggs to be colonel and Captain Andrews to be lieutenant colonel. Several promotions were also made in different companies, as will be seen by reference to the roster. There had been some delay in the payment of the regiment before it started for the South, but on Jan. 16, 1863, five companies, which had assembled at Fort Snelling, marched, in severe weather, under command of the colonel, to Winona, and joined the other five companies, who had met there under the charge of the lieutenant colonel. At Winona the regiment was given a fine dinner by the ladies. Friday, January 23d, a stormy

the understanding that McCoy would remain with his company at Sauk Centre and the other two companies proceed to the relief of Abercrombie. Accordingly, late in the afternoon of the same day, Captain Freeman's company and Company G, Ninth Minnesota Volunteers, without orders and on our own responsibility, marched out of town and camped near the Ashley, a few miles distant. Next day we made a circuitous march of some twenty-five miles, and at night camped on the open prairie, on high ground, a little west of Lake Amelia. About ten o'clock that night a messenger came into camp with written orders directing us to await the arrival of Burger and join him at some point on the state road. We therefore marched across the country to Wyman's Station, six miles east of Alexandria, and awaited the coming up of Burger.

Had we been permitted to continue our march, we would, if successful, have reached Abercrombie three or four days earlier than the expedition under Burger, and probably have saved several lives, and among them that of Mr. Edward Wright, Captain Taylor's brother-in-law. Company G, Ninth Minnesota, had seventy effective men, and in Freeman's company of mounted men there were thirty to forty,—in all an effective force of from one hundred to one hundred and ten men. Our intention was to keep southward, west of the timber, marching only on the prairie, so as to avoid ambuscades. Captain Taylor and myself were both well acquainted with the country and felt confident that we could get to Abercrombie without being surprised or ambushed.

There were about fifty men of the Third Minnesota Volunteers in Burger's expedition, but no commissioned officer of the Third. I think they were detachments from several different companies. One of the Third non-commissioned officers, Sergeant Pell, acted as Burger's adjutant.

Very respectfully,

THEODORE H. BARRETT.

winter morning, reveillé was sounded at three and a quarter o'clock, and the regiment was on the march from Winona by daylight. There was continuous fall of snow, rain or hail through the day. Arrived at La Crescent before dark, the teams coming in at five. The next day crossed the Mississippi, and left La Crosse at eight o'clock in the evening, reaching Chicago the next afternoon at four, and arriving safely in Cairo at 11 P. M. the 26th, and there remained seven days. The regiment had left in Minnesota the ordinary arms it had temporarily used in the Indian campaign, and it now required a supply of the best kind. Gen. Tuttle, who was in command at Cairo, was repeatedly seen by the colonel and lieutenant colonel in regard to the matter. There were plenty of Enfield rifles at Cairo, but no accouterments. A telegram was sent to one of the Minnesota senators in Washington, and a letter to the governor of the state, urging that the regiment be supplied as promptly as possible. It moved to Columbus, Ky., where Gen. Asboth was in command, February 3d, but in spite of the urgent appeals that were made, muskets were not obtained till February 17th, and accouterments not till March 10th. Such delay seemed inexcusable, and was aggravating to a regiment impatient, as was the Third, to get to the front. Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, commanding the district of west Tennessee, February 3d ordered Gen. Asboth to send the regiment to Memphis, but Asboth excused himself for not doing so because it was not armed. Gen. Asboth was a Hungarian, a colleague of Kossuth, industrious, brave almost to a fault, and generous. He was afterward badly wounded, and just after the war represented the United States as minister to the Argentine Republic. At Columbus the officers assembled evenings at the colonel's quarters in the school of the regiment. As soon as arms were received there was battalion drill. In all the history of the regiment there never was idleness.

March 12th the regiment embarked on a steamer, and, with other forces, proceeded on an expedition under Gen. Asboth to reoccupy Fort Heiman, on the west bank of the Tennessee. The 14th it landed two miles above the fort, and, marching seven miles around, came up to it at 2 P. M., finding nothing but ruins. Col. Griggs was left in command of the post of Fort Heiman with a force consisting of the Third Regiment, the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois and Companies A and D, Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry, being a brigade of the Sixth Division, Sixteenth Corps, of General Grant's Army of the Tennessee. While here the regiment was under the immediate command of Major Mattson. The lieutenant colonel, March 2d, had been detailed as president of a military commission at Columbus for the trial of prisoners, but obtained permission to accompany the expedition. He resumed his duties at Columbus the 17th, but got relieved June 4th to accompany the regiment to Vicksburg. The regiment's principal duty at Fort Heiman was to break up Confederate conscription in the surrounding country, and with this object, and in part mounted with horses from the country, it made numerous enterprising scouts, which often involved long and weary marches. Three of these were under the command of Major Mattson. In the last one, he, with Companies B, D, G and H, Third Minnesota, and a detachment of Companies A and D, Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry, left Fort Heiman May 26th and marched through several counties on the west side of the Tennessee and on both sides of the Big Sandy; had several little skirmishes, and captured four officers and eleven privates. His loss was two men supposed to have been captured. It was on this scout that Corporal Jesse Barrick of Company H, with a squad of five men, captured two Confederate officers, Major Algee and Captain Grizzel, who were together and well armed. Another scout, or "guerrilla hunt," as the expeditions were frequently called, was made by Captain Edward L. Baker, Company E, Third Minnesota, and occupied nine days, the men, as was customary, living on the country. He marched from Fort Heiman at sundown, May 18th, with forty of the Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry and fifteen mounted men from the Third Minnesota and One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois each; went through Paris, Marlborough and Huntington, and, dividing his force into squads, scoured thoroughly the counties of Henry, Carroll and Benton, and returned with several prisoners. May 29th, General Hurl-

but, from Memphis, telegraphed General Asboth to abandon Fort Heiman and "send, with all possible dispatch, the Third Minnesota by steamer to Vicksburg," with five days' rations, six wagons, one hundred rounds per man, and only shelter tents. These instructions were executed as soon as the scouting parties were all in. Passing by steamer down the Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi rivers, the regiment arrived at Columbus, Ky., at 9 A. M., June 4th, there spent the rest of the day receiving its pay, and at daylight the next morning was under way to its new field of action.

AT VICKSBURG.

The Vicksburg campaign, which was undertaken to regain full possession of the Mississippi River, began the night of April 16, 1863, by our fleet and some transports running the batteries there, and thence passing further down the river to afford means of transporting Gen. Grant's army to the Vicksburg (east) side. His army then marched circuitously sixty-three miles from Milliken's Bend to Hard Times, and April 30th crossed over to Bruinsburg, and the next day "turned" and secured Grand Gulf for a base. Two divisions of Sherman's corps, which had been left behind to confuse the Vicksburg garrison by a feigned attack on Haines' Bluff, overtook the rest of the army May 8th. Northeast from Bruinsburg Landing, and fifty miles due east from Vicksburg, is Jackson, which the Confederates held, and where Joseph E. Johnston, one of the very ablest of their generals, arrived and took personal command May 13th. The Big Black River, two hundred and fifty feet wide, flows about fifteen miles behind and east of Vicksburg, joins the Mississippi thirty miles below that place and twelve miles above Bruinsburg. The surface of the country between Vicksburg and Jackson thus divided by the Big Black River is about four hundred feet above the level of the Mississippi, has a light brown, clayey loam soil, is broken by many densely wooded ravines, bears naturally a variety of hardwood timber, principally oak, but with here and there a handsome magnolia, and at that time had many wealthy plantations, particularly on the rich bottom lands bordering the streams. Grant's army, as will have been seen, was separated from Vicksburg by the Big Black River, but he soon sent a detachment across to make a demonstration on the southern approaches to Vicksburg. Learning that Confederate reinforcements were assembling at Jackson, he decided to cut entirely loose from the Mississippi River, march to Jackson and destroy that place as a railroad centre, then face about and move upon Vicksburg. This part of his campaign was accomplished in twenty days, during which his army fought five battles, though all of it was not engaged in any one battle, and gained successively the victories of Port Gibson, May 1st; Raymond, May 12th; Jackson, May 14th; Champion's Hill (also called Baker's Creek), May 16th; and Black River Bridge, May 17th. Pemberton's forces, which had sustained all of these defeats except that of Jackson, instead of forming a junction with Johnston, as the latter desired, took shelter behind their fortifications at Vicksburg, and were closed in upon by Grant the evening of May 18th, the investment being completed the next day. This daring campaign of Grant's, in which the Fourth and Fifth Minnesota regiments took part, struck terror into the Confederacy and revived confidence in the North in a corresponding degree. Reinforcements were hurried forward to him without stint, so that by the time the Third Minnesota arrived and took position his line extended from Haines' Bluff on the right a distance of fifteen miles. On the fall of Jackson Gen. Johnston retreated north to Canton and began to work with the utmost zeal, yet with secret misgivings, collecting and organizing troops with a view to attack Grant and release Pemberton. His scouts duly informed him day after day of the many steamboats passing down the Mississippi crowded with reinforcements for Grant; and as early as May 27th he wrote to the War Office at Richmond: "Grant's army is estimated at 60,000 or 80,000 men, and his troops are worth double the number of northeastern troops." He repeatedly assured the Confederate war minister and president that he had not half forces enough to make a successful attack. He, however, did all he could. Reinforcements were forwarded to him, and, among others,

6,000 men who had been sent from Charleston by Beauregard. Finally he had, as he said, a little over 24,000 effective men. But rumor gave him double that force and credited him with an intention to attack.

Such was about the situation when the Third Regiment, which had left Columbus, Ky., June 5th, on the steamer *Izetta*, landed, and bivouacked June 8th at Haines' Bluff, Col. Griggs in command, to form a part of the covering army to operate against Johnston. It was brigaded with the Fortieth Iowa and Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Wisconsin regiments, also in General Nathan Kimball's provisional division of the Sixteenth Corps, which, with Gen. William Sooy Smith's division, comprised the detachment of the Sixteenth Corps commanded by General C. C. Washburn, and all posted at Haines' Bluff. Richmond's brigade of Kimball's division, however, was posted as a picket seven miles further north, where, in its capacity of outpost, it was visited June 10th by the field officer of the day from the Third Regiment. At this date no defensive works had been made at Haines' Bluff; but on the 12th the lieutenant colonel of the Third had charge of a detail that felled the oak trees, and with them made obstructions (abatis) on the north end and slope of Haines' Bluff, half a mile from camp. The whole regiment was out all of the same night in line as an advance picket on the low lands bordering the Yazoo. On the 13th the lieutenant colonel of the Third Regiment was permanently detailed to take charge of the fatigue party, furnished every day from Kimball's division, and numbering six hundred men, in felling trees in the ravines and in digging rifle-pits. In this toil the Third Regiment, of course, furnished its share of men. The weather was intensely hot, and the labor of chopping down the gum, oak and other sorts of trees of primeval growth which filled some of the ravines was severe in the extreme. Work of this sort, and digging rifle-pits at Haines' and Snyder's bluffs, was continued for several successive days, and was shared by Smith's division. Rapid progress was made. Every man seemed to feel that the rifle-pits would have a moral effect, as indeed they did, in keeping off Johnston's army. General Sherman, who had command of the troops watching for Johnston, personally visited the works at Snyder's Bluff on the 16th of June, and reported that they would enable the troops there "to hold any force from north and northeast." June 15th the regiment moved with Kimball's division to Snyder's Bluff, two or three miles nearer Vicksburg, and camped on rather low ground at the foot of the bluff, and about three miles from Chickasaw Bayou Landing. A small stream flowed near the camp to the Yazoo River.

All these days we were almost constantly expecting an attack from Johnston. On June 7th he telegraphed Pemberton from Canton, "We are nearly ready to move, but don't know the best route." June 8th he was for a day at Benton, on the west side of the Big Black, disposing of his cavalry "as near the Union forces as circumstances would permit." June 11th his preparations for advancing were nearly completed and Jackson's division was ordered to the Big Black at Vernon. June 16th the Confederate secretary of war, Seddon, telegraphed him: "Vicksburg must not be lost without a desperate struggle. Attack in concert with the garrison if practicable, but otherwise without; by day or night, as you think best." June 22d Johnston telegraphed Pemberton: "I will have the means of moving in a day or two, and will try to make a diversion in your favor." Gen. Grant says in his memoirs: "On the 22d of June positive information was received that Johnston had crossed the Big Black River for the purpose of attacking our rear, to raise the siege and release Pemberton." That same night Gen. Smith's division marched out nine miles from Snyder's Bluff in the supposed direction of Johnston. But he had not come; and finally he found it would not be prudent to attack at Haines' or Snyder's Bluff. In his report as published in the "Rebellion Record," he states: "On June 29th, field transportation and other supplies having been obtained, the army marched toward the Big Black, and on the evening of July 1st I encamped between Brownsville and the river. Reconnaissances, which occupied the 2d and 3d, convinced me that attack north of the railroad was impracticable. I determined, therefore, to make the examinations necessary for the attempt south of the railroad. * * * On the

night of the 3d a messenger was sent to Gen. Pemberton with information that an attempt to create a diversion would be made to enable him to cut his way out, and that I hoped to attack the enemy about the 7th." But Vicksburg fell on the 4th of July. He had made no attack, and the Third Regiment did its full share in keeping him at bay.

Just as soon as the Vicksburg garrison became prisoners Grant was able to let Sherman, with Ord's, Steele's and Parke's corps, attack Johnston and send him flying in disorder beyond the vicinity of Jackson. The movement began July 5th. The same morning, at nine o'clock, the Third Regiment received orders to march with five days' rations to Oak Ridge, more than half way to the Big Black River, and which is on the road leading to the important Birdsong Ferry, where Sherman's headquarters had been for several days. It was an intensely hot and dusty march. The regiment arrived at Oak Ridge at 2:30 P. M. The campaign having proved successful and Johnston being on the retreat many miles east of Jackson, Sherman's command began to march back to Vicksburg on the 20th of July. The next day the Third Regiment received orders to return to Snyder's Bluff; it started at 6 P. M. and arrived at 10 P. M.; distance, eight miles. At Oak Ridge, Col. Griggs, on account of poor health, and to the regret of the regiment, tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and he was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Andrews, who took command July 16th.

CAMPAIGN OF ARKANSAS.

The 23d of July the regiment was paid by Major Bailey, and the next day it embarked on the Autocrat for Helena, where it was destined to take part in the Arkansas expedition. On the passage there were fifteen of the men who were sick abed. The regiment arrived at Helena at 9 A. M., Sunday, the 26th, landed, put its wagons together, loaded them, and all were in column on the march to camp in an hour from the time the steamer arrived. It camped two miles below town, in a grove on the bank of the Mississippi. Its strength was four hundred present for duty. As was usual in hot weather, when there was likelihood of remaining in camp several days, an arbor of tree branches was built over the tents.

During its twenty days at Helena it had four battalion drills, also company drills on several days. It there for the first time executed a part of the bayonet exercise on dress parade. July 29th half the regiment marched eight miles to a plantation and returned with two wagon-loads of ears of green corn. August 12th Major General Frederick Steele, who on the 5th had assumed command of "the army to take the field from Helena, Ark.," and of which the regiment was a part, came and reviewed it, and expressed much satisfaction at its appearance and marching. It was now in the Second Brigade with the Twenty-second Ohio, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin, Fortieth Iowa and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois, Colonel Oliver Wood of the Twenty-second Ohio, by seniority, brigade commander, and was in the Second (Kimball's) Division, temporarily commanded by Col. William E. McLean of the Forty-third Indiana. The object of the expedition was to expel the Confederate forces from Arkansas and permanently occupy the state. The Confederate army, which, July 4th, had been repulsed at Helena, now numbered 9,000, and was near Little Rock, under Gen. Sterling Price. Gen. Steele's column now to move from Helena numbered only 6,000; but at Clarendon, fifty miles further on, he was to be joined by Gen. Davidson's cavalry division of nine regiments and some field artillery, numbering 4,000 effectives, which had marched from Missouri. Near Little Rock he was reinforced by True's infantry brigade; and September 10th, after capturing that place, the number present for duty in his army was only 10,479. On the march, however, he, from sound policy, let the impression get to the enemy that his army numbered 25,000.

The Third Regiment, Colonel Andrews commanding, with three hundred and eighty effectives, which made it one of the largest, if not the largest regiment, in the column, marched from Helena, August 13th, at 2:20 P. M. The heat was intense. It marched slowly a few miles over low ground, then ascended a high

ridge lying behind Helena, and camped at nine o'clock in an elevated body of hard timber; distance, eight miles. The regiment was up according to orders at two and a half o'clock the next morning, was ready to march at four, but, having to wait for some other part of the brigade to get ready, did not move out till five. It marched twelve miles to Big Creek, halting to rest frequently in the shade, and came on to its camping ground at noon in fine spirits. The next morning, August 15th, it was up at half-past two, the inspiring reveillé being sounded as usual by our bugles; marched at four and a half, but was delayed an hour and a half for a wagon train to cross a bridge, and camped at Cyprus Swamp at 4 P. M.; distance, twelve miles. Sunday, the 16th, it was up at 1:30 A. M., started at three and a half o'clock and marched twelve miles to Cyprus Creek through a low, level country of timber, with some pine, and camped at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Cyprus Creek is a sluggish stream, and was covered with a green scum. Regular Sunday inspection at 6 P. M. Monday, the 17th, marched at 4 A. M.; reached Clarendon, on the White River, at 1 P. M.; distance, twelve miles, and camped one mile and a half from the river. Remained there a week, during which time its sick list increased and numbered forty on the 20th. Clarendon at that time had only about fifty buildings, scarcely one of which appeared occupied. Windows had been broken, and the ashes here and there told the tale of previous destruction. There was not a trading shop open. The army having all crossed White River by the afternoon of the 23d, the regiment resumed its march and reached Devall's Bluff at noon of the 24th, and camped half a mile back from the west bank of White River in a forest of large oaks, the general surface being sixty feet above the river. White River is a clear, rapid and fine navigable stream. Much of the soil at the Bluff is a stiff, red clay. The malaria, to which very many of the troops had been exposed in the Yazoo Valley, was showing the effects in disease, especially fever. Gen. Steele wrote from Devall's Bluff August 23d: "The sick list is frightful." Over 1,000 of his command were then sick. The Third Regiment, however, was not suffering so much as some other regiments. August 31st its effective force present was three hundred and sixty-two; present, sick, fifty-two. The advance was resumed September 1st, the regiment marching at seven and a half o'clock. The first three miles was through oak forest; then we came out upon a handsome prairie, skirted on each side with hard timber. The air was bracing, and we could almost realize we were on one of the beautiful prairies of Minnesota. The supply train of one hundred and sixty wagons had started on another road, and was moving in full view about a mile to our right. When the whole column had got upon the prairie it afforded an interesting picture. We camped, after a march of twenty miles, near Bayou Meto, and the next morning marched eight miles further to Brownsville, arriving at ten, and camped two miles south of the town. Twenty miles of our march from Devall's Bluff had been over low prairie, bearing luxuriant grass; but in all that distance we did not see more than six farms. We waited at Brownsville three days for a train to go back to Devall's Bluff and return with supplies. Then, September 6th, marched twelve miles and went into camp ten miles from Brownsville. The next day the regiment was the rear guard of the brigade, and though in line ready to move at four in the morning, it could not start till eleven. Halts were frequent in consequence of bad places in the road which the teams encountered, and the march was tedious. Went eight miles, and at 5 P. M. camped two and a half miles north of the Arkansas River and ten miles from Little Rock. There was here a halt of two days, partly to enable Gen. Steele to select the best place for crossing the river, during which we tested Arkansas sweet potatoes and water-melons. Commencing in the vicinity of Brownsville, the advance of the column, naturally, had met more or less resistance, resulting in several spirited skirmishes, and there had been repeated occasions when, from the firing in front, the regiment seemed liable to be called into action.

The combat of Bayou Fourche and capture of Little Rock occurred Thursday, September 10th, the principal part of the action falling on the cavalry division. At three o'clock that morning the Third Regiment, under command of

the colonel, and followed by the Eleventh Ohio Battery, marched in the advance two and a half miles, and at break of day halted on the north and convex side of a big bend of the Arkansas River at a place selected for laying a pontoon bridge. A road down the bank to the water's edge was being finished. The channel of the river was about three hundred feet wide, and between that and the opposite bank was a sand-bar six hundred yards wide. The regiment immediately formed in line on the right of where the bridge was to be laid, leaving room for the battery on its left. Its position was behind a levee, with some of its sharpshooters closer to the river. Soon the Twenty-second Ohio, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin and Fortieth Iowa arrived and took position on the right and in rear of the Third. Other troops formed on our left later. The enemy's artillery in woods on the opposite bank opened on the party laying the bridge before it was done, and continued for an hour firing upon them and on our line, but without very serious effect. It was replied to and finally silenced by three of our batteries. The engagement thus far was only amusement for the men of the Third. The bridge was ready at ten o'clock, when two regiments of infantry, the Fortieth Iowa, followed by the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin, crossed over in column by company at full distance, each as soon as it was upon the sand-bar deploying into line and steadily advancing and gaining the main bank. Every one expected that at any moment a terrible fire would be opened upon them. It was a spectacle seen by our whole army stretched along the river bank. The cavalry now began to cross the bridge, continuing an hour and a half. But soon after it had begun a good ford was discovered a little above the bridge, through which a file continued to cross. After the cavalry had crossed it advanced with its artillery toward Little Rock, along the south side of the Arkansas River, and before dark drove the enemy from their works at Bayou Fourche, and moved on five miles further to the city. Meantime the two infantry regiments recrossed the river, and Gen. Steele's main force advanced slowly over a dusty road in the timber along the north bank. We were stopped by several skirmishes, and in fact artillery firing continued in our front nearly all the afternoon. But the resistance was only enough to enable the enemy to make a safe retreat from his strong fortifications on the north side of the river, and which he was led to do from the effective demonstration which Gen. Steele caused to be made on the south side. Gen. Price with his army retreated south to Arkadelphia as rapidly as he could, and so rapidly indeed that he failed to destroy his pontoon bridge at Little Rock. The Third Regiment passed his well-built and formidable earthworks late in the afternoon, and it was dark when, having been on the alert nineteen hours, it reached camp on the river bank a mile below Little Rock, and where it found the Confederate kitchen fires still burning and their corn cakes yet warm.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

At seven the next morning the regiment, pursuant to instructions from the division commander, marched over the pontoon bridge into the city of Little Rock, and, while ascending the high ground from the landing, Gen. Steele informed Col. Andrews that he would be put in command of Little Rock, and that he had selected his regiment as one of two infantry regiments to come into the city on duty because of its efficiency and good discipline. This compliment, which was a surprise, was, of course, without request or the slightest suggestion of any one connected with the regiment. The regiment in column by company proceeded up the main street to the capitol, which it exclusively occupied for quarters during most of the eight or nine months that it remained on guard duty in the city. On the dome of the capitol it raised the federal flag, which was destined to remain the permanent ensign. The following day, September 12th, the colonel was by special order detailed as commander of the post of Little Rock, with a brigade composed of the Third Minnesota, Forty-third Illinois and Seventh Missouri Cavalry, for service in preserving good order in the city. The immediate command of the regiment then devolved on Lieut. Col. Mattson till the beginning of November, when he went to Minnesota on recruiting

service. Post headquarters were in a bank building opposite the capitol. The private quarters or mess of the colonel and the field officers of the regiment were at a cottage, a few rods distant, and owned by Mr. Waite, a citizen. The grounds around the capitol were ample for company drill, which was not neglected. It was not uncommon for considerable numbers of people to gather in front of the capitol to witness the regiment's skill in the manual of arms on dress parade. During the autumn and winter, when the weather would admit, brigade drills were conducted by the colonel on the ground in front of St. John's College, with the Third Minnesota and Forty-third Illinois divided into three battalions. Little Rock at that time was a handsome town situated two hundred feet above the Arkansas River. Many of the residences were tasteful, with ample and pleasant grounds. The arsenal, which had cost the United States \$1,000,000, was in fair condition. The citizens were all respectful and civil, many even cordial. There was a respectable union element, which soon began to express itself openly and with systematic organization. To a delegation of citizens from Pine Bluff Gen. Steele read, as expressive of his sentiments, a short order which had been issued by the colonel on his own responsibility as post commander, September 16th, and which contained the following: "The true interest of the Government at this time, so far as it is represented by troops here, is by all means to abstain from unnecessarily irritating the citizens; to abstain from all conduct that will tend to tarnish the good name of the federal army, and by courtesy and good conduct to command the respect and encourage the loyalty of the people." The prominent position which the Third Regiment occupied at Little Rock, its exemplary conduct, intelligence and friendly intercourse with the people, contributed not a little to the development of loyal feeling. A Confederate colonel, writing from the Confederate camp in Arkansas, November 6th, to Jefferson Davis, said: "General Steele, the federal commander, is winning golden opinions by his forbearance, justice and urbanity. Anyone can judge what will follow." Gen. W. T. Sherman, in a letter to Gen. Steele, dated Oct. 24, 1863, congratulated him on his "marked success" and said: "I have no doubt you have made more progress in Arkansas toward a reconstruction of government than we have in any part of the country east of the Mississippi." Delegates to frame a free state constitution met at Little Rock on the 8th of January, 1864. It being a spontaneous movement of the people, and not initiated by any official authority, the convention was scouted by many as an illegal body. The colonel of the regiment, who was in a position to be of some service to the delegates, gave it earnest support from the start. President Lincoln respected its action, and even changed the day he had previously appointed for election to harmonize with it. The free constitution which it submitted was ratified by popular vote, Isaac Murphy was elected governor for four years, and held his office till a successor was chosen under the final reconstruction act. Gen. Steele's success in promoting reconstruction in Arkansas, and thereby contributing great moral aid in the suppression of the Rebellion, was distinguished, and the Third Minnesota will always be justly entitled to a share of the honor.

VETERANIZING.

General Order 191, War Department, June 25, 1863, promulgated regulations for enlisting "Veteran Volunteers," to be organized as such at the expiration of their original terms of enlistment. Those who so re-enlisted were to receive one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium, amounting in all to \$402, payable as follows: On being mustered in, 1 month's pay, \$13; first installment of bounty, \$25; premium, \$2; in all, \$40; 2 months after muster in, \$50; expiration of 6 months' service, \$50; expiration of 12 months' service, \$50; expiration of 18 months' service, \$50; expiration of 2 years' service, \$50; expiration of 2½ years' service, \$50; expiration of 3 years' service, \$75. If the Government should not require such troops 3 years and they should be honorably mustered out before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they were to receive the whole bounty; also, as soon after the expiration of their original term of enlistment as the exigencies of the service would permit, they were to re-

ceive a thirty days' furlough. Moderate progress only toward the veteran re-enlistment of the regiment was being made; and on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 5, 1864, at three and a half o'clock, the colonel had the regiment assembled in the hall of the house of representatives, and explained to the men the regulations for re-enlisting. They were also told that in such an act of patriotism they could not make a mistake; that they were worth more to the country than new men, that probably the war would not last more than about a year longer, that they would not be contented to be in civil life and leave others to strike the finishing blows; and that for the honor of their state and the good of the service, they should keep the Third Regiment in existence as long as the war lasted. By Thursday, the 7th, the re-enlistment was completed. Company K having been the first to veteranize, started January 12th for Minnesota on its furlough. February 7th Companies A, D, and F left on their furloughs.

BATTLE OF FITZHUGH'S WOODS.

Wednesday, March 23d, General Steele, with about 9,000 men, being the main part of his army, marched south from Little Rock to co-operate in General Banks' Red River campaign, leaving Brigadier General Nathan Kimball in command of troops along and north of the line of the Arkansas River. The next day General Kimball assigned all the troops left in the vicinity of Little Rock, some 3,000, to the command of Colonel Andrews. March 30th, General Kimball received from a citizen residing near Augusta, a fertile and populous part of northeastern Arkansas, information of a camp of a Confederate recruiting party in that locality, and learning from Captain Carr, chief quartermaster, that a boat could be in readiness early the next morning at Devall's Bluff to convey a small force up White River, Colonel Andrews was authorized to make the expedition. The latter immediately conferred with Major Foster, in command of the Third Regiment, who cordially entered into the movement. Volunteers numbering one hundred and eighty-six, from Companies B, C, E, G, H, and I of the Third, under the immediate command of Major Foster, left Little Rock with Colonel Andrews by railway the same evening; embarked early the next morning on the steamer *Dove* with Captain L. I. Mathews' company, numbering forty-five, of the Eighth Missouri Cavalry, and ascended White River, the gunboat *Covington*, under Lieutenant Lord, accompanying. Arriving at Gregory's Landing at dusk, the command marched, in rain and darkness, three miles to Cache Bayou, which the cavalry forded with difficulty but without accident, and found that one of General McRae's camps which it had been intended to surprise had been abandoned that morning. Returning to the transport the command moved on to Augusta, where it landed early the next morning, April 1st, and, little supposing it was to have so serious a conflict as the battle of Fitzhugh's Woods, marched north on the Jacksonport road. A detail from the Third Regiment was left as a guard on the steamboat under Sergeant Early, and the whole force with which Colonel Andrews marched out of Augusta did not exceed two hundred men. It had been learned that General McRae's principal camp was near Antony's plantation, seven miles distant. Our advance met and charged a small party of the enemy a mile out from Augusta, and captured two prisoners. Some three miles out, at the fork of two roads, the cavalry advance waited for the Third to come up, when a force, which proved to be Major Rutherford's, was met and driven into the woods on a road leading to the right. At the bayou, six miles from Augusta, another mounted party, of which, as subsequently learned, General McRae was one, was met and chased a mile or two. Beyond Fitzhugh's plantation a Confederate camp was found which appeared to have been recently and suddenly abandoned. About twelve and a half o'clock rest and lunch were taken at rather a wild place some twelve miles above Augusta, near a church, and where the ground was hilly and wooded. The actual situation, with regard to any Confederate forces, instead of being as reported at Little Rock, was that Brigadier General Dandridge McRae, who had handled a brigade in several important battles and was an able officer, had there in the surrounding locality a brigade, though composed partly of conscripts,

and was meditating a crushing attack. Colonel Andrews, though not learning all these facts, there obtained information from a citizen which made him apprehend an attack from a superior force on his return march, and which led him to keep his command well in hand.

On the way back to the transport the Third Regiment had passed the road leading to McCoy's, and less than a mile further on halted near Fitzhugh's to rest, it being then two o'clock. While it was there a mounted force of the enemy advanced in line through a field from the direction of McCoy's, fired and charged with a yell. Some men of the Third met their attack with a volley fire which dismounted a few, then charged and drove them back in disorder into the woods, where they disappeared. Resuming its march, with the rear guard strengthened, it had gone about two miles further and was emerging from some woods within a few hundred yards of a large swamp and bayou where there were slashings, which, together with the overflow, obstructed the road, when the enemy appeared in much greater force, first attacking our rear guard fiercely. At our front there was, on the left and east side of the road, a field in which stood a thin body of dead trees, while immediately on the west side of the road was heavy timber, with more or less dead logs lying about, but not much underbrush. It was at once apparent that the enemy had collected all his forces and meditated our destruction. His lines, having previously been deployed, advanced through the field on the left in good order, but shouting loudly, and seemed almost to encircle us. The Third men came into line, and with their effective fire were not long in repulsing the attack on the left; but soon there was a sharp attack from the woods on the right. A line of skirmishers of the Third was deployed to the right in the woods, firing at will, a strong company being held in reserve. Captain Mathews' company of the Eighth Missouri formed on the left and fought dismounted. In the early part of the action Union and Confederate lines were not more than two hundred yards apart. Both sides used defiant shouts. The clamor for awhile was intense, yet above it the Confederate chiefs could be heard urging their men to charge. Finally they started on a charge which appeared so threatening and formidable that, to repulse it, the Third Regiment, led by its colonel, made a counter-charge with fixed bayonets, which was effective, and seemed to prove the decisive feature of the action. It was a few minutes after the charge that the horse which the colonel was riding was killed, the bullet striking near the colonel's left knee. At one time the firing and clamor were so intense that "cease firing" was sounded on the bugle so that commands might be heard. A stubborn battle had lasted an hour when a part of the Confederate force was seen moving around to the right at difficult range, apparently to intercept our passage of the bayou. To prevent that, the larger part of the Third Regiment was moved one hundred and fifty yards nearer the bayou, and where it also had the protection of a cluster of log buildings and some fences. The Confederates, supposing this was a retreat, rose up and advanced with a great deal of noise, but received a very damaging fire from the Third men in their new position, which they held for about an hour and a half. The firing, which had been interrupted by several lulls, then ceased, and the enemy had practically disappeared. The ford at the bayou was over a hundred yards wide, and to guard against a possible attack in crossing, before resuming the march, Major Foster, by direction of the colonel, posted a line of sharpshooters concealed on both flanks of the crossing in the woods. The march was then resumed, the crossing of the ford was made without accident, and the little column marched in good order to the steamboat at Augusta, a distance of about six miles, the road passing through woods, by cross-roads and open fields, where the Confederates, if they had felt it prudent, could have chosen their position and renewed the fight; but they made no further attack and the detachment of the Third Regiment and Captain Mathews' company of the Eighth Missouri Cavalry deliberately embarked and returned to their respective camps.

During the action a detail from the Third Regiment was in the rear guarding prisoners, of whom twelve besides a commissioned officer were held; so, that

deducting also the guard which had been left on the steamer, the whole number of men which Colonel Andrews had actually engaged in the fight was only one hundred and eighty.¹ His loss was eight killed and twenty-one wounded, one of the killed being from the Eighth Missouri. First Sergeant Corydon D. Bevans of Company E, who was among the killed, had lately received a commission as lieutenant and was about to be mustered. Washington J. Smith of Company I, killed on the skirmish line, seems to have had a presentiment of his fate. On leaving his quarters at Little Rock he shook hands with his chum, Charles D. Lamb, saying he never would see him again. The brave and faithful behavior of Major Foster and all the officers and men of the Third Regiment, likewise of Captain Mathews of the Eighth Missouri, and his company, during the action were deserving of the highest praise. Adjutant E. T. Champlin of the Third moved about on his horse in the thickest of the fight, in the more critical stages regardless of danger, cheering and rallying the men. His distinguished gallantry and efficiency drew the warmest commendation from the colonel commanding there on the field. There were, no doubt, moments when the contest seemed critical and desperate. Sergeant, afterward captain, G. W. Knight, reported to the colonel that his company was out of ammunition. The reply made was, "We have our bayonets left." The sober feeling prevalent was for a moment relieved by a droll expression from Lieutenant Swan as a riderless cavalry horse came jumping in front of our line. The Third Regiment men about exhausted their ammunition in the action, and it was afterward learned that the Confederates had done the same. A few of the severely wounded of the Third were left at the house above mentioned, were kindly cared for there and by citizens at Augusta, and returned to Little Rock with the expedition which a short time afterward revisited Augusta. The loss in General McRae's command was understood to have been severe, especially among the commissioned officers, of whom one or more prominent ones, including Captain Bland, were killed. Among the wounded were Colonel Freeman and Major Shaver. General McRae's force actually engaged in the action consisted of a regiment of four hundred men under Colonel Thomas Freeman, three companies under Major George Rutherford, and an independent company, in all about six hundred men. Confederate sympathizers in Augusta had counted the Union force as it marched through the village in the morning, and its defeat and capture was confidently expected by them. The battle had an important effect in discouraging and breaking up recruiting in that populous agricultural region. The Third Regiment reached Little Rock the afternoon of April 2d, having made an expedition of one hundred and sixty-eight miles and back inside of three days. On Sunday, April 10th, memorial religious services in honor of those who fell at Fitzhugh's Woods, conducted by Chaplain Putnam, were held at the regiment's camp.

On Monday, April 18th, the regiment marched in a fine civic and military procession at Little Rock for the inauguration of Isaac Murphy, the first free state governor of Arkansas.

April 19th Colonel Andrews repeated his expedition up the White River with a larger force, comprising the Third Minnesota, under immediate command of Lieutenant Colonel Mattson, and Sixty-first Illinois regiments of infantry, and a company of the Eighth Missouri Cavalry. A march was made on two roads from Augusta. The enemy could not be brought to make a stand, but a Confederate field officer and a few men were captured. A steam mill where the Confederate troops ground their corn was disabled. A junction was also formed at

¹ The following are the casualties sustained by the Third Regiment in the battle of Fitzhugh's Woods, April 1, 1864: Killed—Privates Benjamin Sanderson, Ole Hanson, Company B; Private Henry W. Farnsworth, Company C; First Sergeant Corydon D. Bevans, Private Clark D. Harding, Company E; Corporal George H. Peaslee, Company H; Private Washington J. Smith, Company I. Wounded—Quartermaster Sergeant Heman D. Pettibone, First Sergeant Henry A. Durant, Sergeant Albert G. Hunt, Corporal Edward Frygang, Privates William F. Ingham, George Breuer, William Shearer, Company B; Corporals Henry W. Wallace and Orrin Case, Company C; Corporals Isaac Sawyer and Albert G. Leach, Company E; Privates Andrew Brigham, Albert Pierce, Company G; Privates Rollin O. Crawford, John Eaton, Company H; Privates Joseph Markling, Andrew Clark, John Pope, Company I.

Augusta with the forces stationed at Jacksonport. The only casualty occurring in Colonel Andrews' command was the drowning of a man who walked off a transport in his sleep. While this movement took place a detachment of the Eighth Missouri Cavalry under its lieutenant colonel, the detail having been made by the commanding officer of the regiment, who had for a considerable period been stationed at Devall's Bluff, marched up the east side of Cache River to prevent the enemy escaping in that direction. It was, however, attacked by a superior force, and though it fought a spirited combat it was prevented from accomplishing the object it had in view.

Some months previous to this time one or two commissioned officers and several non-commissioned officers and privates of the Third Regiment had been detailed by General Steele, at Colonel Andrews' request, to recruit men for a colored regiment. On the latter's recommendation, and after they had undergone an examination, two commissioned officers and twenty-one non-commissioned officers and privates were promoted as commissioned officers in the United States Colored Infantry Regiments.¹ At that time, and even later, many Union officers obstructed rather than facilitated the enlistment of colored troops. The Third Regiment held different views. Instead of leaving able-bodied freedmen to cultivate plantations of men who were absent in Confederate armies, it preferred to make Union soldiers of them. Details from the regiment recruited in all, while at Little Rock, nearly enough men to fill a colored regiment. Every expedition that the regiment made brought back a number of bright and able-bodied freedmen. Those who accepted commissions in colored regiments incurred, though unjustly, more or less prejudice, and more risks than other officers in case of their falling into the hands of the enemy. These facts entitle them to consideration which, probably, in many cases they have not received. Naturally the slave-holding class often made the colored men fear they would be roughly treated if they became soldiers, and, as a counter-measure, recruiting sometimes had to partake the nature of conscription. One morning, in a street at Little Rock, an officer met a colored soldier with musket on his shoulder, running after a freedman, and asked: "What are you chasing that fellow for?" "I want him for to volunteer!" was the reply. During the Third's first expedition up White River, and while the steamboat, April 1st, was lying at Augusta with no troops on board but a guard under Sergeant Early, the captain of the boat intrusively undertook to release to their former masters a number of able-bodied freedmen, who had voluntarily come, or been brought, on board. Sergeant Early, as soon as he detected the proceeding, had the steamboat captain retire to his stateroom, and there pass the balance of the day in quiet meditation on minding one's own business.

¹ The following members of the Third Regiment received commissions in colored regiments: Company A, Sergeant J. N. Fox, captain 57th U. S. C. I. (United States Colored Infantry); Musician C. F. Redlon, second lieutenant 113th U. S. C. I.; Private T. H. Green, first lieutenant 57th U. S. C. I.; Private J. E. Jenks, first lieutenant 112th U. S. C. I.; Company B, Sergeant B. F. Simmons, captain 112th U. S. C. I.; Corporal J. H. Ward, first lieutenant 113th U. S. C. I.; Company C, Private L. L. Rundell, first lieutenant 112th U. S. C. I.; Private C. F. Wagoner, first lieutenant 57th U. S. C. I. (Private Marion L. Freeman of this company had been designated for promotion, and was captured, it is believed, at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, with some colored recruits. He died a prisoner of war at Camp Tyler, Texas, Dec. 14, 1864.) Company D, First Lieutenant John G. Gustafson, lieutenant colonel 112th U. S. C. I.; Company E, Sergeant Major W. D. Hale, major 4th U. S. C. Artillery; Corporal T. A. Baker, second lieutenant 4th U. S. C. Artillery; private R. Densmore, captain 4th U. S. C. Artillery; W. D. Bryant, first lieutenant 112th U. S. C. I.; Private J. Morrell, second lieutenant 112th U. S. C. I.; Private H. K. McGaughey, first lieutenant 112th U. S. C. I.; Private Henry C. Collins, second lieutenant 49th U. S. C. I.; Company F, Captain J. M. Bowler, major 113th U. S. C. I.; Private B. McKenna, first lieutenant 57th U. S. C. I.; Company G, Sergeant R. C. Custard, captain 112th U. S. C. I.; Sergeant A. F. Dearborn, first lieutenant Company G, 4th U. S. C. Artillery; Corporal F. Skillman, first lieutenant 113th U. S. C. I.; Private P. Skillman, second lieutenant 113th U. S. C. I.; Private W. W. De Long, first lieutenant 113th U. S. C. I.; Company H, Sergeant J. Seible, captain 4th U. S. C. Artillery; Corporal Jesse Barrick, second lieutenant 57th U. S. C. I.; Company I, Sergeant J. J. Cantwell, captain 112th U. S. C. I.; Sergeant S. M. Bruce, captain 112th U. S. C. I.; Private Frank Becker, second lieutenant 113th U. S. C. I.; Private O. E. Boughton, first lieutenant 57th U. S. C. I.; Private James C. Cantwell, first lieutenant 57th U. S. C. I.; Private F. Schilplin, first lieutenant 113th U. S. C. I.; Private P. Shippman, captain 113th U. S. C. I.

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS.

When, after General Banks' defeat on the Red River, General Steele, who had hoped to join him, was at Camden, Ark., on his way back to Little Rock, and pursued by a superior army under E. Kirby Smith, a heavy supply train for his hungry army, with a column of 3,000 of all arms as escort, was about being started from Pine Bluff, Ark. Colonel Andrews, having April 26th received his commission as a general officer, was put in command of this escort and train. An empty wagon train with brigade escort, coming from Camden to Pine Bluff on the road he was to take, after hard fighting had just been captured. The road for some distance lay through woods swarming with the enemy, and the duty seemed extremely perilous. The Third Regiment was still on duty as provost guard in Little Rock, and knowing, as Andrews did, that he could depend absolutely on its skill and bravery in a desperate fight, at his request a newer regiment, which was marching to Pine Bluff to take part in the movement, was sent back to Little Rock, and the Third Minnesota taken in its place. The Third went to Pine Bluff on the steamer *Leonora*, April 28th; the train got lengthened out, the advance, under Col. Powell Clayton (who at Gen. Andrews' request generously volunteered to accompany the expedition), had gone twenty miles and laid a bridge, and the main column was waiting final instructions to start, when, the evening of the 29th, in midst of a heavy rain, a lieutenant arrived from Gen. Steele with orders not to move, he being on the retreat to Little Rock, and having just fought a hard battle at Jenkins' Ferry, on the Saline River. The Third Regiment's discipline and excellent fighting qualities thus brought it to the then very unhealthy locality of Pine Bluff, where, on account of that place being threatened, it was detained through the summer working on fortifications, and suffered excessive mortality from malarial poison. During its stay there thirty of its original members died from disease, besides many more recruits, and nearly all suffered much sickness. Its condition was deplorable; and, under all the circumstances, its loss there may be viewed in the same manner as if it had occurred in battle. Gen. Andrews, who shortly afterward was placed in command of Devall's Bluff and of the Second Division of the Seventh Corps, made an earnest appeal to Gen. Steele to return the Third Regiment to Little Rock, but the commander at Pine Bluff represented that it could not be spared.¹

¹Dr. A. C. Wedge of Albert Lea, the efficient and faithful surgeon of the regiment, who also suffered from illness there, explains the nature and cause of the prevailing disease in the following observations by him on the sanitary history of the regiment: "When I joined the regiment at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in May, 1862, I found the men reasonably healthy. They were suffering to some extent from the effect of an epidemic of measles which they had undergone the winter previous in Kentucky. The disease in an army camp is much more malignant than in civil life, and the chances for contagion much more favorable. A soldier who has not had the disease in childhood is quite sure to contract it in the army. A large proportion of those who had measles were so much broken down in health that they had to be discharged from the service.

"The most prevalent disease in an army camp is chronic diarrhea, the result of a sudden change in the manner of living, the lack of properly cooked food, and the lack of some kinds of food furnished in civil life. An army should, as far as possible, be composed of young men (unless they are veterans), as a man past middle age cannot adapt himself to the changes in manner of living and the irregularities incident to active military service. The command did not suffer much from the influence of malaria until we went to Vicksburg. There the poor water and the miasma of the Yazoo River poisoned every one to some extent, but we brought every one of our men out of that 'valley of death,' though many of them afterward suffered from the poison that they there absorbed. At Helena, Ark., and on the march to Little Rock, they were constantly under the influence of malaria. We rallied during the winter of 1863-64, and had suffered but little loss of life from the effects of the summer campaign, and in the spring of '64 we had quite a healthy, vigorous body of men.

"I come to the memorable summer of 1864, at Pine Bluff, Ark. While there our regiment suffered from a most violent epidemic of malarial fever, and I will only attempt to deal with the causes. In the first place, it is a flat, swampy, unhealthy locality—the Arkansas River on the north and a filthy bayou on the south. The season was dry and hot. The south wind came over the bayou night and day, bringing miasma into our camp. One reason of suffering was the addition to our regiment of a lot of unacclimated men fresh from the North. In April, 1864, several hundred recruits joined us, and were immediately taken into this unhealthy locality. Of these recruits about eight-tenths were stricken down of malarial fever, and eighty-nine died. In June there were added to our number some drafted men. Nearly all of these fell sick of the disease,

A LATE FURLOUGH.

When, on Sunday, August 14th, Companies B, C, E, G, H and I arrived at Devall's Bluff *en route* home on veteran furlough, their situation was pathetic. Many of the poor fellows were so lean and pale that their own mothers could scarcely have recognized them. Gen. Steele had telegraphed the commanding officer at Devall's Bluff that they would arrive, by whom some extra provision, including roast beef, was made for their comfort.

June 27th information was received by Steele that Price, with 15,000 men, was near Princeton, advancing on Little Rock. During the summer the enemy occasionally showed himself near Pine Bluff. One of these demonstrations by cavalry was made in June near the camp of the Third Regiment. Lieutenant Isaac Taylor, with Company H, was immediately across the bridge over the bayou close by, and after advancing a quarter to half a mile drew a brisk fire from the enemy, which was answered by his men. Firing continued for twenty or thirty minutes and then ceased. Taylor advanced a quarter of a mile further, protected by trees and stumps, and after a few more shots the enemy disappeared. During this skirmish the rest of the regiment was in line in camp ready to move. Apparently the object of the enemy, who had about five hundred men, was to surprise the camp.

AT DEVALL'S BLUFF.

September 24th General Steele telegraphed the commander at Devall's Bluff that he intended to send him the men of the regiment remaining at Pine Bluff. They did not start, however, till October 10th. The six companies which had gone on veteran furlough arrived back at Devall's Bluff October 17th, recuperated; and the whole regiment, quartered in neat log houses which it made, remained there through the ensuing winter, working on fortifications and performing picket and scouting service. Gen. Andrews continued in command of the forces at Devall's Bluff, which was Gen. Steele's base of supplies, till December 28th, when he was relieved by Gen. Shaler. The scouting parties sent out from there by the former during the two months of November and December, and in which the regiment took an important part, captured and brought in eighty prisoners of war, including fourteen commissioned officers, with a loss of only one man. Col. Mattson soon had command of a brigade at Devall's Bluff, leaving Lieutenant Colonel E. W. Foster in command of the regiment. December 13th, under command of the lieutenant colonel, the regiment embarked on a

and thirty died. It is very unfortunate to be compelled to put men into such an intensely unhealthy locality in the very beginning of their service. We suffered here very much for the want of medical supplies. I could not get a dose of quinine to break the fever on myself. I was relieved from duty August 1st, and went home with the veterans. Had it not been for that circumstance I probably would not be writing this. We moved to Devall's Bluff about the last of October, 1864, and during the winter following recovered to some extent from the effects of the Pine Bluff campaign. I am free to say I would much rather have been in a hard fought battle every week during the summer (in a healthy locality) than to spend such a summer in that deadly locality. From this time to the date of our muster-out there is nothing of interest in our medical history."

Colonel Mattson states: "At Pine Bluff, in the summer of 1864, while the whole command was down sick, I wrote repeatedly to Senator Ramsey and to the governor of Minnesota asking relief, and a surgeon was finally sent down from Minnesota with a large supply of quinine. I also got an order, through the War Department, to take six companies home on veteran furlough. Many of the men and officers, including myself, were carried on board the steamer on stretchers, and several died before we reached home."

A graphic account of the sufferings of the regiment at Pine Bluff was read by Lieutenant Phil Skillman at its reunion, September, 1888, and printed. Interesting narratives of experience there by Lieutenant Colonel Hoyt and Hon. F. D. Bayless have also been published.

Lieutenant Skillman, in a letter, states: "The camp was situated from one-half to three-quarters of a mile west from the Arkansas River. A bayou extended partly around the town, and our camp was just within this bayou. At first water was taken from the bayou, but it soon became so vile that it could not be used for any purpose. We were too far away to use river water, hence wells were sunk within the camp ground, and thereafter used. The well water was little better than from the bayou; the soil being sandy the wells partook of the nature of the latter. North, west and south, for a considerable distance, the country was wooded and brushy, with openings at the plantations."

steamer and went up White River to Augusta on a scout that was led by Col. Mattson, the other troops consisting of a detachment of the Ninth Iowa Cavalry and two companies of the Twelfth Michigan Infantry. The force landed near Augusta at one and a half o'clock the morning of December 14th, and marched over muddy roads to the ferry at Cache River, the cavalry taking a circuitous route. Colonel Mattson's advance guard before daylight secured the ferry; the Third Regiment and other troops crossed, moved out through the country and captured twenty-seven prisoners, including Col. Crabtree and two other commissioned officers, their horses and camp supplies. Such was a sample of its scouts.

At length the winter had passed. Lee had surrendered; the war was over; yet the regiment had duty still to perform in helping to restore civil authority. Colonel Mattson having been ordered with the regiment to establish a post at Batesville, it embarked with him at Devall's Bluff May 13th and arrived at Batesville on the 20th. "It was," he says, "a delightful change from barren mud hills to a beautiful town, rocks, hills, mountain views, flowers, shade trees, and above all, pure, cool, sparkling spring water—not to speak of chickens, fresh butter, eggs and vegetables, which the old soldiers knew how to appreciate." In a general order May 22d the colonel announced to the people of Batesville and surrounding country that the object of the federal occupancy of the place was "their protection against armed forces of whatever kind, to give encouragement to agriculture and other peaceful pursuits, and restore commercial intercourse." People who desired to take the oath of allegiance were required to register their names in the provost marshal's office. Refugees of all sorts soon gathered in crowds, asking protection, food, grain for seed, mules for plowing and other assistance. About the 1st of June Colonel Mattson, by instruction, moved his headquarters to Jacksonport. Companies D and G were left at Batesville, and the balance of the command (including some cavalry) returned down the river to Jacksonport, from which point Companies A and F were sent to Searcy and E and H to Augusta. On the 3d of June the Confederate general Jeff Thompson arrived at Jacksonport and surrendered his command, which had been gathering about the place for some days, to Colonel Mattson. After the surrender, Jeff Thompson delivered his famous farewell address to his men. "Frequently," says Colonel Mattson in his paper read before the regiment Sept. 1, 1866, "reports came from the mountains that bands of marauders were threatening the Union men, and on the 19th of July Companies C and I were sent to occupy Powhatan for the better protection of the upper country. And thus the summer months passed, pleasantly enough in some respects,—good health, easy work, plenty of amusement and good living,—but we were all volunteer soldiers, and felt that our duty was done when the war had ceased; a strong desire to return to home, families and friends took possession of every one. Every steamer and every courier was expected to bring orders for our muster-out."

The Third Regiment was relieved August 21st, and the detached companies having come in, it left Jacksonport August 28th, was mustered out of the service at Devall's Bluff September 2d, and was finally discharged at Fort Snelling, Sept. 16, 1865. During its four years of service it had in all 1,417 members, of whom there remained on the rolls only four hundred and thirty-two at the muster-out. It had a checkered, striking, yet important experience. It served continuously two years in Arkansas, a commonwealth of rich natural resources and destined to become one of the great states of the Union. More than a hundred of its dead sleep beneath her soil; and possibly when the era of the Civil War shall become classic the name of the Third Minnesota will be mentioned in her annals. Certain it is, however, that this veteran regiment never received more spontaneous and disinterested praise than was bestowed upon it by an eminent patriot of Arkansas. Isaac Murphy, who was the only man in the secession convention of Arkansas who voted "no," and who, like a sturdy patriot worthy of the best days of republican Rome, steadfastly adhered to the Union cause, and was finally installed as the first free state governor of Arkansas—this incorruptible and enlightened patriot, in a voluntary communication which he sent to the gover-

nor of Minnesota in token of his admiration of the Third Regiment, said: "While they have been on duty in our capital good order has prevailed, and they have won the respect and esteem of the citizens. When called to meet the enemy, they have proved ready for any undertaking and reliable in every emergency. Such men are an honor to the Government and the cause they serve. Their state may justly be proud of them, as they will do her credit wherever duty calls them."

**ROSTER OF FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THIRD REGIMENT MINNESOTA
VETERAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.**

NAMES.	AGE	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonels —</i>				
Henry C. Lester.....	30	Nov. 15, '61	.....	Dismissed Dec. 1, '62.
Chauncey W. Griggs.....	28	Dec. 1, '62	.....	Capt. Co. B; Maj. May 1, '62; Lt. Col. May 29, '62; res. July 15, '63.
Christopher C. Andrews.....	33	July 15, '63	.....	Capt. Company I, Lieut. Col. Dec. 1, '62; Col. July 15, '63; Brig. Gen. April 27, to date from Jan. 4, '64; Bvt. Maj. Gen. Mch. 9, '65.
Hans Mattson.....	32	June 13, '64	Sept. 2, '65	Capt. Co. D, Major May 29, '62; Lt. Col. July 15, '63; Col. Apl. 27, '64.
<i>Lieutenant Colonels —</i>				
Benj. F. Smith.....	.....	Nov. 5, '61	.....	Resigned May 9, '62.
Everett W. Foster.....	.....	June 13, '64	.....	Capt. Co. G, Maj. July 15, '63; Lt. Col. Apl. 27, '64; resigned May 22, '65.
James B. Holt.....	41	May 25, '65	Sept. 2, '65	1st Lt. Co. B, Capt., Maj. Nov. 13, '64; Lt. Col. May 25, '65.
<i>Majors —</i>				
John A. Hadley.....	.....	Nov. 5, '61	.....	Resigned May 1, '62.
Benj. F. Rice.....	33	.....	.....	Capt. Co. H, Maj. Apl. 27, '64; res. before mustered, July 20, '64.
Wm. W. Webster.....	.....	Sept. 21, '64	.....	Captain Company A, Major July 21, '64; resigned Nov. 12, '64.
<i>Adjutants —</i>				
Cyrene H. Blakely.....	24	Jan. 9, '62	.....	2d Lt. Co. K, Adj. Jan. 9, '62; Capt., Com. Sub. June 13, '64.
Ephraim Pierce.....	32	June 14, '64	.....	Serg. Company B, 2d Lt., 1st Lt., Adj. Jan. 14, '64; Capt. Co. F. Apl. 17, '65; died at Devall's Bluff July, '65.
Jed. F. Fuller.....	25	July 21, '64	Sept. 2, '65	Capt. June 10, '65; 2d Lt. Dec. 1, '62; 1st Lt. July 21, '64; Adj. July 21, '64.
Wm. F. Morse.....	25	June, '63	.....	2d and 1st Lt., Adj. Capt. Co. F. July 19, '65; dis. per order Oct. '65.
Phlander E. Folsom.....	23	May 3, '65	Sept. 2, '65	Serg., Serg. Maj., 2d and 1st Lieut., Adj. May 3, '65.
<i>Quartermasters —</i>				
Samuel P. Ingman.....	.....	Aug. 30, '61	.....	Dismissed Dec. 1, '62; 2d Lieutenant Company F.
James P. Howlett.....	.....	Dec. 1, '61	.....	Resigned March 2, '64.
Wm. G. J. Ackers.....	23	Apl. 15, '64	.....	Corp., Serg., Serg. Maj., Q. M. Mch. 3, '64; Capt. Co. I Jan. 1, '65.
George L. Jameson.....	81	Jan. 1, '65	Sept. 2, '65	Sergt., 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut., Quartermaster, Capt. Co. H May 3, '65.
Bonde Olson.....	28	May 3, '65	Sept. 2, '65	Pro. Corp., Serg., 1st Lieut. Co. K, Quartermaster May 3, '65.
<i>Surgeons —</i>				
Levi Butler.....	.....	Nov. 11, '61	.....	Resigned Sept. 20, '63.
Albert C. Wedge.....	31	Sept. 22, '63	Sept. 2, '65	Assistant Surgeon May 2, '62.
<i>Assistant Surgeons —</i>				
F. H. Milligan.....	.....	Nov. 11, '61	.....	Resigned April 8, '62.
Moses R. Greeley.....	39	Sept. 5, '62	Sept. 2, '65	.....
Naham Bixby.....	35	June 13, '64	Sept. 2, '65	.....
<i>Chaplains —</i>				
Chauncey Hobart.....	.....	.....	.....	Resigned April 13, '62.
B. F. Crary.....	.....	May 4, '62	.....	Resigned June 2, '63.
Simeon Putnam.....	.....	Sept. 20, '63	.....	Died Sept. 11, '64, at Afton, Minn.; originally Private Co. E.
Anthony Wilford.....	.....	Dec. 30, '64	Sept. 2, '65	.....
<i>Sergeant Majors —</i>				
William D. Hale.....	.....	Oct. 11, '61	.....	Promoted Major 4th U. S. Colored Artillery.
Eben North.....	22	.....	Sept. 2, '65	Corp., Serg., Serg. Maj., 2d Lt. Co. K, 1st Lt. Co. G April 10, '65.
Asa C. Pease.....	22	.....	.....	Promoted Serg., Serg. Maj., 1st Lieut. Co. E June 10, '65.
Hugh W. Donaldson.....	25	.....	Sept. 2, '65	Pro. from Company H, Quartermaster Sergeant and Sergeant
<i>Quartermaster Sergeants —</i>				
Heman D. Pettibone.....	23	.....	.....	Major July 7, '65; commissioned, but not mustered, 2d Lieut.
Nathaniel C. Parker.....	28	.....	Sept. 2, '65	Pro. fr. Co. F Oct. 5, '63; 2d Lt. Co. H Apl. 15, '64; 1st Lt. Co. B Jan. 1, '65.
Lewis L. Herrick.....	34	.....	Sept. 2, '65	2d Lieut. Company C Jan. 30, '65; 1st Lieut. Company A.
<i>Commissary Sergeants —</i>				
Josiah Oathout.....	39	.....	.....	July 7, '65, from Sergeant Company K.
Jesse G. Jones.....	.....	.....	.....	Promoted from Sergeant Company A Oct. 5, '63.
Adoniram Eastman.....	30	Oct. 6, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Promoted from Company F Nov. 15, '64.
<i>Hospital Stewards —</i>				
Ezra F. Peabody.....	23	Nov. 15, '61	.....	Promoted from Company A.
Chas. E. Bolander.....	26	June 13, '64	Sept. 2, '65	Promoted from Company D.
<i>Principal Musicians —</i>				
Joseph J. Mertz.....	31	.....	.....	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 23, '64.
Lucien W. Allen.....	25	Sept. 2, '65	Promoted from Company C.
Lucius A. Hancock.....	21	Sept. 2, '65	Promoted from Company E.

COMPANY A.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY A.

THE THIRD REGIMENT.
ROSTER OF COMPANY A -- Continued.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY B.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
Captains --				
Chauncey W. Griggs.....	28	Oct. 12, '61	.....	Major May 1, '62; Lieut. Col. May 29, '62; Col. Dec. 1, '62.
James B. Holt	36	May 1, '62	.....	1st Lieut. Nov. 7, '61; Major Nov. 13, '64; Lieut. Col. May 25, '65.
Jed F. Fuller.....	24	July 7, '65	Sept. 2, '65	Promoted 2d Lieutenant and 1st Lieutenant Company A, Cap- tain Company B July 7, '65.
First Lieutenants --				
Rollin C. Olin.....	22	May 1, '62	.....	Promoted Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of Volun- teers May 11, '63; 2d Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant May 1, '62.
Jonathan A. Churchill..	26	Feb. 12, '63	.....	Resigned Dec. 31, '64; 1st Sergeant Sept. 26, '61; 2d Lieutenant.
Heaman D. Pettibone	24	Feb. 21, '65	Sept. 2 '65	Private Company F; promoted 2d Lieutenant Company H July 24, '64; 1st Lieutenant Feb. 21, '65; Brevet Captain, '65.
Second Lieutenant --				
Henry A. Durand .....	...	Aug. 13, '64	.....	Sergeant Sept. 26, '61; re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64, promoted 2d Lieutenant Aug. 13, '64; resigned Dec. 28, '64.
ENLISTED MEN.				
Anderson, John	29	Sept. 26, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64; promoted Corporal.
Anderson, Lars	30	Mich. 30, '64	..	Died at Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 2, '65.
Andrus, George.....	22	Nov. 1, '61	.....	Discharged for disability Feb. 3, '62.
Arneson, Arne.....	29	Sept. 26, '61	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64; trans. to Vet. Reserve Corps Jan. 15, '65.

COMPANY B.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY B—Continued.

MUSTERED IN.	REMARKS.
Oct. 11, '61	
Feb. 24, '64	
Sept. 26, '61	Sergeant.
Sept. 26, '61	
Sept. 26, '61	
Sept. 26, '61	
Oct. 7, '61	
Oct. 11, '61	
Nov. 7, '61	May 3, '68.
Nov. 7, '61	
Sept. 26, '61	
Sept. 26, '61	
Sept. 26, '61	Dec. 16, '64.
Sept. 30, '61	
Sept. 26, '61	code, Ark.
Oct. 11, '61	
Sept. 25, '61	
Jan. 15, '63	
Nov. 7, '61	d on expiration of term, Nov. 16, '64.
Sept. 26, '61	'64.
Oct. 10, '61	'64.
Oct. 12, '61	per order May 31, '65.
Oct. 11, '61	Nov. 16, '64.
Jan. 17, '64	
Oct. 14, '61	
Sept. 27, '61	'62.
June 20, '64	'62.
Sept. 26, '61	
June 20, '64	
Nov. 7, '61	ed Lake, Minn.; discharged
Oct. 12, '61	
Sept. 26, '61	Nov. 16, '64.
Oct. 26, '61	ink of Capt., May 29, '62.
Oct. 26, '61	disability March 12, '62.
June 17, '64	
Oct. 27, '61	b. 2, '64.
Sept. 26, '61	
Aug. 15, '63	
Oct. 26, '61	
Oct. 12, '61	ed to V. R. C. Jan. 15, '65.
Oct. 12, '61	Sept. 2, '65
Jan. 14, '63	'64.
Jan. 6, '64	Sept. 2, '65
Oct. 26, '61	Re-enlisted
Oct. 22, '61	Discharged
Apr. 18, '64	Discharged
Mich. 17, '64	
June 20, '64	Sept. 2, '66
Aug. 26, '64	Discharged per order July 23, '64.
Aug. 23, '64	Discharged per order July 23, '64.
June 27, '64	Sept. 2, '66
Nov. 7, '61	Drafted.
Feb. 8, '64	Sergeant; wnd. April 1, '64; dis. on exp. of term, Nov. 16, '64.
Sept. 26, '61	Sept. 2, '65
Oct. 26, '61	Sept. 2, '65
Oct. 11, '61	Deserted Jan. 10, '63.
Feb. 6, '64	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64.
Feb. 6, '64	Discharged for disability March 25, '62.
Oct. 26, '61	Discharged for disability Dec. 7, '64.
Oct. 27, '61	Sept. 2, '65
Oct. 12, '61	Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64.
June 27, '64	
Oct. 26, '61	
June 27, '64	
Sept. 26, '61	Sept. 2, '65
Sept. 26, '61	Sept. 2, '65
Sept. 26, '61	Sept. 2, '65
Aug. 23, '64	
Oct. 22, '61	Sept. 2, '65
Sept. 26, '61	
Sept. 26, '61	
June 20, '64	
June 25, '64	
Oct. 11, '61	
June 20, '64	Sept. 2, '65
Sept. 26, '61	Sept. 2, '65
Sept. 26, '61	
Oct. 11, '61	
Sept. 30, '61	
Oct. 11, '61	
Oct. 11, '61	
Dec. 24, '63	
June 20, '64	Aug. 12, '64.
Nov. 7, '61	
Sept. 26, '61	'64.
	of term, Sept. 26, '64.
	'64.

THE THIRD REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY B—*Continued.*

ROSTER OF COMPANY C.

ROSTER OF COMPANY C—*Continued.*

THE THIRD REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY C—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Rue, Lewis S.	18	Feb. 6, '64		Discharged per order May 5, '65.
Rue, Henry.	20	Oct. 11, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Corporal; promoted Sergeant; re-enlisted Dec. 21, '63.
Rundall, Leroy L.	28	Dec. 11, '61		Re-enlisted Dec. 21, '63; 1st Lieutenant U. S. Colored Infantry.
Ruggles, Jasper W.	25	Dec. 15, '62		Died February, '64.
Ryan, Thomas	33	Sept. 3, '64		Discharged per order July 28, '65.
Satterlee, Sanford	25	Oct. 11, '61		Discharged on expiration of term, Nov. 14, '64.
Sawell, Ezra	37	Oct. 11, '61		Discharged for disability April 18, '62.
Sherman, Alonzo	19	Oct. 11, '61		Discharged on expiration of term, Nov. 14, '64.
Smith, Daniel B.	34	Feb. 29, '64		Died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Aug. 19, '64.
Sparks, Joseph	32	Feb. 29, '64		Died on steamer J. S. Pringle on Mississippi River Dec. 2, '64.
Stark, James	36	Oct. 11, '61		Discharged for disability Feb. 24, '62.
Tait, Joseph.	25	Oct. 11, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 21, '63; promoted Corporal and Sergeant.
Toppliss, David W.	28	Oct. 11, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 21, '63.
Wagoner, Charles	19	Oct. 11, '61		Re-enlisted Dec. 21, '63; 1st Lieut. 57th U. S. Colored Infantry.
Wallace, Horace H.	21	Oct. 11, '61		Discharged on expiration of term, Nov. 14, '64.
Wallace, Albert H.	18	Oct. 11, '61		Discharged on expiration of term, Nov. 14, '64.
Wagner, William	19	Oct. 11, '61		
Weed, Geo. C.	22	Mich. 24, '64	Sept. 2, '65	
West, Elijah	18	Oct. 11, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 21, '63; promoted Corporal.
Weymouth, Henry B.	32	Mich. 30, '64	Sept. 2, '65	
Whitmore, Henry	44	Mich. 31, '64	Sept. 2, '65	
Woodburn, Valentine	45	Feb. 29, '64	Sept. 2, '65	
Workman, James	27	Oct. 11, '61	Nov. 16, '62	Killed at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 18, '62.
				Discharged.

ROSTER OF COMPANY D.

2.

16, '63; Col. April 27, '64.
pt.; resigned Aug 2, '62.
enant, 1st Lieutenant, Cap-
ed with regiment.

pl. 112th U. S. C. I. Nov. 16, '64.
pany G.

Bluff, Ark., Sept. 25, '64.
2d Lieutenant; promoted 1st
'61; discharged Sept. 2, '64.
Corporal.
r 15, '63.
Corporal.

, Nov. 4, '64.
. 1, '63.
as Bluff Sept. 14, '64.

'63.
ct. 15, '63.

13, '64.

Sergeant.

'64.

'62.
Corporal, Sergeant.

9, '62.
.

'64.

y March 29, '62.
. 5, '62.

exp. of term, Nov. 14, '64.
Corps April 28, '65.

COMPANY D.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY D—Continued.

Peterson, John.....	24	Jan. 22, '64	
Peterson, Takel.	21	June 2, '64	'65.
	23	Sept. 8, '64	.....
	44	Sept. 5, '64	.....
	28	Oct. 8, '61	Sept. 2, '65	1, '64.
	18	Oct. 9, '61	Sept. 2, '65	1, '64.
	19	Aug. 30, '64	.....
	22	Oct. 8, '61	.....	P's Staff Nov. 13, '64.
	20	Oct. 9, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64; promoted Corporal.
	21	Mich. 25, '64	Sept. 2, '65	
	40	Oct. 3, '61	.....	Discharged for disability Nov. 30, '63.

THE THIRD REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY D—*Continued.*ROSTER OF COMPANY E.

COMPANY E.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY E—*Continued.*

THE THIRD REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY F.

25	Aug. 23, '64	Discharged per order July 25, '63.
26	Feb. 25, '64	Discharged per order Aug. 26, '65.
19	Sept. 27, '61	Discharged for disability March 20, '62.
20	Sept. 27, '61	Discharged for disability July, '62; re-enlisted Sept. 30, '62.
21	Sept. 27, '61	Re-enlisted Dec. 20, '63.
22	Oct. 2, '61	Re-enlisted Dec. 20, '63.
23	Mch. 6, '63	Sept. 2, '63
24	Oct. 16, '61	Corp., Serg.; re-enlisted Dec. 30, '63; dis. per order June 27, '65.
25	Oct. 4, '61	Re-enlisted Feb. 17, '61; promoted Com. Serg. Nov. 15, '64.
21	Feb. 24, '64	Sept. 2, '63
22	June 27, '64	Sept. 2, '63
21	Oct. 16, '61	Sept. 2, '63
27	Sept. 27, '61	Drafted.
30	Feb. 25, '64	Re-enlisted Dec. 20, '63.
30	Oct. 23, '61	
23	Sept. 27, '61	Sept. 2, '63
31	June 27, '64	
20	Sept. 30, '61	55. '62.
22	Oct. 4, '61	Jan. 29, '65.
18	Oct. 2, '61	
20	Feb. 10, '64	Sept. 2, '63
20	Nov. 6, '61	'64.
25	Sept. 27, '61	'63.
23	Sept. 27, '61	March 27, '65.
28	Oct. 14, '61	Aug. 29, '64.
29	Oct. 9, '61	Sept. 2, '63
18	Jan. 25, '64	Sept. 2, '63
43	Jan. 20, '64	
17	Aug. 29, '64	
37	Aug. 22, '64	
21	Sept. 27, '61	Sept. 2, '63
42	Oct. 23, '61	
21	Oct. 4, '61	
37	Feb. 27, '64	
30	Feb. 27, '64	
19	Oct. 11, '63	Sept. 2, '63
19	Oct. 6, '61	Sept. 2, '63
23	Oct. 16, '61	Re-enliste
23	Nov. 19, '61	Discharge
18	Oct. 2, '61	Wagoner;
24	Mch. 6, '65	Discharge
25	May 31, '64	Discharge
21	Feb. 25, '64	Sept. 2, '63
20	Sept. 27, '61	Sept. 2, '63
26	Sept. 27, '61	Re-enlisted Dec. 20, '63.
26	Sept. 27, '61	Disability Aug. 17, '64.
32	Oct. 23, '61	Jan. 10, '63.
18	Nov. 10, '63	0, '63; discharged for disability March 27, '65.
40	June 24, '64	
22	Feb. 27, '64	Sept. 2, '63
20	Sept. 27, '61	Drafted; died at Pine Bluff Oct. 29, '64.
		Promoted Quartermaster Sergeant; transf. to N. C. S. in '61.

Nity Jan. 18, '65.

, '62.

2.

ober, '64.

1. 2, '64.

55. '62.

Jan. 29, '65.

'64.

'63.

March 27, '65.

Aug. 29, '64.

and Sergeant

, 18, '63.

COMPANY G.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY F—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Martin, Jasper N.	22	Nov. 4, '61	Sept. 2, '66	Re-enlisted Dec. 25, '63; promoted Corp. and Serg. and 1st Serg.
McEachen, Anselm	36	Sept. 27, '61	.....	Deserted May 25, '62.
McKenna, Bernard	23	Oct. 6, '61	.....	Sergeant; reduced, discharged for promotion March 8, '64, to 1st
Merrill, Silas	21	Oct. 8, '61	Sep	Lieutenant and Assistant Quartermaster 57th U. S. C. I.
Müller, Marquis D. L.	24	Oct. 6, '61	.....	Re-enlisted Dec. 20, '63; promoted Corporal.
Miller, Philip	30	Oct. 16, '61	No	Discharged for disability April 29, '62.
Mills, Silas	24	Oct. 17, '61	.....	Discharged for disability June 29, '62.
Morgan, David L.	23	Sept. 27, '61	S	1st Sergeant; re-enlisted Dec. 20, '63; reduced to ranks.
More, Ambrose	42	Nov. 22, '61	.....	Discharged for disability November, '62.
Mohler, Lewis	32	Feb. 27, '64	S	Re-enlisted Dec. 20, '63; died at Pine Bluff Oct. 11, '64.
Niemer, Henry	32	Nov. 24, '61	.....	Re-enlisted Dec. 20, '63; promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
O'Brien, Nicholas	25	Nov. 8, '61	S	Re-enlisted Dec. 20, '63; died, Muscician.
Panchot, David	17	Sept. 28, '61	.....	Re-enlisted Dec. 20, '63; promoted Corporal.
Panchot, Peter J.	19	Sept. 28, '61	S	Re-enlisted Dec. 20, '63.
Pettie, David	24	Oct. 31, '61	S	Re-enlisted Dec. 20, '63.
Picket, Hiram	25	Oct. 9, '61	S	Re-enlisted Dec. 20, '63.
Pitcher, Joseph E.	24	Oct. 11, '61	S	Re-enlisted Dec. 20, '63.
Pitcher, John B.	29	Oct. 17, '61	S	Re-enlisted Dec. 20, '63.
Porter, Artemas	40	Oct. 11, '61	.....	Discharged for disability May 15, '62.
Poor, Robert	21	Feb. 25, '64	.....	Died at Pine Bluff Aug. 24, '64.
Pride, John C.	36	Sept. 27, '61	.....	Discharged for disability May 23, '62.
Reincke, Conrad	21	Feb. 24, '64	.....	Discharged for disability May 22, '65.
Ratsch, Joseph	44	June 27, '64	S	Drafted.
Ratler, John	28	June 24, '64	.....	.....
Ritchie, James F.	21	Sept. 27, '61	S	Transferred to Invalid Corps.
Richmond, Cicero T.	20	Sept. 27, '61	.....	Re-enlisted Dec. 20, '64; died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Nov. 9, '64.
Richmond, Stewart	18	Sept. 27, '61	.....	Discharged for disability June 29, '62.
Ridgeway, Francis J.	17	Oct. 8, '61	.....	Re-enlisted Dec. 20, '63, promoted Corporal.
Russel, Charles F.	21	Sept. 27, '61	.....	.....
Robohm, Frederick	24	Feb. 27, '61	.....	Re-enlisted Dec. 20, '63.
Sandy, Thomas	30	Nov. 24, '61	.....	.....
Savage, Charles B.	18	Jan. 2, '64	.....	Discharged per order July 28, '65.
Salts, Wm	30	Aug. 2, '64	.....	Drafted; died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Nov. 1, '64.
Seamans, A. W.	26	May 2, '64	.....	Promoted Corporal and Sergeant, re-enlisted December, '63.
Stone, Eugene H.	21	Sept. 27, '61	.....	Transferred from Company H.
Strickland, Almond C.	34	Oct. 1, '64	.....	Drafted; died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 21, '64.
Steinhorst, Wm.	40	June 2, '64	.....	.....
Thode, Carsten	22	June 2, '64	.....	.....
Tuax, Bobt. J.	22	Sept. 27, '61	.....	Corporal; promoted Sergeant; re-enlisted Dec. 20, '63.
Vawn, Edward A.	23	Sept. 27, '61	.....	Re-enlisted Dec. 20, '63.
Verrill, Alonso	33	Oct. 18, '61	.....	Deserted, returned June, '64; died at Pine Bluff Aug. 23, '64.
Warner, Robert	30	Nov. 8, '61	.....	.....
Warta, Nebemiah	30	Sept. 27, '61	.....	.....
Waterman, Henry C.	18	Feb. 27, '64	.....	Died at Pine Bluff, Ark., July 5, '64.
Warner, Conrad	39	June 22, '64	.....	Discharged for disability Feb. 2, '65.
Wentworth, John W.	25	Oct. 2, '61	.....	Re-enlisted Dec. 20, '63; died Devall's Bluff, Ark., Nov. 14, '64.
Wesley, John	39	Jan. 18, '64	.....	Died at Pine Bluff, July 5, '64.
Williamson Daniel W.	21	Sept. 27, '61	.....	Re-enlisted Dec. 20, '63.
Woodworth, Derrick	21	Sept. 27, '61	.....	Re-enlisted Dec. 20, '63; promoted Corporal and Sergeant.
Wilson, John	32	Oct. 2, '61	.....	Drowned from Steamer Isotta, at Columbus, Ky., June 4, '63.
Windhusen, Conrad	18	Feb. 29, '64	.....	Died at Pine Bluff Sept. 27, '65.
Wright, James H.	23	Sept. 27, '61	.....	Promoted Corporal; died at home Sept. 24, '62.
Zinke, August	28	Jan. 27, '64	.....	.....

ROSTER OF COMPANY G.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
Captains—				
Everett W. Foster	.....	Nov. 6, '61	.....	Promoted Major July 15, '63; Lieutenant Colonel April 27, '64.
John C. Devereux	.....	Aug. 9, '63	.....	2d Lieut.; pro. 1st Lieut. and Capt., resigned March 2, '65.
Lewis S. Hancock	26	Apr. 10, '65	Sept. 2, '65	Sergeant, promoted 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut. and Captain.
First Lieutenants—				
Ezra B. Eddy	.....	Nov. 8, '61	.....	Resigned July 10, '62.
Stephen Rhodes	29	July 15, '63	.....	Pro. from ranks, Serg., 2d Lieut. and 1st Lieut.; dismissed in '63.
Eben North	.....	Apr. 10, '65	Sept. 2, '65	Corporal Company C, re-enlisted Dec. 21, '63, promoted Sergeant, Sergeant Major and 1st Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant—				
Ezra T. Chauplin	22	Jan. 26, '64	.....	Private; promoted Corporal, Sergeant, 2d Lieutenant; 1st Lieutenant Company D Nov. 17, '64; Brevet Captain in '65.
ENLISTED MEN.				
Allen, Gould D.	40	Mar. 6, '63	Sept. 2, '65	.....
Andros, Elbridge E.	39	Oct. 3, '61	.....	Discharged for disability January, '62.
Andrews, Ezra B.	44	Jan. 5, '64	Sept. 2, '65	.....
Applegarth, Henry W.	26	Feb. 26, '64	Sept. 2, '65	.....
Arnold, John K.	19	Oct. 18, '61	.....	Pro. 1st Lieut. and Adj. of 7th Minn. Infantry September, '62.
Ashton, John B.	34	Sept. 5, '64	.....	Discharged per order July 28, '65.
Barber, Madison	21	Oct. 3, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Promoted Corporal, re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.

THE THIRD REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY G—*Continued.*

COMPANY H.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY G—Continued.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY H.

NAME.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
<i>Captains—</i>				
Benjamin F. Rice	.....	Nov. 9, '61	.....	Resigned July 20, '64; commissioned Major, but not mustered.
Isaac Taylor	.....	July 21, '64	.....	2d Lieut.; promoted 1st Lieut. and Capt.; resigned April 16 '65.
George L. Jameson	27	May 13, '65	Sept. 2, '65	Corporal Company F Sept. 27, '61.
<i>First Lieutenants—</i>				
David Misner	.....	Nov. 9, '61	.....	Pro. Capt. Co. C Feb. 18, '64, Maj. 1st Heavy Art. April 17, '65.
James M. Moran	27	July 21, '64	.....	Sergeant, 2d Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant, Captain Company C.
Jonas Lindall	.....	Apr. 23, '65	Sept. 2, '65	
<i>Second Lieutenant—</i>				
Heman D. Pettibone	.....	July 21, '64	.....	Promoted from ranks Company F 2d Lieutenant July 21, '64, promoted 1st Lieutenant Company B Feb. 26, '65; Bvt. Capt. Re-enlisted Dec. 31, '63; promoted Corporal.
ENLISTED MEN.				
Adams, John D	18	Sept. 22, '61	Sept. 2, '65	
Alvey, Wm. T	24	Sept. 30, '61	Nov. 14, '64	Corporal.
Barrick, Jesse T	30	Oct. 25, '61	.....	Corp., re-enl. Dec. 31, '63; pro. 2d Lieut. 67th Col. Inf. July 10, '64.
Barrick, Isaac A	19	Oct. 25, '61	.....	Promoted Corporal, died at Helena, Ark., Aug. 19, '63.
Russell, George S	18	Sept. 30, '61	.....	Died at Nashville, Tenn., May 16, '62.
Baker, Benjamin B.	21	Feb. 29, '64	.....	Died at Pine Bluff, Ark.
Bertram, Geo. M.	41	Oct. 23, '61	.....	Corporal; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps November, '62.
Biggs, Edwin A.	31	Oct. 26, '61	.....	Discharged for disability Sept. 1, '62.
Bradshaw, Thomas	28	Oct. 9, '61	.....	Re-enlisted Dec. 31, '63; discharged for disability Jan. 14, '65.
Brown, Henry	42	Sept. 30, '61	.....	Died at his home Sept. 16, '62.
Broderick, James	44	Feb. 18, '64	Sept. 2, '65	

THE THIRD REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY H—*Continued.*

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COMPANY I.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY H—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Peasley, Geo. H.	20	Sept. 30, '61		Promoted Corporal; re-enlisted Dec. 21, '63; killed at Fitzhugh's Woods April 1, '64.
Peasley, Charles A.	18	Sept. 30, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 31, '64.
Peterson, Victor.	19	Oct. 17, '61	Nov. 14, '64	
Perkins, Lucian L.	24	May 18, '64		Died at Devall's Bluff, Ark., May 5, '65.
Potter, John H.	23	Sept. 30, '61	Nov. 14, '64	Promoted Corporal.
Potter, James W.	20	Sept. 30, '61	Nov. 14, '64	Promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
Preston, Charles W.	21	Sept. 30, '61	Nov. 14, '64	
Handall, Woodleigh	24	Oct. 28, '61		Discharged for disability Jan. 17, '64.
Reed, Alexandria	23	Dec. 31, '61		Re-enlisted Dec. 31, '63; discharged for disability Jan. 17, '64.
Reesler, Jeremiah	18	Feb. 18, '64	Sept. 2, '65	
Richardson, John S.	21	Sept. 30, '61		Discharged for disability March 15, '62.
Selbel, John	43	Oct. 28, '61		Sergeant, 2d Lieutenant and Captain U. S. C. Artillery.
Sheldon, Myron S.	33	Feb. 26, '61		Died at Waterville, Minn., Jan. 21, '65.
Slater, John	26	Oct. 26, '61		Discharged.
Smith, Dewitt C.	28	Feb. 18, '61	2, '65	Promoted Corporal.
Soule, Frederick O.	25	Feb. 18, '61		Died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 28, '64.
Soule, Geo.	21	Feb. 18, '61	2, '65	
Soule, Henry S.	27	Feb. 18, '61	2, '65	
Soper, Eugene A.	21	Feb. 18, '61		Discharged per order May 22, '65.
Strickland, Almon C.	34	Nov. 9, '61		1st Sergeant; transferred to Company F Feb. 1, '62.
Stevens, John C.	26	Sept. 30, '61		Serg.; deserted from Fort Snelling Jan. 10, '63; re-enl. in Pa.
Stokes, Charles	24	Oct. 28, '61	2, '65	Corporal; re-enlisted Dec. 31, '63.
Stewart, Albert W.	27	Oct. 19, '61		Wagoner; discharged for disability July 11, '62.
Steele, Napoleon	21	Oct. 28, '61	2, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 31, '63.
Stevens, Augustus	18	Nov. 9, '61	14, '64	
Stewart, James	20	Oct. 1, '61	14, '64	
Stevens, Simon		Nov. 14, '61		Discharged for disability; transferred from Company K.
Stevens, Otto		Nov. 14, '61		Discharged for disability.
Taul, Henry	24	Aug. 8, '61		Discharged per order July 28, '65.
Terry, James Y.	21	Sept. 30, '61		Died at Little Rock Oct. 25, '64.
Thompson, David	24	Oct. 28, '61	2, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 31, '63; promoted Sergeant.
Thompson, Isaac J.	30	Sept. 30, '61		Discharged per order July 28, '65.
Tidland, Charles L.	19	Sept. 30, '61		Discharged for disability.
Tower, Ichabod H.	21	Oct. 28, '61		Discharged for disability March 29, '62.
Ward, John S.	19	Sept. 30, '61		Corporal; discharged for disability Oct. 4, '62.
Ward, Ira	19	Sept. 30, '61	2, '65	Re-enlisted December, '63.
Wakefield, Henry D.	23	Oct. 28, '61		Deserted from Belmont, Ky., December, '61.
Walker, John	34	Feb. 18, '64		Died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Aug. 7, '65.
Withrow, Hugh B.		Oct. 29, '64	Sept. 2, '65	Transferred from Company I.

ROSTER OF COMPANY I.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
Captains—				
Christopher C. Andrews	32	Nov. 4, '61	Jan. 15, '66	Priv. Oct. 11, Lieut. Col. Dec. 1, '62; Col. July 16, '63; Brig. Gen. Jan. 5, '64, Maj. Gen. by brevet March 9, '65.
Joseph H. Swan		Dec. 1, '62	Dec. 31, '64	1st Lieutenant Oct. 11, '61; Captain Dec. 1, '62.
William G. J. Akers	20	Feb. 7, '65	Sept. 2, '65	Private Co. E Oct. 11, '61; pro. Corporal, Sergeant, Sergeant Major; Reg. Quartermaster April 15, '64; Captain Feb. 7, '65.
First Lieutenants—				
Damon Greenleaf		Dec. 1, '62	Aug. 16, '64	Priv. Oct. 11, '61; 2d Lieut. Nov. 4, '61; 1st Lieut. Dec. 1, '62.
William F. Morse	19	Aug. 16, '64	Oct., '65	1st Sergeant Oct. 11, '61, 2d Lieutenant Dec. 1, '62; 1st Lieut. Aug. 16, '64; Capt. Co. F July 19, '65; Maj. by brev. Aug. 1, '66.
Nils B. Johnson	26	July 28, '65	Sept. 2, '65	4th Sergeant Co. D Oct., '61; 1st Lieutenant Co. I July 28, '65.
ENLISTED MEN				
Adams, Charles	18	Oct. 26, '64	July 28, '65	
Anger, Albert W.	30	Oct. 27, '61	Nov. 14, '64	
Babcock, Nathan	24	Oct. 24, '61		Died at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 4, '63.
Barn, William W.	41	Sept. 1, '64	July 28, '65	
Becker, Frank	19	Oct. 24, '61		Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64, 2d Lieutenant 112th U. S. C. I.
Bello, Peter	33	June 25, '64		Died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Oct. 2, '64.
Berthome, Isaac	24	June 25, '64	Sept. 2, '65	
Blackburn, David	29	Oct. 21, '61		Died at Snyder's Bluff, Miss., July 19, '63.
Boughton, Orren E.	24	Oct. 27, '61		Corp.; re-enl. Jan. 1, '64, 2d Lieut. and 1st Lieut. 57th U. S. C. I.
Brakefield, John	35	Oct. 24, '61	Nov. 14, '64	Promoted Corporal.
Brindbath, Henry	27	Feb. 26, '64	Sept. 2, '65	
Brindlack, August	21	Feb. 26, '64		Died at Devall's Bluff, Ark., Nov. 26, '64.
Brookins, Geo. W.	23	Oct. 24, '61	Nov. 14, '64	Led Company I in final charge in battle of Wood Lake.
Bruce, Samuel M.	24	Oct. 24, '61		Promoted 3d Sergeant November, '61, Color Sergeant; re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64, Captain 112th U. S. Colored Infantry.
Buchanan, James	18	Oct. 24, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.
Bundy, Orren	27	Oct. 12, '61		Died at Fort Snelling Dec. 25, '62.
Burnhart, Benjamin	26	Aug. 26, '64	July 28, '65	
Butler, Lewis	37	Nov. 11, '63	Sept. 2, '65	Cook.
Cahan, William	21	Feb. 25, '64	Sept. 2, '65	
Candell, Byron	22	Oct. 11, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.
Cantwell, James C.	24	Oct. 23, '61	Mich. 8, '64	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64; 1st Lieut. 57th U. S. C. Inf. March 8, '64.

COMPANY K.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY I—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY K.

NAMES.	Aug.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Captains—				
Mar		Nov. 14, '61	Dec. 11, '62	
		Dec. 11, '62	Sept. 2, '65	'61; promoted Captain Dec. 1, '62.
	23	Nov. 6, '61		15, '64.
	24	Aug. 27, '64		
	21	May 13, '65	Sept. 2, '65	
	23	Aug. 16, '65	Sept. 2, '65	
		Nov. 14, '61		
		Jan. 9, '62		
		Nov. 20, '64		from Co. A. promoted 2d G April 10, '65.
	21	Oct. 7, '61	Sept. 2, '65	
	26	Feb. 26, '64	Sept. 2, '65	
	19	Feb. 15, '64		July 19, '64. March, '62.
	21	Oct. 11, '61		
	18	Oct. 19, '61	Sept. 2, '65	
	19	Feb. 15, '64	Sept. 2, '65	
	23	Oct. 7, '61	Sept. 2, '65	
	21	Nov. 4, '61		'61.
	20	Aug. 29, '64		
	26	Oct. 11, '61	Sept. 2, '65	
	89	Oct. 11, '61		
	21	Oct. 7, '61		10, '62.
	21	Oct. 16, '61		
	27	Oct. 30, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 18, '63; promoted Corporal.
	22	Feb. 15, '64	Sept. 2, '65	
	44	Feb. 15, '64	Sept. 2, '65	
	21	Oct. 7, '61		
	24	Oct. 7, '61	Sept. 2, '65	
	19	Feb. 15, '64		'64.
	26	Sept. 2, '64	Sept. 2, '65	
	23	Oct. 7, '61	Sept. 2, '65	26, '63.
	20	Nov. 2, '61	Sept. 2, '65	
	21	Oct. 7, '61	Sept. 2, '65	-enlisted. ; promoted Corporal.
	24	Oct. 11, '61	Sept. 2, '65	11, '64.
	32	Feb. 6, '64		
	22	Feb. 19, '64	Sept. 2, '65	
Henry	18	Oct. 20, '61		from Jacksonport, Ark., July 20, '65.
George	21	Oct. 7, '61	Sept. 2, '65	
Drake, Harmon M	18	Feb. 6, '64	Sept. 2, '65	
	29	Oct. 19, '61	Sept. 18, '65	
	21	Nov. 14, '61		'63.
	27	July 10, '63	Sept. 18, '65	Aug. 11, '63.
	18	Feb. 8, '64		
	21	Oct. 19, '61	Sept. 18, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 14, '63.
	21	Oct. 19, '61		Re-enlisted Dec. 14, '63; discharged for disability July 29, '65.
	18	Oct. 30, '61		Re-enlisted Dec. 14, '63; deserted March 21, '64.
	26	Feb. 18, '64		Died at Pine Bluff Oct. 19, '64.
Gifford, Andrew J	29	Oct. 17, '61	Sept. 18, '65	
Gilber, Frederick	30	Feb. 15, '64		Died at Devall's Bluff Nov. 28, '64.
Gould, Elmer F	21	Oct. 7, '61	Sept. 18, '65	

THE THIRD REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY K—*Continued.*

ROSTER OF COMPANY K—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Weston, Chas. H.....	19	Feb. 5, '64		Drowned in Mississippi River Aug. 27, '65.
White, John C.....	21	Oct. 30, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 18, '63; promoted Corporal and Sergeant.
Withers, John.....	23	Oct. 30, '61		Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 21, '62.
Wilkins, Edward D.....	19	Feb. 10, '64		Discharged per order June 22, '65.
Williams, Edward R.....	19	Feb. 29, '64		Died on hospital steamer Oct. 17, '64.
Wilkins, Julius E.....	21	Dec. 31, '62		Died in Little Rock Nov. 17, '63.
Wright, Thomas C.....	29	Oct. 11, '61	Nov. 14, '64	Sergeant.
Zimmerman, Lewis.....	22	Feb. 15, '64	Sept. 2, '65	

NARRATIVE OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

BY CAPTAIN ALONZO L. BROWN.

The Fourth Regiment of Infantry was organized during the autumn of 1861, in compliance with a request of the secretary of war made to Gov. Alexander Ramsey on September 7th, "to adopt measures to organize two more regiments of infantry at the earliest date possible." On the 18th of the same month John B. Sanborn, who was at this time adjutant general and acting as quartermaster of the state, by direction of the governor issued General Orders, No. 18, which directed the organization of two more regiments of infantry, to be known as the Third and Fourth. The call also informed the public that "the Fourth Regiment would be retained to garrison the forts on the frontier." The order also specified that two companies were needed forthwith to garrison Fort Ridgley and relieve the troops stationed at that post, and the two which reported first should be mustered at once into the service and pay of the United States, and should be designated respectively as Companies A and B. This call was a broad intimation that the Fourth would be home guards, and the people so understood it, and a good deal of fun was enjoyed at the expense of those who enlisted in this regiment; but our men believed that the war would be a long one, and that they would have an opportunity to see all the fighting that they would desire to.

As the captain of A would be the ranking captain in the regiment, and the first one entitled to promotion as a field officer, quite a strife at once began in various parts of the state to see who would be the lucky person. Captain Luther Baxter, who commanded a company of militia called the Carver Grays, and Captain Robert B. Young, who had raised a company which was called the Scott Guards, united their forces, and, by this means, Captain Baxter was enabled to muster first, and his company was A. Company B was organized at Glencoe by James C. Edson, who became its captain. The men who composed it were mostly residents of McLeod and the southern part of Meeker counties; others came from Carver, and some from other parts of the state. On the rolls nearly all of the company was credited to Glencoe, and thus the village received credit for more than it was entitled to. We mention this fact because such errors occurred in other companies all over the state, and the rural townships did not receive the proper credit. We will here remark that the writer enlisted in Company B on the 26th day of September, and that he was *not* the first man to enroll his name. By the records in the office of the adjutant general at St. Paul, Company A mustered in on October 4th and B on October 2d. These companies, however, were given preference by the adjutant general in the order in which they had reported as full and ready for complete organization.

During the latter days of September and the early part of October three regiments, viz., the Second, Third and Fourth, and a company of sharpshooters, were being organized at the same time at Fort Snelling, and the strife to fill up the ranks of the Third and Fourth regiments waxed warm. Companies A and B departed from Snelling for Fort Ridgley about the 10th of October, and garrisoned that post until the regiment assembled at Snelling in the spring of 1862, for its departure South. The nucleus of Company C was a company called D, of the state militia, commanded by Captain Robert S. Donaldson. It was organized July 13, 1861, and the most of its forty-eight privates enlisted in the new company. The men were mostly from Dakota county, the headquarters of the company being at Lakeville. The company proceeded to Fort Snelling, and was mustered in on October 7th, and soon after proceeded to Fort Ripley and garri-

soned that post until the next spring. Company D was organized in St. Cloud and vicinity by Captain Thomas E. Inman and those who were afterward its officers. The nucleus of this company was also a company of state militia, and designated as A. This company was organized on June 22, 1861, with Thomas E. Inman as its captain. A great many of its sixty-one privates enlisted in the new company, and, with a large number of men who joined its ranks from Goodhue county, it mustered in as D on the 10th day of October. This company proceeded to Fort Abercrombie, D. T., and remained at that post during the winter. Company E was organized at Ottawa, in Le Sueur county, by Captain Robert Winegar, with men from that place and Le Sueur, Cleveland, and some from Sibley and Nicollet counties. About forty-eight of the company went to Fort Snelling, and at that place twelve or fifteen men joined the company under Captain Ebenezer Le Gro, from Owatonna. The captaincy of this company was given to him, and Winegar was elected as first lieutenant. This company was mustered in on November 27th, and remained at Snelling during the winter. Company F was composed of men who were mostly from Freeborn county and vicinity. It was organized by Captain Asa W. White, and expected to become a part of the Third Regiment, but did not fill its ranks soon enough for that organization.

Captain William F. Wheeler also raised some men who went with him into this company, which mustered in on October 11th and remained at Snelling until spring. Company G was composed of men who lived in Stearns and adjoining counties. Two-thirds of the company was raised by Captain Charles Lueg and Lieut. Abner St. Cyr. After they came to Snelling Captain D. M. G. Murphy joined the company with a number of men whom he had caused to enlist, and the company mustered in on November 22d. This company soon after proceeded to Fort Abercrombie, and formed a part of the garrison of that post, also having a detachment of its men at Georgetown during the winter. On the march to the frontier the company experienced some very severe weather, the thermometer being below zero a considerable portion of the time, and some of the time sixteen degrees below; and this after the snow had covered the ground. To march nearly three hundred miles, and camp out under such conditions, was not a very easy task. Company H was organized as the "Valley Sharpshooters" by Captain John E. Tourtellotte and those who were its officers, with headquarters at Mankato. The men comprising its ranks were mostly from Blue Earth, Waseca, Le Sueur and Nicollet counties. It was the intention to make it a part of the Third Regiment, but it was not filled in time for that purpose. It mustered in as H of the Fourth, on the 20th day of November, much against the will of the company. It remained at Snelling during the winter. On July 6, 1861, a militia company was organized at Warsaw, in Rice county, called the "Warsaw Rifles." John H. Parker was the captain, and Henry Platt the second lieutenant. The company contained fifty-three privates. This company was the basis of Company I of the Fourth Regiment. It mustered into the army on the 23d day of December, and remained at Snelling until spring. Company K was started by Captain Robert P. Mooers at Otranto, in Mower county, near the Iowa state line, at which place Captain Mooers was in business. William B. Spencer of Le Roy was also engaged in raising recruits for the same company. Several at Austin were also recruiting and these parties joined, and together organized Company K. They called themselves the "Mower County Guards." These proceeded to Snelling. They were joined at the fort by some men who had been recruited by Captain L. B. Martin and George G. Sherbrooke, and mustered in as K on the 23d day of December, 1861, and completed the ten companies necessary to organize the regiment. On the 13th day of October Gov. Ramsey, as commander-in-chief, announced, through Adjutant General J. B. Sanborn, to the public that Minnesota had already furnished her quota of forces demanded by the general Government, and expressed the hope "that she will not stop even here, but, like many of her loyal sister states, continue to offer to the nation company after company of the best and bravest of her sons, until this unholy and unjust Rebellion is completely subdued."

General Orders, No. 24, of Nov. 5, 1861, announced the following persons as officers of the Fourth Regiment: Colonel, John B. Sanborn of Ramsey county; lieutenant colonel, Minor T. Thomas of Washington county; major, Lieutenant A. Edwards Welch of Goodhue county. Commissions were issued to these officers on this date, but as Lieutenant Welch had been wounded in the battle of Bull Run while serving in the First Minnesota, and taken prisoner by the enemy, he could not be present and muster. The regimental organization was completed on Dec. 23, 1861, but Colonel Sanborn was not mustered in as colonel until the 1st day of January, 1862. Although he had been commissioned as lieutenant colonel on Nov. 5, 1861, and mustered in as such on that date, and discharged the duties of that office between November 5th and December 23d, his muster was not returned to Washington. Welch was held by the enemy as a prisoner of war for thirteen months. The regiment consequently had no major during the winter of 1862, and in the spring Captain L. L. Baxter was commissioned as major.

During the winter of 1862 the five companies of the regiment at Fort Snelling, as well as those at the frontier posts, were very thoroughly drilled in squad, company and battalion. Lieutenant Colonel Thomas had been a first lieutenant in Company B of the First Minnesota Infantry, and had served in that regiment in the Army of the Potomac, and being thoroughly informed in the drill and a splendid disciplinarian, he very soon brought the companies at Snelling in the way of acquiring a very thorough and practical military education. At the other posts the time was occupied in drilling the men, out of doors when the weather permitted, and in the buildings at the forts during stormy weather. The ordnance sergeant who was stationed by the Government at Ridgley was the drill master at that post, and, as he had been a long time in the regular army, he proved a very proficient instructor. He not only drilled the men, but a school was opened for officers, and they were very thoroughly instructed in their duties, and in a few weeks the independent spirit of the men in the ranks began to be very quietly changed, and from the belief that "one man was just as good as another," some of them concluded that he must be quite often "a good deal better." The men were informed, and taught to believe, that good order and discipline must be maintained and orders obeyed, or the army, instead of being a mighty machine, capable of being moved and used with precision for the accomplishment of a great object we had in view, would be only a mob, and in times of great danger fall to pieces and prove a failure. All went along pretty smoothly at Ridgley, but occasionally a free and independent spirit would step outside the bounds of military propriety. One day the fresh beef was thought by the men to be deficient in adipose, and a few organized a burial party, and, using the police cart for a hearse, they marched, with reversed arms, led by fife and drum playing the dead march, to the centre of the parade ground where they were about to perform the solemn rites of a military funeral. The mourners, hearse and escort halted beneath the garrison flag which waved overhead, when the commander of the post appeared on the scene and adjourned the mournful ceremonies. All this was fun for the boys, but hurt the feelings of the beef contractor, who gazed at the rebellious proceedings from the door of the commissary building. A somewhat similar experience was enjoyed by the garrison at Fort Abercrombie, when the post commander appeared at the exercises, delivered a lecture on mutiny and insubordination, and the resulting consequences of such conduct, when he "dismissed the parade." As he did this one of the men called out: "Captain, you did not say anything about bull beef."

The troops on the frontier posts went on several expeditions among the Indians, and although the weather during the entire winter was extremely cold, they scraped away the snow and camped out during their journeys. Finally the long, cold months began to draw to a close, and on March 18th Adjutant General O. Malmros issued an order for the regiment to proceed to St. Louis. This order he modified on the 19th, by directing a delay of the movement until the opening of navigation. Orders, however, were sent at once to the frontier posts for those companies to repair to Snelling, and they started at once on foot and in sleighs.

The snow at this time was very deep and getting soft, and the high roads were very difficult to travel. The troops coming down from Abercrombie had a very serious time, as the snow in some of the ravines was from twelve to twenty feet deep, and as the teams would at times go in all over, the mules would have to be unhitched and pulled out by the men. Finally all assembled at Snelling, and two or three weeks were then spent in battalion drill. Before leaving for the South ten of the tallest corporals in the regiment were detailed as "pioneers," and, wearing mammoth bearskin caps, and carrying huge axes, attracted considerable attention as they marched at the head of the regiment.

OFF FOR THE SOUTH.

On April 20, 1862, the side-wheel steamboat Sucker State landed at Fort Snelling, and six companies of the regiment, accompanied by the regimental band, and in command of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas, embarked upon it and started for St. Louis, to report to Major General Halleck. As the boat approached St. Paul the bluffs and river banks were crowded with people, who waved their hands and kerchiefs, and bid the command a heartfelt "God bless you all and give you success!" The steamer soon swung around and headed down stream on its journey, the band playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and soon the Saintry City and its warm-hearted, generous people were shut from our sight, and from that of many of our members forever. On the next day the other four companies, in command of Colonel J. B. Sanborn, and with Captain William Hotchkiss' battery also on board, left Fort Snelling on the steamboat Hawkeye State for the same destination. His command landed at St. Paul at Chestnut street and marched down through the city to the levee, where it embarked on the same boat and proceeded on its journey. Nothing of importance and worthy of note occurred on the journey down. The people at the various landings along the river waved their handkerchiefs and cheered, but we saw nothing to remind us that a great and mighty war had been inaugurated and was being waged, and that a short journey on our boat would take us into the lines of the opposing forces. When the command of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas arrived at Dubuque, it debarked and had dress parade in Julian, the principal street of the city, and on arriving at the rapids in the river above Davenport, Iowa, in order to lighten the boat so that it would pass over the rapids, the command landed, and, marching past the bridge, through Davenport and into a park on a hill that was within the city limits, and which contained some temporary buildings erected as barracks for the Iowa troops, we had a short season of battalion drill, after which we again embarked and proceeded on our journey. At Montrose, at the head of the lower rapids above Keokuk, Iowa, we once more landed, and our goods and supplies were conveyed about twelve miles by railroad around the rapids, when we again embarked upon the same boat.

We arrived at St. Louis on the 23d of April, and next day marched out to Benton Barracks, which were located on the fair grounds in the outskirts of the city. On the 25th the other four companies under Colonel Sanborn arrived at Benton Barracks. As the command marched through the streets of St. Louis, evidences of the patriotic feelings of the people were manifested by waving of handkerchiefs and many other acts expressive of their joy at the sight of our men of the North Star State. As we were passing a girls' boarding school the pupils came to the windows and sang the "Red, White and Blue" for us. While at this place our regimental quartermaster procured for the regiment, on requisition, the necessary field transportation and supplies, and, aided by his efficient corps of assistants, only a short time elapsed before the regiment was ready to take the field.

On Sunday, the 2d day of May, 1862, the regiment left Benton Barracks, and, marching through the city, embarked on board the steamboat John J. Roe, and at sundown proceeded on its way to join the army under Major General Halleck before Corinth. Our boat landed at Cairo and Paducah, and then proceeded up the Tennessee River. On arriving at Fort Henry we were detained several hours, and after moving about eight miles further up the river, we debarked at

Paris Landing, and, accompanied by the Curtis Horse and some artillery, marched twenty miles to the vicinity of Paris, when, not meeting the enemy, we returned to the Landing. The weather was extremely hot and sultry during this expedition, and the men suffered severely. During the absence of the regiment the steamboat was unloaded by a detail left for that purpose. On the 12th our transient supplies were loaded on the steamboat *Gladiator*, and, embarking, we proceeded on our way up the Tennessee River. This boat was not as large as the *Roe*, and was more crowded. Boats were very numerous, passing up and down laden with supplies for the army; several had steam calliopes and played inspiring tunes. As we were landing at Brown Landing, Tenn., on the 13th, the men crowded forward on the boiler deck as thick as they could stand, and their great weight, in addition to that of the supplies and ambulances, broke down both the hurricane and boiler decks, and several of our men were severely injured. On May 14th we arrived at Hamburg Landing, Tenn., and, debarking from the *Gladiator*, marched about two miles to Childers' Hill, where we encamped. Our regiment at this time contained about 1,000 men. On the next day the regiment marched a few miles and joined the army under General Halleck, and was assigned to the First Brigade (Buford's), Third Division (Hamilton's), Army of the Mississippi.

SIEGE OF CORINTH.

The army was at this time engaged in its snail-like approach toward Corinth, where General Beauregard was fortified, and believed to have an army superior in numbers to ours. On the 12th, only three days previous to our arrival, quite a severe engagement was fought with parts of the hostile forces near Farmington. Every move that our army made was done according to the science of war and with the greatest of caution. Spades were trumps in this game, and if a move was made by any part of the army the other commands were moved up at once and the line connected, so that no intervals were left through which the enemy could pass.

On the 18th of May we advanced to Farmington, and were only a short distance in front of the rebel intrenchments that surrounded Corinth, and it was thought that any further advance by us would bring on a general engagement. Colonel Sanborn was here assigned to the command of the first demi-brigade of the First Brigade of our division, and Lieutenant Colonel Thomas took command of the regiment. We at once began to pile up a large part of the earth in that vicinity, and expected attack. Our army was at this time very large, and contained probably over 100,000 men, while the Confederate force was far inferior. Halleck's policy seemed to be to avoid attacking the enemy behind his intrenchments, and to compel the enemy to attack his army in intrenchments. Our line advanced on the 28th, and a part of our forces had quite a sharp engagement with the enemy. Cannon balls and shells flew recklessly by us and overhead, where they went howling into the wilderness, but doing very little damage to our forces.

The country here was mostly covered with heavy timber, the streams were sluggish, and the bottoms swampy. Hamburg and Pittsburgh landings were the points at which Halleck had his base, and from which he received supplies for the army. Where the wagon roads to these places passed over streams and through swamps they were made double and corduroyed, and wagon trains containing 1,200 teams were frequently on the road. For several days previous to the 29th of May the enemy had been engaged in moving his supplies and stripping for a footrace. A few shells thrown by our thirty-pounder Parrotts over the heavy body of timber in our front and into Corinth had exploded near the railroad depot and destroyed some property, which admonished Beauregard and his generals that if they remained much longer at that place they would have to fight a battle with a superior force, and might, perhaps, be defeated and lose their supplies. They therefore decided to evacuate, and for several days their movements were so cunningly planned and executed that our generals believed that the rebels were receiving large reinforcements. On the morning of May

30th, when the enemy was moving away, our generals expected an attack. However, after daylight of the 30th the noise of explosions at Corinth and the sight of rising smoke caused our pickets to advance, when it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated the place and left but little war material for our use. In the pursuit of the enemy our regiment moved about twenty miles south to Boonville, and then returned to within five miles of Corinth, where we established a camp in the pine woods on the hill near a clear little stream called Clear Creek. This little brook was made largely by springs coming out of the hill and was the only clear stream in the vicinity. The ground at Corinth and for miles around had been used for camping purposes, and this undoubtedly made the health of our troops very bad. Our men soon began to be afflicted with typhoid and other fevers, and in a short time one-third of them were in the hospitals. Death soon began to reap a rich harvest, and at sundown the dead march and funeral volley would be heard in the various camps. During the latter part of June our regiment, with most of the army, marched toward Holly Springs, passing through Rienzi and on as far as Ripley, after which we returned to our camp at Clear Creek. The weather was excessively hot during the march to Ripley, and the men being compelled to carry one hundred rounds of ammunition besides their other things, a good many of them were disabled by hernia and from the effects of the march.

In August we marched about twelve miles south to Jacinto, and established our camp near to that town. While there, and during the latter part of that month, we received information of the outbreak of the Sioux Indians in Minnesota, and our regiment was very anxious to be ordered home and fight the Indians. We remained in the vicinity of Jacinto, changing our camp occasionally. Lieutenant Colonel M. T. Thomas, having been commissioned as colonel of the Eighth Minnesota Infantry, left us on the 9th of September for Minnesota. On the 12th we became aware of the fact that the rebel army under General Price was within a few miles of us, and for several days we formed line of battle each morning, and had our trains all loaded for immediate movement. Price passed within a few miles of us on the Bay Springs road, and, moving to Iuka on September 13th with his army of about 16,000 men, captured that place, which was garrisoned by a small brigade under Colonel R. C. Murphy of the Eighth Wisconsin. He also captured a large amount of commissary and other stores that were to be moved from that place to Corinth. While here at Clear Creek, June 25th, General Buford went north on leave, and Colonel Sanborn assumed command of our brigade.

BATTLE OF IUKA.

We marched from Jacinto with General Hamilton's division on September 18th, and proceeded toward Iuka. General Stanley's division marched from Clear Creek to join us, but taking a wrong road, through the fault of the guide, was delayed, and prevented the consummation of the plan agreed upon between Generals Rosecrans and Grant. The understanding was that Rosecrans was to move on Iuka with the divisions of Hamilton and Stanley, and, dividing the force, occupy the Bay Springs and Fulton roads, running south from Iuka, to cut off the retreat of Price's army. Grant and Ord, in the meantime, were to move a force by rail to Burnsville and attack Price's army from the north. By the delay of Stanley's division Rosecrans saw that he could not get to his position near Iuka at the appointed time, and he so notified General Grant. He also discovered that the distance between the two roads was too great for his divisions to be within supporting distance of each other. And so he moved both divisions, consisting of about 9,000 men, forward on the same road. Grant and Ord were stationed a few miles north of Iuka with a force of about 8,000, and concluding that General Rosecrans could not get into position south of Iuka before the morning of the 20th, they would await until they heard the guns of Rosecrans' army to the south before they moved. Rosecrans' troops pressed forward, and after skirmishing with the enemy's pickets and driving them back to within two miles of Iuka, were brought to a halt by a line of battle the enemy had formed. He

opened the battle of Iuka with musketry and artillery on our advance, and our troops, moving up on the double-quick, formed a short line consisting of Colonel Sanborn's brigade, on the left of which was the Tenth Iowa Infantry and two guns of the Twelfth Wisconsin Light Battery. This was the length and front of our line, and contained about 2,200 men. The battle began at about 4:30 o'clock P. M. of the 19th, and raged with the greatest of fury for an hour and a half. Generals Price and Little had withdrawn a brigade from the front of Ord's army, and, going with it in person, formed their line and awaited the approach of Rosecrans' troops. Price soon after ordered the other two brigades of Little's division to the scene of action. The first two arrived in time to take part in the entire battle. Our regiment, with four hundred and eight men present, was formed in the front line on the left of the Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry. Captain E. Le Grow had command of it, and Captain J. C. Edson had command of the left wing. Soon after the battle began the Forty-eighth Indiana left the line, and to prevent the enemy from flanking us Le Grow ordered our right wing to reverse front and face the break in the line. We did as ordered. The enemy concentrated their attack upon the right of the line, and, after a prolonged struggle, succeeded in driving the troops from that part of it. Our regiment was then moved to the right by flank, and then in line of battle to the front. While marching through the woods after dark toward the enemy, and when within a few rods of them, we marched up to the rear of a regiment of Ohio infantry, when, mistaking us for the enemy, they fired a volley into and over us, killing several and wounding a good many of our men. In about an hour we were marched to the rear, and slept on our arms in an old field, expecting to renew the conflict at daybreak, but at that time the enemy had fled. The loss in our regiment, according to the official list, was 3 killed and 44 wounded. Rosecrans reported the entire loss as 790, of which number 141 were killed and 36 missing. The losses of the enemy exceeded ours. On the morning of the 20th we formed a line, and, advancing, discovered the rear of the enemy's column moving away on the Fulton road. We then marched back to Jacinto, meeting General Buford on the road on return from his leave of absence. We moved with Hamilton's division from Jacinto on October 1st, and on the 2d were in camp about three miles south of Corinth.

BATTLE OF CORINTH.

After the battle of Iuka Price moved his army south to Baldwyn, and from thence to Ripley, where he joined his forces to those of Van Dorn, and with the latter command they moved out on the morning of the 29th, with an army, according to Van Dorn's report, of about 22,000. They marched north to Pocahontas, threatening Bolivar, then, turning east, crossed the Hatchie and Tusculum rivers, and hoped to surprise Rosecrans' forces at Corinth, and, defeating his army, capture that place before the troops at the outlying posts could be called in. Rosecrans gradually drew the most of his command into and near Corinth, and when the enemy moved to the attack on the 3d they found the Union forces, consisting of about 15,419 men, prepared to receive them. On the morning of the 3d our regiment, under command of Colonel J. B. Sanborn, General Buford having assumed command of his brigade, left its camp south of Corinth, and, marching through the town with the rest of Hamilton's division, formed with it in line across the wagon road to Purdy, and about two and a half miles north of the village. Davies' division occupied the ground northwest of the town between the Mobile & Ohio and Memphis & Charleston railways, while McKean's and Stanley's were formed on Seminary Hill, to the southwest. Our line as thus formed extended in a semicircular form from the northeast to the southwest, and covered the approaches by the wagon roads to Kossuth, Bolivar, Chewalla and Purdy. The rebel troops advanced by the Bolivar road and struck Davies' troops at the point where that road passed through the old rebel line of works. By 10 A. M. Davies' skirmishers were driven in along his line, and the opposing forces in Davies' front were in line of battle confronting each other. The action along his front soon became general, and raged with desperation. As

the enemy pressed Davies' troops back Hamilton gradually changed the front of his division to meet the advance of the rebels, and as Davies' troops were falling back he prepared to assault the left flanks of the enemy. In these operations Buford's brigade came upon quite a large force of rebels, and Company K of our regiment deployed as skirmishers, and its captain was killed while in the act of signaling some important information to Colonel Sanborn, who, after communicating the fact to General Buford, was directed to dislodge the enemy. Colonel Sanborn states in his report: "I at once changed the front of my battalion to the rear on the tenth company. This was done, under a heavy fire of musketry, in double-quick time, and with as much coolness and precision as if on ordinary battalion drill. This movement completed, I ordered the regiment forward at quick time until within about one hundred and fifty paces of the enemy's line of battle at this point, when his fire was increased to a perfect shower of balls. I gave the further command, 'Forward one hundred and fifty paces, double-quick.' This was executed in the most gallant and splendid manner. The regiment, in perfect line, with triumphant shouts, rushed forward against a most murderous fire, and when within fifty yards of the enemy's line he fled to the rear with the greatest precipitancy, receiving two or three volleys from my regiment as he retired." Colonel Sanborn then withdrew the regiment from its advanced position, and formed on the right of the Fifty-ninth Indiana, and threw out skirmishers to the front. After dark orders were received to march back to the first position held in the morning. In obeying this order the regiment made quite a detour to avoid the enemy, who had advanced his forces between us and the town. At 11 P. M. bivouacked, where we remained during the night. During the day the heat was 108° in the shade, and the men suffered severely from its effects, many being sunstruck. The regimental wagonmaster, Alonzo L. Brown, furnished the men with two loads of water, which was issued to them on the field. On the 4th the enemy advanced his infantry and opened the battle about 9 A. M., and having had the satisfaction of driving in Davies' division in our centre on the 3d, expected to have an easy victory. After a stubborn resistance, Davies' troops, holding the centre, gave way, and the enemy entered their works. They were, however, driven back. During this action our regiment had, with the rest of our division, repulsed the force that came against it, and then was moved a little to the left and on a ridge, where it supported the Eleventh Ohio Battery, which enfiladed the enemy's line in front of Davies, and poured its shot fast and thick into the advancing and retreating rebels. As the enemy was being driven from the front of Davies he charged with the brigade on Fort Robinett, at Seminary Hill, and after a short hand-to-hand conflict, was repulsed by Stanley's troops. The enemy was defeated at all points before noon, and was fleeing from the field in all directions. Colonel Sanborn, in his official report, commended the conduct of the following named officers and non-commissioned officers: Captains J. E. Tourtellotte and J. C. Edson, Quartermaster T. B. Hunt, Adjutant J. M. Thompson, Quartermaster Sergt. F. E. Collins, Commissary Sergt. T. P. Wilson, Sergt. Maj. W. T. Kittredge, Surgeon J. H. Murphy and Second Asst. Surgeon H. R. Wedel. (First Asst. Surgeon E. W. Cross was absent, sick, during the battle.) Major Baxter was unfit for duty on account of sickness.

The losses in our regiment during the action on both days were two killed and ten wounded. General Rosecrans reported his entire losses at 355 killed, 1,841 wounded, and 324 captured or missing, and in an order announcing the result of the battle he stated that we had killed and buried 1,423 officers and men of the enemy, and taken 2,268 prisoners. When the battle was over our men rested until the morning of the 5th, when Rosecrans put his army in motion to pursue. Our regiment, with the rest of Hamilton's division, followed the enemy to near Crum's mill, on the Hatchie River, when we marched with the division to Rienzi, and from there west to the Hatchie, and on the 11th of October returned to our old camp, about three miles south of Corinth, and soon after moved our camp into the outskirts of the village. General N. B. Buford, on account of sickness, gave up the command of our brigade Oct. 15, 1862, and soon after went north, and Colonel Sanborn now took command of it permanently, having com-

manded the same during the absence or sickness of General Buford, all the time after first assuming command in June, with the exception of the time between September 20th and October 4th, and Captain J. C. Edson took the command of the regiment. General Rosecrans then put his army to work strengthening the old and building new fortifications on Seminary Hill, and our regiment was employed in that labor during the remainder of the time that we were there.

CAMPAIGN DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Corinth having been made secure so that it could be held by a small force, Grant made preparations at once to begin his campaign through northern Mississippi, the reduction of Vicksburg being its main object. We left Corinth with the army during the beginning of November, and marched west to Grand Junction. While here the army from Bolivar and Jackson, under General James B. McPherson, joined ours. We moved with the army about ten miles south of Grand Junction, to the vicinity of Davis' grist mill, and from thence south, with other troops, on a reconnaissance, to within a few miles of Holly Springs. The country we were then operating in contained an abundance of everything that betokened a rich and prosperous farming region, and our troops fared sumptuously. Negroes in considerable numbers, and driving unique outfits, came into our lines from surrounding plantations. We marched from Davis' mill to La Grange, and thence west to Moscow, where we remained about ten days. We marched from Moscow with the army under General Grant during the last of November, on the campaign down the Mississippi Central railroad, to Cold Water, Holly Springs, and on to the Tallahatchie River. The weather was warm and pleasant when we left Moscow, but turned cold and wet, and the mud made tramping very hard and disagreeable. It was expected that we would meet with serious opposition at the crossing of the Tallahatchie, as the enemy had built strong fortifications on the opposite shore and burned the bridge. The advance of our army, however, after a short engagement, put him to flight, and after building a new bridge we moved on through the rain and mud to Oxford, and in a few days resumed the line of march to the vicinity of the Yohnapatafa River, about six miles south of the latter place. While we were at this place the rebels under General Van Dorn raided our lines at Holly Springs, and, capturing the town, destroyed our supplies stored there. We marched back to Oxford on December 21st, and at midnight had a little experience which we will call the "Battle of Oxford." General Sanborn describes it as follows:

"The campaign down the Mississippi Central railroad in November, 1862, to reach Vicksburg by that line, was filled with exciting incidents, but no real battle between the armies. The command of the writer reached the Yohnapatafa River, about ten miles below Oxford, Miss., which was as far south as any infantry marched in this movement. While in this position, on a quiet, smoky Indian summer afternoon, information was received that Van Dorn, with a column of 10,000 cavalry, had passed north, ten miles east of our left flank. This meant trouble with our line of communication and our supplies. Everything was put in readiness for action or marching. By ten o'clock the next day the information that Holly Springs and all our supplies and ammunition had been captured or destroyed was received. Orders were expected momentarily. It was past twelve o'clock at noon when they were received, and directed the command to fall back to Oxford. The march was made with vigor, and Oxford was reached after sunset. The troops of the brigade occupied the same camp as when they rested there over night marching south, and the commander occupied the same bedroom, which had a bed which would pass for a rough one in St. Paul, but seemed quite a luxury in the field. Profound sleep, after a hard march, naturally came early upon the troops and commander. At midnight there was pounding upon the door. 'Who is there?' exclaimed the sleeper. 'Aids-de-camp from Generals Grant and Quinby, with orders,' was the reply. The door was of course opened and the orders read. In substance they directed the brigade to move without delay to the west of the town (the camp was on the east), across the railroad, and to form in line of battle in the position that

would be designated by the aid, and to be prepared and held in readiness for action at the point until further orders. The long roll was beaten, the troops formed and the march made, and the line of battle formed and the troops ordered to rest on their arms. Upon reaching Grant's headquarters, which the command had to pass, the windows were all aglow with light, while all others in the town were dark. I went in; General Grant had retired, but General Rawlins was roaring like an enraged lion. The burden of his wrath was, that the campaign for Vicksburg had failed through the faithlessness of certain officers, whom he dared to name; and the cavalry had reported that the whole rebel army was advancing by our right, and would reach our flank at Oxford by four o'clock in the morning, and he supposed a general engagement between the two armies would be fought in the morning. 'Is the army concentrated, general?' I asked. 'All the commands are moving toward Oxford, and the most remote can reach this place by ten o'clock in the forenoon; and,' he added, 'compel the enemy to form in line of battle as far out as possible, and make all the resistance you can, and we will have troops enough on the field by the time the skirmishers are driven in.' This from the adjutant general of the army made the battle a reality to me. No doubt was left in my mind that a general engagement must be fought in the morning, and that my command was to bring it on. Four companies of infantry and a section of artillery were stationed a half mile from the line, and about half-past one in the morning the orderly took charge of my horse, all saddled and ready, while I reclined against a tree. A half mile beyond the infantry pickets a strong cavalry picket had been stationed by the commander of the army. At just about half-past four a lieutenant of this cavalry force came in upon full gallop to me, and with great excitement delivered a dispatch in writing from the officer in command of the cavalry, to the effect that the head of the enemy's columns was within a mile of his position, and that he was advancing rapidly with an immense force of infantry and artillery. The infantry and artillery settled the question that it was the whole army, and with the impression on my mind left by Rawlins' instructions, not a doubt was left that it was the opening of a great battle. I wrote upon the back of this dispatch the time of its receipt by me, and directed the officer to proceed with it to General Grant's headquarters.

"I moved out immediately the six companies more of infantry, and two sections more of artillery. Before reaching the picket station the drums were beating and bugles blowing in all directions about Oxford. Before the line of skirmishers was fully formed, another cavalry officer came up, as excited as the first, but not so serious a look upon his face, and at once said, 'That column that we thought was the enemy is one of the army trains that has been lost and has been marching all night to get away from the enemy and join the army at Oxford.' I proceeded with great speed, with the officer, toward Oxford. My own command had torn down fences, houses and barns while I was gone, that all obstructions to their fire might be removed. Columns were coming upon the field by every avenue leading from Oxford. Generals and staffs were riding in all directions. Upon reaching Grant's headquarters, his horse and those of all his staff officers were caparisoned, and some of the staff were mounted. The general stood in the door giving a verbal order to one of the staff. He looked surprised at my approach, and I at once said: 'General, this is all a farce; that column is one of our own trains.' 'Well,' said the general, 'the cavalry has reported that this column was the enemy, positively. It seemed impossible to me that the enemy would bring on a general engagement here.' The sudden change did not seem to be the occasion of joy or sorrow. He was unmoved. The hurrying to and fro and mounting in hot haste was soon succeeded by general quiet, and the only farce in which I had to play in the war was over. All the anxiety and excitement of a general battle had been suffered or enjoyed without a battle, and the army marched quietly back to Memphis, but not till after much discussion and doubt. Rawlins insisted that the army could move down to Jackson, and east to Vicksburg, subsisting on the country, which was full of corn, with a good supply of cattle and swine, and that the result of the movement would be

the evacuation of Haines' Bluff, which would give us the Mississippi as a line and base of supplies. Boomer and many of the colonels concurred in this idea. General Grant said he believed it was feasible, but in view of the general condition of the country, he considered it would be unmilitary to thus risk the whole Army of the Tennessee. Sherman was already demonstrating on Haines' Bluff, and the enemy was rapidly concentrating there, and whether the further prosecution of the campaign of November, 1862, down the Mississippi Central railroad, relying wholly upon the enemy's country for supplies, and to the result of battle for a new base, involved any greater hazard than the campaign that was successfully made to the rear of Vicksburg, from the south, is a question to be determined by the future writers upon the art of war, and future historians. If the question had been left to the colonels of that army, at that time, they would have voted, so far as I know, to continue the march south to Vicksburg, without any base of supplies, subsisting wholly upon the enemy's country, and opening our base, when we reached there, by battle and victory, if necessary. The commander of the army, probably more wisely, ordered otherwise, and all attempts to reach Vicksburg by using railroads as a base line and base of supplies were abandoned."

General Grant, on the 21st of December, issued an order for a retrograde movement of his army to the line of the Tallahatchie River and the Memphis & Charleston railway. It now became necessary to send large wagon trains to Memphis to procure supplies for our forces, and the commander of each division was ordered to send fifty wagons, which, with the train of the Seventh Division, would proceed on the Pigeon-roost road, escorted by General Quinby's division. Our regiment marched with the rest of these troops as a guard to the train. The weather was wet and the mud almost fathomless. While *en route*, the enemy, with a small force, attacked the train and captured a few of our men. After a four days' struggle with the elements we arrived at Memphis and encamped below Fort Pickering, near the river, in the outskirts of the city. Our train being partially loaded, and with a large herd of cattle to drive, we left Memphis on December 31st and marched east along the wagon road, on the line of the Memphis & Charleston railway, as far as La Fayette. The weather was cold, and, having no tents, we bivouacked. Ice formed half an inch thick. The supplies were conveyed to La Grange and Grand Junction, and from thence to the army. From La Fayette our regiment returned to White's Station, about nine miles east of Memphis, where we remained about four weeks, guarding the railway, which was repaired to Grand Junction, and was used in conveying our army supplies. The weather was extremely wet, cold and disagreeable during our stay at this place. On January 16th and 17th we had sixteen inches of snow; notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather we made ourselves quite comfortable while at the station, which contained three or four houses. The farms in the immediate vicinity yielded us an abundant supply of as fine sweet potatoes and fat Berkshires as we had had the pleasure to meet with. The expedition under General Sherman against Vicksburg by the river route in aid of General Grant's advance down the Mississippi Central railroad had met a disastrous failure at the Chickasaw Bayou, on the Yazoo River, where he landed his forces on December 28th and attacked the rebels, he being still in ignorance of the Holly Springs disaster, meeting with a loss of about 2,000.

On the 15th of January General Grant, from his headquarters at Memphis, issued Special Orders, No. 15, which, among other things, specified that the divisions of McArthur, Logan and Quinby should reinforce the expedition operating down the Mississippi River against Vicksburg; McArthur was directed to embark at once with his troops, Logan to follow as soon as transports could be supplied, and Quinby to hold his in readiness. In the beginning of February we moved our camp from White Station and established it about two miles from Memphis, where we remained about four weeks, and then embarking on steamboats with the rest of the division proceeded from Memphis down the river. On arriving at Bunches Bend, La., about three hundred miles below, we debarked for the purpose of aiding in the operation of opening Bayou Macon for

the passage of transports through that channel to convey men and supplies to a place below Vicksburg. This route being found impracticable, the troops went on board the transports and we moved up the Mississippi River to an old sand-bar three or four miles below Helena and opposite the place where General Grant had caused the levee on the Mississippi River to be cut, thus opening a passage into Moon Lake, where we remained for several days awaiting the arrival from the north of small steamboats to transport us down the tortuous channel of the old abandoned watercourse called "Yazoo Pass." We embarked on the steamboat Pringle with "Dan" for our pilot. Crossing the river we passed through the cut made in the bank, and after a short and perilous journey ran into Moon Lake, and were soon at the entrance to the pass. Ross, with a force of about 5,000 men on transports convoyed by ironclad gunboats, had been operating down this stream for months before our arrival.

THE PASS EXPEDITION.

General Sanborn says: "Late in the winter of 1862 the Yazoo Pass expedition was organized with the renewed hopes of turning the enemy's right at Haines' Bluff and compelling the evacuation of that position, and using it as a landing and base in the operations against Vicksburg. My command formed part of the expedition. About 12,000 men and two ironclad monitors were transported through this narrow pass to the Cold Water River, down the Cold Water to the Tallahatchie, and down the Tallahatchie to near the junction of the Yal-labusha, where we came upon gunboats, forts, enemies' forces, and a flooded country. The waters were so high that no troops could operate except by means of transports; and running Mississippi steamers through forests was anything but satisfactory. The currents were swift, the channels narrow and overhung with trees. The pilot's bells were constantly ringing to the engineer, and the captain of the steamer Pringle, upon which I had my headquarters, was constantly shouting to the engineer, 'Back her, Dan,' while the steamer, with seven hundred tons freight, would go right on through cottonwood forests, snapping off trees from three to nine inches in diameter as if they were pipestems. After a day's performance of this kind, I went down to see the engineer, after the boat had tied up for the night, and asked him how he had got along. Said he, 'O! pretty well, I am only twenty-five bells behind for the day, and nearly all of them are to back her, and I am going to make them up the first thing to-morrow morning after we start.' That force that went into the Yazoo Pass was in great peril, and the enemy ought to have captured it. It could not have been landed anywhere to operate, and there were many points where batteries might have been stationed within their reach that would have rendered it impossible for the transports to pass. As soon as General Grant was advised of the situation he ordered the command back, and added that he would wait with great solicitude the arrival of the troops in the Mississippi River. The command returned safely and joined the main army at Milliken's Bend. General Quinby, who had commanded the division in this movement, was sick when the command came out of the pass, and for the first time command of a division fell upon me, while we lay just below Helena in Arkansas, and this was continued until after the battle of Port Gibson."

We returned to our old bivouack on the sand-bar below Helena on April 10th, and on the 13th embarked again on the Pringle, and proceeded down the river to Milliken's Bend. General Grant's base was at Milliken's Bend, and on our arrival we found a large fleet of transports at the landing, and among them several boats which some troops of General Logan's division were protecting with wet bales of hay and cotton to enable them to run in safety by the batteries at Vicksburg, which were about twenty miles below. The night of April 16th was very dark, and eight gunboats and three transports, with barges laden with supplies, at ten o'clock started on that perilous journey.

General Sanborn says: "No difficulty was met in obtaining volunteers to undertake the hazardous task of acting as pilots, engineers and firemen upon these frail crafts that were to run by the heavy batteries. A few had doubts and mis-

givings. The request for volunteers was sent to all of the division commanders and was read to each regiment at its dress parade. The volunteers were requested to report at division headquarters. Quite a large number reported from the Seventh Division, and one who said that he supposed he was the best pilot in the division stated that he had some misgivings about going, but concluded that he would volunteer, and did so, and, as I now recollect, he was the only man who was killed on the transports in that undertaking. His body was fairly severed by one of the heavy cannon shot from the Vicksburg battery."

RUNNING THE BATTERIES—VICKSBURG.

General Sanborn says of this: "As the gunboats and transports, laden with supplies, were about to start, a large number of other transports were filled with officers, and started down the river to a point that would be just beyond the reach of the rebel batteries, to see the venturesome fleet off on its perilous voyage. So long a time elapsed after they parted company from their visitors that the hopes began to be indulged that they would run past the batteries without being seen at all, for there was no moon. The night was one of intense darkness; there was not a glimmer of light upon any gunboat or transport. They moved along, silently and sullenly, in the dense darkness. But suddenly, almost as if by flash of electricity, the whole heavens and earth were illuminated, fires blazed in every direction, the batteries opened from every point, while the gunboats responded with equal vigor, and the heavens seemed to blaze, while the earth and river shook. An hour or two passed, and the rockets sent up by the fleet below were read to mean that the gunboats had all run past safely, and that but one transport had been sunk—the *Henry Clay*. The news was the occasion of inexpressible joy. Now all who had an idea of the scheme of the campaign that had been adopted by the general-in-chief knew that it would progress with the utmost vigor. From this time on General Grant seemed to make superhuman efforts and to be endowed with superhuman power. None who had known him the previous year could recognize him as being the same man. During the previous year he had been a great deal of the time under a cloud after the battle of Shiloh, and when not under a cloud, was, by force of arbitrary orders from Washington, on the defensive, and was at no time himself; but from this time his genius and his energies seemed to burst forth with new life. In all the movements the preceding year I never recollect to have seen him upon a gallop, or even a trot; he would oftentimes during the campaign down the Central road go upon a fast, steady walk with his staff past the columns to the front when the skirmishing was heavy, seeming to show no anxiety and to feel no excitement; but whenever he was seen now his horse was upon a fast trot or gallop, he seemed wrought up to the last pitch of determination and energy, and the whole army partook of this spirit. The troops were at once put in motion, and with these three corps he had the double task to perform of holding a portion of the enemy in Vicksburg while he could make a landing with the advance of his column on the east bank of the river below Grand Gulf, and then resist any attacks that were made by the combined force of the rebel army upon his advance until he could bring up the corps and troops left in the rear to attract the attention of the enemy while he made his march down and across the Mississippi River. All this was accomplished in the shortest possible time, and without any considerable loss.

"From Milliken's Bend to the point a little below Grand Gulf, where the army embarked and crossed the river to Bruinsburg, by the route marched was probably a little more than sixty miles, and a worse march no army ever made in the history of military operations. It was a common occurrence for the earth, that had become a little hard on top, to break through, and under the tramp of the soldiers and the movement of the artillery and trains, had become almost a bottomless pit. Guns and carriages that were ordinarily drawn with the greatest ease by six horses for quite a long distance, would require from twelve to eighteen horses to draw a single gun or gun carriage. The infantry picked their way as best they could, but were frequently in the mire to their knees; but no

one heard a word of complaint, and the marching was continued, without any reference to the light of day or the darkness of night, controlled wholly by the orders of the commanders. To reach a point on the west bank of the river opposite Grand Gulf on the morning of the 1st of May, my division had marched most of the time for three nights and rested but a few hours during the day. So severe had this effort been, that when a little after sunrise the command arrived on the banks of the Mississippi River, opposite Grand Gulf, it was met by General McPherson, who congratulated the troops upon getting up, and informed them that they could rest until afternoon, and probably until the next morning, without making any movements, and they all fell, as soldiers do, at once to making coffee and getting what they termed a square meal, and making themselves comfortable, but were not half through with their meal before the sound of guns at Port Gibson, on the other side of the river, greeted their ears and made them a little anxious; and in less than an hour an aid-de-camp came back from the corps commander stating that he had received a dispatch from General McClernand to the effect that he was attacked by the whole rebel army near Port Gibson, and that the whole army must be brought up immediately; that Logan had gone forward with his division, and directed me to cross at once with the Seventh Division and come forward as rapidly as possible. This, according to my best recollection, was about nine o'clock in the morning. The entire division, numbering more than 6,000 present for duty, was on the east bank of the river by twelve o'clock, and an hour before sunset was in line of battle within a few miles of the battlefield, where it had been ordered to form across a road running to Grand Gulf, and protect the left flank of the army. The men lay upon their arms, but before midnight received the further order to come forward immediately to Port Gibson, as it was believed that the battle would be renewed in the morning; and before one o'clock the entire division was again marching, and did not reach the headquarters of the army until sunrise in the morning. At this place the division, which I had been commanding by virtue of my rank as senior of the twelve colonels in the division, in the absence of General Quinby, sick, was placed under the command of General Crocker, and I took command of my brigade at noon on this day, and continued in this command to the surrender, except when commanding the division on the afternoon of the 22d of May in the assault. The first great point of the campaign had now been made. At least seventy regiments of infantry and thirty batteries of artillery were on the high ground south of Vicksburg, in the State of Mississippi. During all the time that this movement had been going on General Sherman with his corps had been making demonstrations in the vicinity of and at Haines' Bluff; had actually moved up the Yazoo, disembarked his corps, formed in line of battle, put batteries in position and made every demonstration that would indicate an assault upon that stronghold. The guns at Haines' Bluff could be distinctly heard on the day we were crossing the Mississippi River, fifty miles away. Immediately upon learning that the army was across, he drew off and followed with all possible speed. The corps and troops that had fought the battle of Port Gibson moved on, rebuilt the suspension bridge across the north branch of the Bayou Pierre, and on the following day, the 3d of May, drove the enemy across the Black River, at Hankinson's Ferry, which was only fifteen or twenty miles below Vicksburg. And here for ten days was the most critical condition that the army was placed in during the entire campaign. The entire rebel army might come out from Vicksburg any night and throw its whole force upon the two corps of the Army of the Tennessee that had reached the Black River. Why it was not done cannot be accounted for, except upon the theory that the commander of the rebel forces was bewildered by the strategy and movements of General Grant, not knowing whether Vicksburg was to be attacked from the Yazoo and Mississippi rivers, or from the army that had crossed the Mississippi south of the bluffs. Delay was necessary to bring forward the rations for the army, and to enable General Sherman to come up with his corps before the main battles were fought. There seemed to be no anxiety and no excitement among the officers and men during this delay.

They were equally ready to fight or to await their reinforcements and rations without fighting, and it seemed to be a matter of perfect indifference to one and to all."

With the exception of one team to each regiment, all of the regimental teams were left behind on the west side of the Mississippi River, for the purpose of transporting supplies for the army. And leaving Bruinsburg, the army procured the most of its supplies from the country through which it passed. Our regiment met with no loss at Port Gibson, nor at Forty Hills on May 3d, nor at Raymond on May 12th, but at the latter place, in moving up on the double-quick, to form on the left of Logan's division, several members of it were sun-struck. The enemy's battery commanded the road for some distance on which the regiment was advancing, and threw shells recklessly about, but no serious damage was inflicted. At Jackson, on May 14th, our regiment was in reserve supporting the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry during the engagement, and, while the Seventeenth suffered severely, we had but two men wounded and none killed.

BATTLE OF CHAMPION HILLS.

At Champion Hills, the various regiments of our brigade were sent to different parts of the field; on arriving at the scene of action our regiment formed in support of a battery belonging to Logan's division, but when the line of battle had become somewhat broken, and Logan's troops on the right were hard pressed, he asked for aid, and our regiment was ordered to advance. An aid of Logan's staff directed Lieutenant Colonel Tourtellotte where to go by pointing with his finger, and then left him. The regiment moved to the front on the double-quick, and in its advance passed through an interval and on beyond the line. A battery of the enemy opened upon us with shells, but shot too high. The regiment in its advance came upon quite a large body of the enemy, and the lieutenant colonel, seeing quite a large number with their hands up, in token of a desire to surrender, ordered the men not to fire and threatened to shoot the first man who did. Two or three companies wheeled around and captured one hundred and eighteen prisoners. Many more could have been taken, but he did not want to advance the regiment beyond the point then held, for fear of the fire from our own troops on the left. Large bodies of the enemy in marching off the field passed within a short distance of our regiment, which was again very fortunate in this battle, as it had but two men wounded and none killed. On the 17th it moved with the rest of Colonel Sanborn's brigade and aided in building a bridge across the Big Black, over which the Seventeenth Corps crossed, and on the 20th marched to the line investing Vicksburg, and performed the full share of duty in the trenches and sharpshooting in front of the enemy's works.

ASSAULT ON VICKSBURG.

On May 22d it moved with the other regiments of our brigade to the left to support Burbridge's brigade of McClernand's corps, and advanced, under a severe and destructive fire of shot and shell, into a position in front of the enemy's works, where it remained until after dark. Lieutenant Colonel Tourtellotte says in his report: "No sooner had we taken such position than General Burbridge withdrew his brigade from the action under a direct fire from the fort in front, and a heavy cross-fire from a fort on our right. The regiment pressed forward up to and even on the enemy's works. In this position, contending for the possession of the rebel earthworks before us, the regiment remained for two hours, when it became dark, and I was ordered by Colonel Sanborn to withdraw the regiment." When the regiment retired, Captain R. S. Donaldson had his company (C) draw a cannon that Burbridge's troops had left, off the field, and thus prevented its capture by the enemy. Our regiment in this assault had twelve men killed and forty-two wounded. A great many of the wounded of our army lay up under the enemy's works beyond our reach, suffering dreadful agony until the 25th, when the enemy permitted our troops to bury the dead. The enemy reported that he found one brave hero of some Union regiment in a ditch with his flag wound around his body. General Grant had, on the cessation

of the battle, requested of Pemberton permission to bury the dead, but it was refused; finally, when the effluvia from the dead bodies became intolerable, Pemberton was obliged to grant the request.

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

The threatening operations of General Joseph E. Johnston made it necessary to send an expedition about forty-five miles to the northeast, to a town of three or four houses, called Mechanicsburg, and our regiment, with the rest of Colonel Sanborn's brigade, marched to that place. The rest of the forces consisted of several brigades, and all were under command of General Frank P. Blair. Thinking the enemy in force in our front, a line of battle was formed, but one or two shots from our battery put the small cavalry command of the enemy, which formed a corps of observation, to flight, when we then moved north to the Yazoo bottoms, and then down to Snyder's Bluff, near Vicksburg, destroying on our route all grist mills, bridges, and all supplies that could be used by the enemy during the investment of Vicksburg. The weather during this time was intensely hot. We returned in a few days to our former position in front of the enemy's works, and actively engaged in aiding in their capture. We had four men of our regiment wounded by the shots of the enemy during these operations. On the surrender of the city, July 4th, our regiment marched with the brigade into the city, our splendid brass band leading the troops. After the capitulation and surrender of the city and the army commanded by General Pemberton, our regiment, with the rest of the division, which was at this time under the command of General John E. Smith, moved into Vicksburg and formed a part of the army of occupation, and was engaged in guarding the line of works and the captured army. During the latter part of July the regiment was assigned to duty as provost guard. Sickness and death had reduced its numbers so that the returns for the month of June show but 291 enlisted men present in the ranks for duty. The enlisted present sick numbered 56. The returns for July show the enlisted present to have been 239; on extra and daily duty, 43; sick, 102. The returns for August show 213 enlisted men present for duty; on extra and daily duty, 50; sick, 46; total enlisted present, 309, besides 16 officers present. The balance of the regiment, making an aggregate number of 631, were absent, and nearly all sick in hospitals.

Col. John B. Sanborn had been appointed brigadier general by the president after the battle of Iuka in 1862, but the senate had adjourned in the spring of 1863 without having taken any action upon this appointment, whereby it lapsed. Immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg, General Grant had sent to Washington a list of officers recommended by him for promotion for services in that campaign. This list included Col. Sanborn. The promotions recommended by General Grant were all made at once, except this one, and the commissions issued were received from Washington at General Grant's headquarters, on or about the 3d day of August, 1863. On this account Col. Sanborn at once tendered his resignation as colonel of the Fourth Minnesota Infantry. This resignation was accepted by General Grant, and the colonel left for St. Paul. But the order of General Grant accepting the resignation was disapproved and revoked by the president, and on Sept. 12, 1863, the president again appointed Col. Sanborn brigadier general of volunteers, said appointment to date, and he to take rank from the date of Aug. 4, 1863, and he remained in the service through the war and until June, 1866.

BATTLE OF CHATTANOOGA.

On the 12th day of September, 1863, our regiment and the balance of the division left Vicksburg for the purpose of aiding General Steele's army in the operations against Little Rock, and on arriving at Helena debarked, ready to march for that place; but as his forces had been successful in their capture of that city, it moved by boat with the division to Memphis, and there awaited the arrival of General Sherman with his corps, to proceed across the country to Chattanooga to the relief of the army under General Rosecrans, then besieged

by Bragg's army. Our division, for this purpose, was attached to the Fifteenth Army Corps. It moved by rail to Corinth, then, debarking from the cars, the line of march was continued along the railroad to Bear Creek bridge, a few miles east of Iuka, where a halt was made and the railroad repaired. During the latter part of October the commanding general abandoned the railroad and started with the army on a march across the country to Chattanooga. Crossing the Tennessee River, the army marched in an easterly direction, and gathered such scanty forage as the country produced while moving along. The weather during the march was for the greater part of the time cold, wet and disagreeable, and the roads rough, rocky and muddy. Small creeks and large streams were numerous and difficult to cross. The day's marches would range from twelve to twenty-two miles each. On arriving at Winchester the rations were very short, and supplies were obtained from Ducherd, and after passing the latter place dead mules and horses were encountered in considerable quantities along the roadside. The army passed up the Cumberland Mountains to the summit, thence down Sweden Cove and on to Bridgeport, at which place it crossed the Tennessee River. It crossed again at Brown's Ferry, and bivouacked in the ravines near Crane's Hill, across from Chattanooga. There was, on November 23d, of enlisted men present for duty, 191; on extra and daily duty, 41; sick, 10; total enlisted, 242, besides 17 commissioned officers. General Sherman's army crossed the Tennessee River in boats built for that purpose, and landed a few miles above the city of Chattanooga. The troops of General Giles A. Smith's brigade were the first to make the crossing. The boats then returned, and the Fourth Minnesota Infantry was ferried over, and were the first troops of our brigade or division to make the crossing. The brigade commander called the regimental commanders together, and Lieutenant Colonel Tourtellotte volunteered to lead the troops of our brigade with our regiment, and that is why they led. This act saved the command from taking the lead the next day, when it would undoubtedly have met with a severe loss in that engagement. On landing on the north bank of the Tennessee River our regiment deployed as skirmishers and covered the division front while it was crossing, and also its advance in column by divisions. It was in front as skirmishers during the entire day, being relieved at 8 P. M. by the Forty-eighth Indiana. We were in reserve during the 25th, and as Bragg's army had retreated, our regiment, on the 25th, with the remainder of the division, took the road in pursuit. The regiment had lost in the battle but one man, who was thought to be slightly wounded; he died, however, on December 3d. We marched for several days in pursuit of the enemy, and then we turned to the old camp across the river from Chattanooga, where our camp equipage, horses and trains had been left. The weather was very cold and disagreeable during these operations, and our men were on very scanty rations, a part of the time the supply being quarter-rations, and some of the time we had none at all. In a few days the command marched to Bridgeport, where it remained about three weeks, and then moved with the rest of the brigade on a forced march to Huntsville to relieve troops at that point. Soon after arriving at Huntsville the regiment went on an expedition to the Tennessee River, about twenty-five miles away, to destroy some ferryboats that the enemy was using, and marched all night, passing through Madison Station on the route. In returning we gathered a large drove of animals and poultry of all kinds, and returned to Huntsville with forage enough to supply the whole brigade. The weather during the return march was extremely cold, and ice formed two inches thick.

VETERANIZING.

On Jan. 1, 1864, about three-fourths of the men present re-enlisted as veterans for three years more of service, and on March 5th started on the cars for Minnesota on veteran furlough. On arriving at Anderson Station, Tenn., another train collided with ours, several of our cars were burned, and one man of Company K was burned to death in the wreck, as were also several ladies who were passengers. On arriving at La Crosse the citizens entertained us with a bountiful dinner, and a newspaper in that city published an article of two or three

columns in length, commendatory of the services of the regiment and the gentlemanly conduct of our men. On arriving at Winona the regiment partook of a supper prepared by the ladies of the city, and then continued the journey by boat to Reed's Landing, where it became necessary to travel on the ice to Red Wing by wagons. The weather at this time was very cold. The command arrived at St. Paul on March 20th, and the next day was furloughed for thirty days. We left St. Paul to return to the army at Huntsville on April 24, 1864, on the steamboat *Itasca*. On arriving at Dunleith we took the cars and proceeded by rail to Cairo, and from there by boat to Nashville, and from thence by rail to Huntsville, where we arrived May 4th and remained until June 22d, when we marched with the rest of the division for Atlanta.

BATTLE OF ALTOONA.

On arriving at Stevenson, Ala., the command took the cars and proceeded to Kingston, Ga., where our regiment was stationed on provost and fatigue duty. The regiment arrived in time to celebrate the Fourth of July. We marched with the brigade from Kingston to Altoona, and formed a part of the force stationed there. Lieutenant Colonel Tourtellotte was the post commander, and Major J. C. Edson commanded the regiment. This place, which afterward became famous, was located at a point of the mountain range where a railway passed through a deep cut. During the latter part of August several companies of the regiment went north on the cars to Cowan Station, and Elk River, Tenn., to guard the railway against the enemy's cavalry, and were gone about thirty days on that duty. Altoona was about forty miles north of Atlanta, where General Sherman's army was operating against the rebels under Hood, who, about the 2d of September, evacuated that city and moved against Sherman's line of communications. There were two small redoubts and some rifle-pits on either side of the hill at the pass, and General Sherman had established his depot of supplies for the army at this place. Hood detached the division of General French, and sent them to capture the post and supplies. Our little command had for several days previous to the attack seen the heavens to the south shining with the glare of the burning railroad, and on the night of the 4th were aware of the presence of a considerable force of the enemy, by their attack upon the picket posts, and knew that when dawn appeared they would be upon us. The garrison consisted of less than 1,000 men and the guns of the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery. General Corse arrived from Rome about midnight with another 1,000, making the total less than 2,000. These troops came on a freight train, and had just time to get in before the enemy cut the line of communication. On arrival, Corse and his troops, with a portion of Tourtellotte's force, occupied the works on the west side of the track. Tourtellotte remained on the east side with the Fourth Minnesota and a part of the Eighteenth Wisconsin under Lieutenant Colonel Jackson; the guns of the battery being divided three upon either side. Tourtellotte during the action commanded the troops on the east. Picket firing was lively during the night, and at daylight the ball opened by a shell fired from our eastern redoubt at the place where, about three-fourths of a mile to the south, it was believed the enemy had planted his batteries. They soon replied and a lively cannonade was kept up until about 8 A. M. of October 5th, when French sent in a demand for the surrender of the Union forces. Corse answered and declined. During the night the enemy had placed his infantry upon three sides of the works, and at once moved to the assault. Company E of our regiment had been sent out during the night by Major Edson to hold a pass in the wagon road that led to the north, and at 9 A. M., being hard pressed, Company K was sent to its support. The enemy attacked these, and being flanked and in great danger of being captured, they managed to get back into our lines. The battle raged with a fury and desperation seldom equaled and never surpassed, until about 4 P. M., when the enemy, who had charged repeatedly up under the works, and been as often repulsed and driven back, gave up the contest, and in single numbers tried to make his escape from the field. About eighty men and officers of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-ninth Mississippi Infantry had charged over a ridge and into a

gully down in front of Company A, and the adjutant of our regiment, taking Companies H and C out on an unprotected hillside, they opened fire on their left flank, which caused them to surrender. Corse reported his loss at 142 killed, 353 wounded and 212 missing. The Fourth Minnesota numbered 450 muskets, and met with a loss of 13 killed and 31 wounded; total, 44. It also captured the flags of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-ninth Mississippi, and they were sent to the adjutant general of Minnesota by Major J. C. Edson, and they are now in his office. Several of our men fought in this battle after the period of their enlistments had expired, and some of these were killed in the action. The estimated strength of the enemy by our forces was 7,000, and his estimated loss 2,000.

During the progress of the battle, General Sherman, from the heights of Kenesaw Mountain, and about eighteen miles away, toward Atlanta, signaled to Altoona to learn if Corse had arrived, and received a signal reply that satisfied him, and this circumstance is referred to in the song, "Hold the Fort for I am Coming." Sherman's army soon followed closely after Hood's, who retreated toward Alabama, and in a few days our communications were again open. Active preparations were now made for the campaign through Georgia to Savannah. Supplies were rapidly brought to the front, the convalescents and those unable to travel were sent North, and the army was stripped of surplus animals and property, which were sent to the rear, and, on the 14th of November it had assembled at and near to Atlanta. On the 15th it started on the

MARCH TO THE SEA.

Our regiment marched with the rest of General John E. Smith's Third Division of the Fifteenth Corps, Colonel Tourtellotte in command, and having received several hundred recruits from Minnesota while at Altoona, during the months of September and October, was pretty full in numbers. Hood's army, left behind, had started on its pilgrimage toward Nashville, while ours was running in another direction, and to be the guests of the people of Georgia for a short season. These two armies in their movements at this time presented a spectacle seldom seen in military campaigns. The kind people of Georgia made but little opposition to our advance. Their sweet potato patches were generally numerous, their corncribs abundant and the melody of their garden fowls sounded as sweetly to the ears of our "bummers" as that of their relatives had over in Mississippi and Tennessee. And as the country had not been stripped of its supplies by the operation of hostile forces, it yielded sufficient, so that, with the rations carried in the army trains, and a very large drove of cattle that we started with, there was not much suffering on the excursion through the state. There was no battle, and only an occasional skirmish fought. With the exception of three rainy days the weather was pleasant during the entire time previous to December 7th, and, as the course of the streams was ordinarily in the same direction as our line of march, it lessened the difficulties. On arriving at Gordon, a few days out from Atlanta, we worked until eleven o'clock at night and destroyed a mile and a half of the Macon railroad, by burning the ties and twisting the rails like doughnuts. Our army arrived before Savannah on the 10th day of December. During the picnic through the state our regiment had met with no loss, but soon after reaching the lines near Savannah three of our men were wounded, and before the surrender of the city, several of them, while out with a train foraging, were taken prisoners. Our rations got short on approaching the vicinity of Savannah, and the men suffered considerable privation. The city having been evacuated by Hardee's forces, our army took possession on the 21st. When General Sherman's army started on its campaign through the Carolinas, a part of the army was moved by boat to Beaufort. Our regiment started across the Savannah River, but the excessive rains had raised the water over the narrow dike, so that the wagon trains could not get to the mainland, and a part of the division train was lost in the river. Details of our men worked all night trying to save the train, and the next afternoon we returned to our old camp in the suburbs of the city. We then embarked on a steamship and were conveyed to

Beaufort, and after a few days' sojourn at this place, marched inland by Pocotoligo to McPhersonville, where, on January 31st, we found the rest of our brigade, and the next day started inland on the campaign. On coming to Duck Creek at noon on the fifth day out, it was expected that serious opposition would be met in crossing it, as the enemy held the opposite bank. Our regiment was sent to drive them away, and after deploying several companies as skirmishers, our boys charged through the stream, which was waist-deep, and found a fine plantation on the other side, which abounded in comforts of which our men stood in need—poultry, sweet potatoes, etc. The Johnnies had concluded to vacate, but left our men the supplies. That was a charge that paid. The country we were then in was level and covered with small pines and oaks. Another day's march brought the command to the Salkehatchie Swamp and River, on which our regiment passed without any opposition. On reaching the railroad near Bamberg our men helped to tear it up, burn the ties and twist the iron, then marched across the Edisto River toward Orangeburg, and when near that city turned north toward Columbia. On the 17th of February we marched through the city and established our camp outside its limits. Our regiment aided in destroying the ammunition and ordnance stores captured at the arsenal, and in doing so had one man seriously injured by the explosion of several wagon-loads of ammunition as they were being thrown in the river. Our part of the army left Columbia on the 20th, and, marching over a high, rocky and rolling country, crossed the Wateree River, near which place the enemy captured one of our men. On arriving in the vicinity of Little Lynches Creek the country became flat and the rain fell incessantly. The enemy hovered near, and, in anticipation of an attack, breastworks were thrown up. We moved on a few miles to Big Lynches Creek and found the bottoms submerged and a flood of water three-fourths of a mile wide before us. Our troops bridged this, and we moved on toward Cheraw, which we reached on the night of March 3d, after suffering many hardships and privations; a part of the time being very short of rations, as most of the country through which we had passed was thinly settled and yielded very little to our foragers. The enemy in evacuating Charleston had moved a large quantity of ordnance and commissary supplies to this city, which we captured. We were now abundantly supplied, and the starvation period had, for a short season, ended, and our feasting began. It is either a feast or a starve with us. We remained but a few days here, when we marched for Fayetteville. The weather was still broken by rainstorms, one after the other, and the roads were horrible. On arriving near Shoe-Heel Creek, our men worked all night long, pulling and lifting the mule teams and wagons over a bottomless swamp, rain falling incessantly. On the 12th of March we reached the vicinity of Fayetteville, and, crossing the Cape Fear River, established our camp near the town. We left this camp in a rainstorm, and marching all day, over, under and through a flat country, night overtook us stuck in the mud, with the teams down in all directions. For three days we fought with the elements of mud and rain. The country was sparsely settled, and contained nothing that we hankered for. The people were barefooted, and even razor-back, rail-splitter hogs were a curiosity. On the fourth day we traveled over a finer country. Pitch pine, however, still abounded as the principal kind of timber, but the country was higher, more rolling, the plantations larger and more numerous. During the

BATTLE OF BENTONVILLE,

on the 19th, 20th and 21st, our regiment was not actively engaged. It built three different lines of breastworks, but, with the rest of the division, was held in reserve, and while the shots of the enemy passed freely overhead we had only two or three men wounded during the battle. Johnston having retreated with his army our command marched to Goldsboro. On arriving, established our camp two miles from the city, and opened communications once more with "God's country," and procured a supply of all things needed for our comfort except money. The army expected to receive pay in this place, but was disappointed. Many of our men were barefooted, and all were ragged. General

Sherman reorganized his army at this place. Colonel Tourtellotte took command of the brigade of which our regiment formed a part, and Captain L. R. Wellman, in the absence of Lieutenant Colonel James C. Edson, who went North on sick-leave from this place, assumed command of the regiment. Our army left Goldsboro on April 10th, and took the line of march for Raleigh, where we remained in camp near the city. General Johnston surrendered his army to General Sherman while our forces were here, on April 26th, and we received information a few days previous of the assassination of President Lincoln. While here at Raleigh our brigade was broken up and the regiments assigned to different commands, and Colonel Tourtellotte resumed command of the regiment. On the 29th of April our troops left their camps and marched for Richmond. Nothing worthy of note occurred on the march. The war had ended; foraging for supplies to sustain the army had ceased. The country was better, more beautiful, and the plantations contained an abundance of everything we needed, and our men would have rejoiced a short time previous to have become acquainted with it, but strict discipline and good order was maintained. The orders were to march by easy stages, ten miles a day, and to rest over Sundays, but the day's marches would average from eighteen to twenty-five miles each. The army, traveling by different roads, raced to Richmond and Washington to see which corps would get there first, and many men were literally marched into their graves. The country passed through was higher and better; the weather had also improved. The gin houses had been left behind, and King Tobacco, instead of Cotton, held sway. The army in its march passed through Petersburg. On the 10th day of May our regiment, with the rest of our division, encamped on the bluff opposite Richmond, and within a half mile of the little town of Manchester.

The march was resumed, and, passing through Richmond, the army pursued its course to Washington. Our division passed through Fredericksburg, Dumfries, and the grounds at Mt. Vernon; passed, with uncovered heads, by the tomb of Washington, paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the patriot of 1776. The column then resumed its march to Alexandria. Lieutenant Colonel Edson and a large number of our men who had been North joined our regiment at this camp. On the 24th of May the regiment marched at the head of the column of General Sherman's grand army of 65,000 veterans in the review at Washington, and, passing through the city, established its camp five miles out at Crystal Springs. Leaving its camp near Washington the last of May, the regiment marched to the city and with the rest of the Army of the Tennessee moved by rail to Parkersburg on the Ohio River. Embarking on the steamboat Champion, it proceeded with the rest of the army down the river to Louisville, Ky., and established its camp near that city, and there remained until July 19, 1865, when it was mustered for discharge out of the service. The next day the command embarked upon the cars and proceeded on its journey to St. Paul, passing through Indianapolis, Chicago and Milwaukee. On arriving at La Crosse we embarked on the steamboat Northern Belle, and on July 24th arrived at St. Paul. The fire companies of the city escorted the command to the state house, where the governor of the state and the mayor of the city addressed our men. The veterans then dispersed, and all who desired proceeded to their homes with orders to report at St. Paul on August 5th, to sign the pay rolls and receive their final discharges. The men reported, and, having signed the rolls, were paid to include Aug. 7, 1865, and were once more free citizens of the great republic. Many of them had served almost four years of the best part of their lives to preserve our Government; having had but little honor and no adequate pay for their services. Many of them in the ranks were men of fine ability, able and worthy to command a company or the regiment, with credit to themselves and honor to the Government. Many of these heroes were entitled to promotion but never received it. I have not included in this narrative a statement of their numerous and often long foraging expeditions, and were I to estimate the number of miles traveled on them I would at least double the distance given in this record; nor have I included each day's march with its number of long weary

miles that our gallant heroes measured, often with blistered feet and galled bodies from carrying their loads; nor names of those wounded and killed in battle by the rebels, nor in the camps and hospitals by disease. In using the word "we" I refer to those who were with the regiment at the time mentioned and not to myself. There were in all about 1,602 officers and enlisted men who were members of this regiment at different times.

I have been aided in my work by many persons, and I extend my thanks to them all, but more especially to George E. Sly and Thomas M. Young of Company A, Washington Muzzy of Company H, and Captain W. W. Rich, as these gentlemen placed their records at my disposal and helped me more than any of the others.¹

¹ On April 17, 1863, while our army was at Milliken's Bend, La., General Lorenzo Thomas, adjutant general of the armies of the United States, visited it at that place, and in an address to the soldiers informed them that the Government of the United States had decided to arm the negroes and make soldiers of them to aid in putting down the Rebellion. He informed the troops of our division that he would give them the officers for two regiments, and he did not care if they were all private soldiers provided they were competent; that whoever the regimental and division commander recommended he would commission. After General Thomas had ceased speaking several other officers expressed their views upon this subject, and when the exercises were over our men began to discuss among themselves the propriety of arming the freedmen and using them to aid us in our great struggle. The enemy used them against us in all ways but to shoot guns. We believed that those who entered the service and were captured by the enemy would not be treated as prisoners of war, but as outlaws, and perhaps killed at once. Colonel Sanborn soon received four times as many applications as were needed. The following named persons were discharged at different times from our regiment and entered this branch of the service: Thomas P. Wilson, commissary sergeant, was promoted to first lieutenant and quartermaster Eleventh Louisiana Infantry (afterward numbered the Forty-ninth United States Colored Infantry), which he helped to organize. Maj. Wilson's record is given in the volunteer staff. He was brevetted major at the end of the war, and has served as quartermaster general of Minnesota since Nov. 10, 1871. Francis E. Collins, quartermaster sergeant, promoted to first lieutenant Eleventh Louisiana Infantry, and helped to organize the regiment; resigned in 1863. Augustus Pintler of Company I promoted to lieutenant Eleventh Louisiana Infantry; he helped to organize the regiment. Thomas F. Sturtevant of Company F promoted to first lieutenant Company C, Forty-ninth United States Colored Infantry, Feb. 6, 1864. John H. Thurston of Company C promoted to quartermaster sergeant Forty-ninth United States Colored Infantry, and also first lieutenant and adjutant of the same regiment; resigned in the fall of 1864, and then acted as clerk for Captain T. P. Wilson until the close of the war. William H. Hall of Company D promoted to commissary sergeant Forty-ninth United States Colored Infantry, and first lieutenant and quartermaster of the same regiment; during the last year of his service was ordnance officer on the staff of General P. J. Osterhaus; finally mustered out March 22, 1866. Julius F. Putnam of Company I promoted, Oct. 31, 1864, to Forty-second United States Colored Infantry. (Am unable to find any other record.) Robert S. Donaldson, captain of Company C, promoted, July 24, 1863, at Vicksburg, to lieutenant colonel Twelfth Louisiana Infantry (afterward numbered Fiftieth United States Colored Infantry); helped to organize the regiment; promoted and transferred to Sixty-fourth United States Colored Infantry in July, 1865; was detailed in the Bureau of Refugee Freedmen and Abandoned Lands as superintendent in charge of the northern half of Mississippi, with headquarters at Jackson; finally mustered out of service March 17, 1866. Alonzo L. Brown of Company B, on July 24, 1863, at Vicksburg, was promoted to first lieutenant Company E, Twelfth Louisiana Infantry, or Fiftieth United States Colored Infantry, and helped to organize the company and regiment; promoted to captain of the same company; was with his command at Blakely, Ala., in the assault over the works on April 9, 1865; on May 9th, 1865, was detailed and served as acting assistant quartermaster at Montgomery, Ala., and also as assistant superintendent and aid on the staff of Maj. Gen. Wager Wayne in the Bureau of Refugee Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in Alabama until March 20, 1866, when he was finally mustered out of service. Ebenezer M. Broughton of Company H, on July 24, 1863, at Vicksburg, was promoted to captain of Company E, Twelfth Louisiana Infantry, or Fiftieth United States Colored Infantry, and helped to organize the company and regiment; he resigned at Vicksburg, on Aug. 29, 1864, by reason of sunstroke received at the battle of Raymond on May 12, 1863. Joseph Meyer of Company G, on July 24, 1863, at Vicksburg, was promoted to second lieutenant Company E, Twelfth Louisiana Infantry, or Fiftieth United States Colored Infantry, and helped to organize the company and regiment; he resigned, in 1864, at Vicksburg. Robert P. Miller of Company K promoted, July 27, 1863, at Vicksburg, to second lieutenant of Company K, Twelfth Louisiana Infantry, or Fiftieth United States Colored Infantry, and helped to organize the company and regiment; resigned Feb. 1, 1864. John A. Davis of Company C promoted, Dec. 31, 1863, to second lieutenant Company F; resigned in 1864. Zinab B. Chatfield of Company A was for a short time in the Twelfth Louisiana Infantry, and then promoted to captain in another colored regiment. Calvin Amidon of Company C promoted to first sergeant of Company I, Twelfth Louisiana Infantry, at Vicksburg, and died before being commissioned an officer.

The first or orderly sergeants of these colored regiments were white soldiers, who were transferred to these regiments, and generally had to serve but a short time before they were promoted to commissioned officers.

Promoted as officers in the Mississippi Marine Brigade: Francesco V. De Coster of Company D promoted, on Jan. 1, 1863, to captain Company D, cavalry, Mississippi Marine Brigade; finally mustered out Aug. 9, 1864. Frank W. Handscombe promoted, Feb. 19, 1863, to first lieutenant Mississippi Marine Brigade; discharged in August, 1863.

In Regular Army: John E. Tourtellotte, colonel; resigned June 21, 1865, because of disability; captain Twenty-eighth United States Infantry July 28, 1866; assigned to Seventh Cavalry Dec. 13, 1870; appointed aid-de-camp (with rank of colonel) to the general of the army Jan. 1, 1871, and continued on that duty until Feb. 9, 1884; was made major of Seventh Cavalry Sept. 22, 1883, and was retired for disability March 20, 1885.

**ROSTER OF FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS OF FOURTH REGIMENT MINNESOTA
VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.**

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonels —</i>				
John B. Sanborn.....	35	Jan. 1, '62	.....	Brigadier General Aug. 4, '63; Bvt. Maj. Gen. Feb. 10, '65.
John E. Tourtellotte.....	32	Oct. 5, '64	.....	Captain Company H, Lieutenant Colonel Aug. 24, '62; re- signed June 21, '65; Captain U. S. A. July 28, '66.
<i>Lieutenant Colonels —</i>				
Minor T. Thomas.....	30	Nov. 5, '61	.....	Colonel 8th Minnesota Infantry Aug. 24, '62.
James C. Edson.....	38	Sept. 16, '64	July 19, '65	Captain Company B, Major Feb. 11, '64; Lieutenant Colonel Sept. 16, '64.
<i>Majors</i>				
A. Edward Welch.....	22	.....	.....	Died Feb. 1, '64, at Nashville, Tenn.
Luther L. Baxter.....	29	Apl. 10, '62	.....	Resigned Oct. 10, '62.
Leverett R. Wellman.....	37	June 22, '65	July 19, '65	2d Lieutenant Company C, 1st Lieutenant, Captain Company F.
<i>Adjutants —</i>				
John M. Thompson.....	29	Oct. 30, '61	.....	Captain Company E Nov. 20, '62.
Wm. T. Kittredge.....	29	Dec. 3, '62	.....	Serg. Maj., 2d Lt. Co. B Nov. 7, '62; Capt., A. A. Gen. Aug. 12, '64.
Watson W. Rich.....	24	May 4, '64	.....	Captain Company D June 21, '65.
Frank S. De Mers.....	24	June 22, '65	July 19, '65	Promoted from Sergeant Major, 2d Lieutenant Company K Nov. 7, '64.
<i>Quartermasters —</i>				
Thos. B. Hunt.....	22	Jan. 1, '62	.....	Captain and Acting Quartermaster April 9, '63.
D. M. G. Murphy.....	25	Apl. 9, '65	.....	Captain Company B May 3, '64.
Samuel W. Russell.....	29	Jan. 6, '64	July 19, '65	Sergeant Company G, 2d and 1st Lieutenant Company I.
<i>Surgeons —</i>				
John H. Murphy.....	.....	Dec. 4, '61	.....	Resigned July 9, '63.
Elisha W. Cross.....	36	Aug. 9, '63	.....	Pro. from Assistant Surgeon July 9, '63; resigned Dec. 22, '64.
Henry R. Wedel.....	29	Feb. 9, '66	.....	Promoted from Assistant Surgeon Jan. 9, '65.
<i>Assistant Surgeon —</i>				
Geo. M. D. Lambert.....	24	Feb. 9, '65	July 19, '65	Promoted from 1st Lieutenant Company A Dec. 21, '64.
<i>Chaplains —</i>				
Asa S. Fiske.....	32	Jan. 30, '62	.....	Resigned Oct. 3, '64.
Chas. H. Savidge.....	43	Dec. 19, '64	July 19, '65	.....
<i>Sergeant Major —</i>				
Daniel W. Porter.....	22	Oct. 29, '64	July 19, '65	.....
<i>Quartermaster Sergeants —</i>				
Francis E. Collins.....	39	Dec. 23, '61	.....	Dis. for pro. in 49th U. S. Colored Infantry as 1st Lieut. in '63. Discharged for disability June 14, '64.
Joseph A. Goding.....	26	.....	.....	.....
Wm. S. Longstreet.....	28	.....	July 19, '65	.....
<i>Commissary Sergeants —</i>				
Thos. F. Wilson.....	20	Dec. 10, '61	.....	Dis. for pro. in 49th U. S. Col. Troops as 1st Lt. and A. A. Q. M.
Frederick S. Woodward.....	31	.....	Apl. 22, '65	.....
Jeremiah Fredenberg.....	31	.....	July 19, '65	.....
<i>Hospital Stewards —</i>				
Geo. M. D. Lambert.....	21	.....	.....	Re-enl. Jan. 1, '64; pro. 1st Lieutenant Company A March 25, '64.
Charles Primbs.....	39	.....	July 19, '65	.....
<i>Principal Musicians —</i>				
James Davis.....	36	Reduced and transferred to Company K March 2, '64.
Hiram Marcy.....	21	July 19, '65
Wilbur S. Kimball.....	30	July 19, '65

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COMPANY A.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY A—Continued.

NAME.	AGE.	REMARKS.
Jones, Josiah J.		Died July 22, '62.
Jerman, Charles P.		Assigned to company; never joined.
		Discharged per order June 12, '63.
		Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.
		Discharged for disability Feb. 16, '63.
		Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.
		Discharged per order June 12, '65.
		Drafted.
		Drafted.
		Drafted; discharged per order July 10, '63.
	19	Deserted Jan. 28, '63.
	30	Drafted.
	27	Substitute.
	31	Discharged per order May 27, '65.
	25	Discharged for promotion in U. S. service June 2, '62.
	36	Drafted.
	20	Discharged per order May 27, '65.
	18	Corporal; discharged for disability Nov. 19, '62.
	39	Drafted; discharged per order June 20, '65.
	42	Drafted.
		Died of wounds received at battle of Iuka, Sept. 19, '62.
		Discharged for disability from wounds Jan. 19, '63.
		Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64; promoted Corporal.
		Discharged for disability Dec. 31, '62.
		Died Aug. 31, '63.
		Discharged per order June 20, '65.
		Drafted.
		Deserted.
		Substitute.
	34	Killed Oct. 5, '64, at Altoona, Ga., after exp. term of service.
		1st Serg.; pro. 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut. and Capt.; res. Dec. 30, '64.
	22	Promoted Corporal; discharged Oct. 11, '64.
	19	Promoted Corporal; discharged Oct. 11, '64.
	18	Discharged per order June 12, '63.
	37	Discharged for disability Aug. 31, '63.
	20	Promoted Corporal; re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64, promoted Sergeant.
	23	Re-enlisted Feb. 16, '64; pro. Corporal; dis. per order May 29, '65.
	34	Drafted; discharged per order June 21, '65.
	25	Drafted; promoted Corporal.
	19	Substitute.
	25	Substitute.
	30	Died June 11, '63, wounds received May 22, '63, Vicksburg, Serg.
	17	Discharged for disability Nov. 23, '62.
	21	Died June, '63, at Milliken's Bend, La.
	22	Discharged per order May 29, '65.
	20	Discharged per order June 12, '62.
	15	Musician, re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.
	21	Drafted; discharged per order May 29, '65.
	29	Transferred to Invalid Corps Sept. 26, '63.
	35	Discharged for disability Dec. 3, '62.
	20	Promoted Corporal; killed by accid. disch. of gun, Oct. 12, '62.
	22	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64; discharged to enlist in regular army.
	44	
	23	Substitute; deserted at Winona.
	32	Drafted; discharged per order May 29, '65.
	27	
		Discharged for disability April 19, '64.
		Discharged per order May 26, '63.
		Drafted.
		Drafted; deserted from Louisville, Ky., July 1, '65.
		Died at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 16, '63.
		Sergeant, promoted 1st Sergeant; discharged Sept. 30, '64.
		Discharged for disability Nov. 22, '62.
		Discharged per order June 12, '65.
		Substitute.
	30	Deserted Oct. 3, '61, from Fort Snelling.
		Discharged per order June 12, '65.
		Corp., Sergeant, re-enl. Jan. 1, '64; dis. for disab. Nov. 10, '64.
		Substitute; discharged per order May 23, '65.
		Discharged for disability Oct. 20, '62.
		Pro. Corporal, 1st Lieutenant, Captain Company C Jan. 7, '64.
		Drafted; discharged per order May 29, '65.
		Drafted.
		Corporal; discharged for disability Nov. 22, '62.
		Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Feb. 11, '64.
		Deserted May 18, '64.
		Discharged for disability Sept. 18, '62.
		Pro. Corporal; re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64, discharged July 1, '65.
		Corporal; discharged for disability Oct. 2, '62.
		Discharged for disability Nov. 17, '62.
		Substitute.
		Discharged for disability July 17, '65.
		Promoted Corporal; commissioned 2d Lieutenant April 19, '66.
		Killed at Altoona, Ga., Oct. 5, '64, after expiration of term.
Whitney, Peter.		
Whitney, Geo.		
Wise, Henry H.		
Wilson, Franklin.		
Wilson, Geo. H.		
Wilson, William A.		
Wisbey, Clarkson.		
Working, Daniel W.		
Working, Frederick.		
Wolford, David		
Wurst, Henry		
Young, Thomas M.		
Young, John		

THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY B.

Fenn, Charles B. .	28	
Ford, Fayette E. .	35	Corporal; discharged for disability Oct. 3, '62.
French, John R. .	25	
Frank, John. .	28	Transferred from Company K.
Fuller, Samuel I. .	28	
Getchell, Wm. W. .		Wagoner; discharged for disability Dec. 31, '62.
Geoghegan, Peter. .		
Gertz, John. .		Drafted.
Goodrich, Chas. H. .		
Gilson, George W. .		
Godling, Joseph A. .		Promoted Quartermaster Sergeant; transferred to N. C. Staff.
Graham, Orlando. .		Corporal; promoted 2d Lieutenant Co. B, 1st Lieutenant Co. D.
Grover, John B. .		Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64; promoted Corporal.
Gunderson, Knudt .		Died Sept. 17, '62.
Hanscom, Francis W.		Discharged Feb. 19, '62, for commission in Marine Brigade.
Harria, Willard L. .		Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64; promoted Corporal and Sergeant.
Hatch, Henry P. .		
Hartshorn, Asberry. .	18	
Hazleton, Hiram. .	21	Drafted.
Hern, David W. .	28	Discharged for disability Aug. 6, '62.
Hemerich, Michael. .	33	
Heck, Joseph. .	21	
Hillburg, Wm. .	22	Discharged for disability Sept. 2, '62.
Hopkins, Charles. .	30	Discharged for disability June 18, '63.
Hopkins, Anson. .	30	Deserted Oct. 19, '61.
Hunter, John P. .	27	Died May 25, '63, on hospital boat; lost leg in battle, May 22, '63, at Vicksburg.

COMPANY B.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY B—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
	18	Aug. 16, '64	June 12, '65	
	20	Sept. 26, '61		Died Oct. 28, '62.
	22	Sept. 26, '61		Died Aug. 27, '64.
	29	Sept. 30, '61		Promoted Corporal and Sergeant; dis. for disability July 18, '64.
	27	Sept. 26, '61		Discharged for disability Aug. 6, '62.
	27	Aug. 16, '64	June 12, '65	
	26	Apr. 13, '62	Apr. 21, '63	
	27	Sept. 30, '61	Oct. 11, '64	Corporal; promoted Sergeant.
	17	McB. 18, '65	July 19, '65	Substitute.
	25	Sept. 30, '61	Oct. 11, '64	Promoted Sergeant.
	24	Dec. 12, '61	July 19, '65	
	62	Sept. 30, '61		Musician; discharged for disability Sept. 4, '62.
	84	Sept. 26, '61	Oct. 11, '64	
	28	Sept. 28, '61	Oct. 11, '64	
	21	Aug. 15, '64	June 12, '65	
	21	Aug. 20, '64	June 12, '65	
	18	McB. 17, '65	July 19, '65	Substitute.
	25	McB. 20, '65	July 19, '65	Substitute.
	85	Sept. 30, '61		Died Sept. 23, '63.
	44	Sept. 27, '61		Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64; died Sept. 18, '64; correct name Marella.
	35	Sept. 30, '61	July 19, '65	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64, promoted Corporal.
	19	Sept. 26, '61		Died Dec. 3, '63.
	25	Sept. 26, '61	Oct. 11, '64	
	25	Oct. 2, '61		Transferred to Invalid Corps Feb. 15, '64.
	30	Sept. 26, '61		Discharged for disability Aug. 28, '62.
	18	Aug. 15, '64	June 12, '65	
	27	Sept. 26, '61		Dy Dec. 16, '62.
	19	Dec. 12, '61	July 19, '65	Jan. 1, '64.
	66	Sept. 26, '61		11, '63.
	27	Sept. 26, '61		7, '63.
	27	Sept. 26, '61		
	22	Sept. 26, '61	Oct. 11, '64	
	22	McB. 8, '64	July 19, '65	
	18	Dec. 22, '64	July 19, '65	Substitute.
	29	June 6, '64	July 19, '65	Substitute.
	21	June 20, '64	July 19, '65	Substitute.
	18	Oct. 2, '61		Discharged for disability March 8, '63.
	22	Feb. 30, '62	July 19, '65	
	17	McB. 17, '65	July 19, '65	Substitute.
	17	Aug. 15, '64	July 12, '65	
	41	May 20, '64	July 19, '65	
	38	Oct. 2, '61		serve Corps April 22, '64.
	36	Sept. 26, '61		Creek, Miss.
	34	Sept. 30, '61	July 19, '65	promoted Corporal.
	35	McB. 9, '65	July 19, '65	Drafted.
	27	Sept. 26, '61		Corporal; died Sept. 2, '63.
	45	Sept. 26, '61		Died Jan. 30, '62, at Fort Ridgley, Minn.
				Died Aug. 8, '63, of disease, at Young's Point, La.
	24	Aug. 15, '64	June 12, '65	
	18	June 13, '64		Substitute; died March 2, '63.
	21	June 6, '64	July 19, '65	Substitute.
	18	Aug. 15, '64	Aug. 14, '65	
	19	Aug. 15, '64	June 12, '65	
	18	Feb. 20, '64	June 12, '65	
	26	Sept. 26, '61		Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64; promoted Sergeant, and 1st Lieut. Co. E.
	18	Aug. 16, '64	July 12, '65	
	30	May 30, '63	July 19, '65	Drafted.
	22	Aug. 15, '64	June 12, '65	
	36	Sept. 30, '61		Discharged for disability Aug. 6, '62.
	27	Sept. 26, '61		Died Aug. 14, '62, at Clear Creek, Miss.
	19	McB. 11, '65	July 19, '65	Substitute.
	27	Sept. 26, '61	Oct. 11, '64	
	30	Aug. 16, '64	July 12, '65	
	43	May 31, '64		Drafted; died Feb. 16, '65.
	13	Sept. 3, '64	June 12, '65	
	40	McB. 8, '65	July 19, '65	Drafted.
	37	Sept. 26, '61		Died May 17, '62.
	17	Aug. 18, '64	June 12, '65	
	27	Sept. 26, '61		Corporal; transferred to Invalid Corps March 15, '64.
	18	Sept. 30, '61	Oct. 11, '64	
	26	Dec. 2, '63	July 19, '65	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64, transferred from Co. H April 15, '62.
	39	July 25, '64	July 19, '65	Drafted.
	21	Sept. 30, '61	Oct. 11, '64	
Zenbarth, Charles.	23	Sept. 30, '61	July 19, '65	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64; promoted Corporal.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY C.



COMPANY C.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY C—*Continued.*

2

2

2

COMPANY D.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY D-- *Continued.*

1871

1872

1873

1874

THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY E.

1862

1862

1862

1862

ROSTER OF COMPANY E—*Continued.*

THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY F.

COMPANY F.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY F—*Continued.*

THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY G.

17-55.

COMPANY G.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY G--Continued.

	21	Oct. 14, '61		Trans. to V. R. C. Aug. 10, '64.
	22	Oct. 16, '61		4, '62.
	23	Oct. 16, '61	.....	
	19	Apr. 12, '62	June 12, '63	Deserted March 2, '63, at Memphis.	
	24	Oct. 26, '61	.....	
	31	Oct. 23, '61	.....		July 29, '62. *
	30	Oct. 15, '61	.....		63.
	42	June 4, '64	July 19, '65		63.
Webert, Henry	17	Feb. 12, '65	July 19, '65		
Weidert, John	29	Apr. 12, '62	Apr. 5, '65		
Weiland, Dominick *	18	Dec. 3, '61	Dec. 22, '64		
Westman, Bernard	31	Nov. 5, '62		8.
Weuser, Ferdinand	41	Oct. 14, '61		December, '63.

COMPANY H.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY H—*Continued.*

THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY H—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
William, James A.....	24	Dec. 2, '61	.....	Transf. to Co. B April 15, '62; exchanged with Truman Booth.
Winslow, Wm. D.....	18	Jan. 10, '62	.....	Discharged per order June 12, '63.
White, Michael.....	40	Jan. 10, '63	July 19, '65	Drafted.
Young, Erick.....	27	Dec. 13, '61	

ROSTER OF COMPANY I.

COMPANY I.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY I—Continued.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY K.

COMPANY K.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY K—Continued.

NAMES.				
		24	Oct. 13, '61	Discharged April 29, '63.
		34	Oct. 13, '61	Pro. Corp., Serg., 2d Lieut.; died May 24, '63, from wounds.
		29	Dec. 17, '61	Transferred to Invalid Corps March 13, '64.
		19	May 21, '64	Substitute.
		28	Oct. 18, '61	Wagoner, died Nov. 24, '62, at Quincy, Ill.
Smith, Ambrose C.		28	Oct. 18, '61	Dec. 22, '64
Smith, E.		43	Nov. 14, '61	Transferred to Company E March 1, '62.
Smith, E.		33	Sept. 3, '64	Died Feb. 5, '63, near Bamberg, S. C.
Smith, E.		19	Oct. 22, '61	Dec. 22, '64
Smith, E.		19	Feb. 9, '62	Died May 23, '63, at Vicksburg, from wounds.
		23	Aug. 30, '64	June 12, '65
		19	May 31, '64	July 19, '65
		34	Oct. 18, '61	
		19	Oct. 19, '61	July 19, '65
		21	Dec. 21, '61	
Thomas, E.		23	Nov. 1, '61	
Thomas, Nathan M.		18	Oct. 19, '61	
Todd, Robert T.		25	Oct. 18, '61	
Theriot, Geo.		18	Dec. 23, '61	
Tift, Stephen.		22	Feb. 8, '62	
Tostevin, James F., Jr.		18	Feb. 28, '62	Apl. 21, '63
Tripp, Wm.		32	Sept. 3, '64	June 12, '65
Trowbridge, Miles M.		21	Sept. 2, '64	July 19, '65
Van Buren, Joseph		27	Dec. 23, '61	
Vanderwerker, Isaac		42	Apl. 6, '62	June 12, '65

Tenn.

v. Corps Mar. 15, '64.

at Anderson, Ala.,

at Austin, Minn.

Transferred to Company I Jan. 1, '62.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY K—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Van Buren, Hiram.....	18	Sept. 13, '64	June 12, '65	
Vanwalkenburg, H. W.....	18	Aug. 30, '64	June 12, '65	
Whitfield, Wm. E.....	41	Oct. 18, '61	.....	Musician; discharged for disability July 22, '63.
Whitcomb, Edward A.....	21	Mich. 17, '62	.....	Re-enlisted March 21, '64; transferred to Company D July 4, '64.
Wiley, Oscar H.....	18	Mich. 7, '62	July 19, '65	Re-enlisted March 21, '64, as Musician; transferred from Co. K.
Wickam, Israel.....	23	Sept. 5, '64	June 12, '65	
Woodworth, Sylvanus.....	41	Oct. 18, '61	.....	Discharged for disability Feb. 19, '62.
Wolf, John.....	38	Nov. 21, '64	.....	Drafted; died April 23, '65, at Beaufort, N. C.

NARRATIVE OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

BY GEN. L. F. HUBBARD.¹

The Fifth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, was the last of Minnesota's quota under the first call of President Lincoln for 500,000 men. It rendezvoused at Fort Snelling and was recruited during the winter of 1861-62, the first detachment being mustered into service Dec. 19, 1861, and the organization completed March 20, 1862, by the appointment of the following field and staff officers: Colonel, Rudolph von Borghersrode; lieutenant colonel, Lucius F. Hubbard; major, William B. Gere; adjutant, Alpheus R. French; quartermaster, William B. McGrorty; surgeon, Francis B. Etheridge; assistant surgeon, Vincent P. Kennedy; chaplain, James F. Chaffee. While the regiment was recruiting its several detachments occupied Fort Snelling, and for a time acted as its garrison under command of its senior captain. During this time the several commands acquired reasonable proficiency in drill and a general knowledge of tactics and army regulations, so that upon its complete organization as a regiment it was fairly fitted to take the field.²

Before the regiment was fairly organized, Companies B, C and D were detached and ordered to the Minnesota frontier, where they served as garrisons for Forts Ridgley, Ripley and Abercrombie during the spring and summer of 1862, or until the occurrence of the Sioux Indian outbreak, that desolated the western border of the state, in August of that year. The bloody events of that period of horrors are yet fresh in the minds of the early settlers of Minnesota, but probably have little lodgment in the memories of much the larger portion of the present population of our state. To many of our then frontier settlers and to those members of the Fifth Regiment who participated in the events here narrated, the horrors thereof leave a more lasting impression upon mind and heart than the mightiest events of the War of the Rebellion. A recital of the horrible atrocities committed by those Indian devils, and the brutalities and terrible deaths suffered by many of the defenseless pioneers upon our then western border, is sufficient to curdle the blood and chill the heart of the hearer. That those horrors were not multiplied tenfold and additional thousands numbered among their victims, is due in great measure to the service rendered by Companies B, C and D of the Fifth Minnesota.

¹ Those portions of this narrative that relate to the Indian War of 1862 have been prepared by members of the regiment who were present at the frontier posts and participated in the events of which they write. The events that preceded the Sioux outbreak and those connected with the fight at the ferry, or Redwood, and the defense of Fort Ridgley, are related by Lieut. T. P. Gere of Company B. Those that transpired at Fort Abercrombie are related by Capt. John Vander Horck of Company D, and those at Fort Ripley by Lieut. F. B. Fobes of Company C.—[L. F. H.]

² The Fifth Regiment numbered eight hundred and sixty men, rank and file, at the time of its organization. It received subsequently three hundred and three recruits and drafted men, making a total of 1,163 names borne upon its rolls during its term of service. Like most of the regiments raised in Minnesota, the Fifth was recruited generally throughout the state, the nucleus of each company being from one of the more populous counties. The members of Company A were principally from Goodhue and Dodge counties. Those of Company B from Fillmore county, with a few from adjacent territory. Company C was from Freeborn and Faribault. Company D largely from Carver and Ramsey. Company E from Ramsey, Scott, Carver and Hennepin. Company F from Waseca, Ramsey, Anoka, Faribault and Le Sueur. Company G from Wabasha and Dakota. Company H from Goodhue and Wabasha. Company I from Ramsey, Hennepin, Dakota, Dodge, Mower, Olmsted and Scott. Company K from Washington, with a few representatives from other counties. Most of the companies had a few members from counties not named.

IN THE INDIAN WAR OF 1862.

At the outbreak of the great Rebellion the Indian tribes of Minnesota were, by virtue of treaties with the United States, occupants of the northern and western portions of the state; the Chippewas to the eastward, mostly in the timbered regions drained by the upper Mississippi, the Sioux to the westward, on the headwaters of the Minnesota and the Red River of the North. As outposts for the frontier on these three rivers, respectively, had been established Forts Ripley, Ridgley and Abercrombie, garrisoned previous to war-time by troops of the regular army; these commands, when ordered to the South, being relieved by companies from Minnesota's volunteer regiments. Thus, upon the organization of the Fifth Regiment, three of its companies were assigned to this garrison duty as follows: To Fort Abercrombie, Company D—captain, John Vander Horck; first lieutenant, F. A. Cariveau; second lieutenant, John Groetch. To Fort Ripley, Company C—captain, Francis Hall; first lieutenant, Timothy J. Sheehan; second lieutenant, Frank B. Fobes. To Fort Ridgley, Company B. Captain John S. Marsh of this company had not yet joined. Second Lieutenant N. K. Culver, having been designated to relieve the post quartermaster at Ridgley, preceded his command, and the company, commanded by First Sergeant Thomas P. Gere, left the rendezvous at Fort Snelling at noon on March 22d, moving up the Minnesota Valley. It was still winter, deep snow covering the ground. The command occupied the Scott county court house at Shakopee on the night of the 22d, and on the following day, passing through Belle Plaine and Le Sueur and crossing the Minnesota River on the ice at Traverse de Sioux after dark, reached St. Peter, where the Nicollet county court house afforded shelter for the night. On the 24th the company moved to La Fayette, a settlement eighteen miles southeast of Fort Ridgley, arriving at that post at noon on March 25th. Captain Marsh joined his company April 16th, assuming command of the post. Second Lieutenant Culver had been appointed first lieutenant and was post quartermaster and commissary. First Sergeant Gere had been promoted to be second lieutenant and was detailed as post adjutant. At all these posts during the spring and early summer months, very little occurring to interrupt the usual routine of garrison duty, these companies were actively exercised in daily drill and instructed in everything that could increase their military efficiency, their daily hope being for an order that should relieve them from mere garrison service and direct them to join their regiment in active duty in the South.

At Fort Ridgley, in addition to Company B, there were in the United States service Post Surgeon Alfred Muller, Sutler B. H. Randall, Indian Interpreter Peter Quinn and Ordnance Sergeant John Jones, the latter in charge of the six pieces of artillery which had been left there. Company B, having rapidly reached a high efficiency in the manual of arms and infantry evolutions, especially in skirmish drill, was now daily and vigorously exercised in the artillery drill, under the able instruction of Ordnance Sergeant Jones, and by midsummer had several trained squads well qualified in all the details necessary to use the guns. While this work was undertaken more to promote the general efficiency of the company than in anticipation of its necessity or actual use at the fort, subsequent events proved that it was probably the most important element among all that prevented the capture of Fort Ridgley by the Sioux. Save the occasional minor individual disturbances incident to the frontier, the relations between the whites and the Indians located on the reservation to the northwest of Fort Ridgley were apparently profoundly peaceful. During a long period no circumstance had occurred calling for military interference or aid. But under existing treaties the time for payment by the United States of their annuities to the Indians was at hand, and that possible disorder from the coming together of the various bands in such large numbers might be prevented, it was deemed advisable to temporarily increase the force of troops in this locality; therefore the following order was issued:

"HEADQUARTERS FORT RIPLEY,
June 18, 1862.

"[*Special Order, No. 30.*]

"1st. Lieut. T. J. Sheehan of Company C, Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, will proceed with fifty men to Fort Ridgley and there report to Capt. Marsh, commanding post, for further orders.

"FRANCIS HALL,
"Captain Commanding Post."

Lieut. Sheehan, with the command above designated, left Fort Ripley on June 19th, and marching via Elk River and Henderson, a distance of about two hundred miles, reached Fort Ridgley on the evening of June 28th. Here the following order was issued:

"HEADQUARTERS FORT RIDGLEY,
June 29, 1862.

"[*Special Order, No. 57.*]

"1st. Lieut. T. J. Sheehan, Fifth Minnesota Regiment, with detachment of fifty men of Company C and one lieutenant and fifty men of Company B of said regiment, will proceed forthwith by the most expeditious route to the Sioux Agency on the Yellow Medicine River, and report to Major Thomas Galbraith, Sioux agent at that place, for the purpose of preserving order and protecting United States property during the time of the annuity payment for the present year.

"2d. Interpreter Quinn will accompany the troops.

"3d. The A. A. Q. M. and the A. A. C. S. will furnish the necessary transportation, forage and subsistence for the command.

"JOHN S. MARSH,
"Capt. Fifth Regiment, Commanding Post."

This command marched from Fort Ridgley on June 30th with fifteen days' rations, taking in addition to small arms one twelve-pounder mountain howitzer; camping that night at Lower Sioux Agency, having crossed the Minnesota River by the ferry near that place, continuing the march on the following day, and on the 2d of July arrived at the Upper Sioux Agency at Yellow Medicine, fifty-two miles from Fort Ridgley, going into camp on an eminence about one hundred and fifty yards from the government buildings. The Indians were already arriving in quite large numbers in anticipation of their annuities, and every succeeding day brought accessions to the number. The expected payment to the Indians was the one topic of absorbing interest; as early as July 8th, a party of warriors sent word through Interpreter Quinn to Lieuts. Sheehan and Gere that they desired a "council" with them. Their request for an interview having been granted, the substance of their address was as follows: "We are the braves. We have sold our land to the Great Father. The traders are allowed to sit at the pay table and they take all our money. We wish you to keep the traders away from the pay table, and we desire you to make us a present of a beef." To this the officers replied that the regulations concerning payment were in the hands of the Indian agent appointed by their Great Father; also, that the soldiers had no provisions except their own rations, but that their request would be communicated to the agent. Indian dances and similar demonstrations various in character and import became quite frequent as the numbers arriving increased, and some dissatisfaction was expressed at the non-arrival of the annuities. A detail was sent to Fort Ridgley, returning with fifteen days' additional rations for the command. It being reported that quite a number of Yanktonais and Cut-heads not entitled to pay were encamped near the annuity Indians, a visit to their camp on July 14th developed the presence of six hundred and fifty-nine lodges of annuity Indians, seventy-eight lodges of Yanktonais, thirty-seven of Cut-heads, and five said to be Winnebagos. Major Galbraith at this time looked for the arrival of the annuities about the 18th or 20th inst. As the day passed the limited quantity of supplies in the possession of the Indians was rapidly reduced. On the 18th they reported they were starving; trouble was anticipated unless they could obtain something to eat; yet Major Galbraith was of the opinion

that any alarm was wholly uncalled for, the Indians being quiet and peaceable and making no threats. Lieut. Sheehan dispatched a detail to Fort Ridgley for a second mountain howitzer, which arrived on the 21st. On that day, at a conference between Lieuts. Sheehan and Gere and Maj. Galbraith concerning the situation, the latter stated that he would soon count the Indians, issue the provisions, and send them back to await advices from him of the arrival of their money. On the morning of the 24th a war party of about 1,200 Sioux, stripped and painted, over four hundred of them mounted, passed close by the agency buildings and camp of the soldiers in headlong pursuit of a party of Chippewas, who had a day or two before killed two Sioux about eighteen miles from the agency. It was expected to find the Chippewas about seven miles south, but the party returned in the afternoon unsuccessful.

On July 26th, in conformity with an agreement reached at a council held on the day previous between the Indians and Maj. Galbraith, the counting of the Indians took place. This was accomplished by congregating all the Indians in a space adjacent to the government building and encircling the same by a continuous chain of sentinels. The various chiefs called up their bands in succession, and as the number in each family was recorded, each passed outside the line of guards homeward. Twelve and one-half hours were required for this work. Crackers were issued and scattered by the soldiers throughout the unique congregation to the infinite satisfaction of the recipients. On July 27th the following communication was made by Maj. Galbraith:

"SIR: I have to request that you detail a small detachment of your command, and with it proceed forthwith in the direction of Yellow Medicine River, in search of Inkpaduta and his followers, who are said to be camped somewhere in the region, having in their possession stolen horses, etc. You will take said Inkpaduta and all Indian soldiers with him, prisoners, alive if possible, and deliver them to me at the agency. If they resist, I advise that they be shot. Take all horses found in their possession and deliver them to me. A party of reliable citizens will accompany you; they will report to you and be subject to your orders. Ten or twelve men will in my opinion be sufficient. They should by all means be mounted on horses or mules. You should take at least nine days' rations, and should start a sufficient time before daylight to get away without the knowledge of the Indians. While I recommend prompt and vigorous action to bring these murderers, thieves and villains to justice, dead or alive, yet I advise prudence and extreme caution.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS J. GALBRAITH,

"Lieut. T. J. SHEEHAN,

"*Sioux Agent.*

"*Commanding Camp at Sioux Agency.*"

Upon receipt of this Lieut. Sheehan addressed orders to Lieut. Gere to take command of the camp, and with fourteen soldiers, four citizens and an Indian guide, left about midnight on the service indicated; but, notwithstanding the precaution taken, the Indian camp learned promptly of the departure of the party, and Inkpaduta was duly warned. On the evening of August 3d Lieut. Sheehan returned to the agency, having been unsuccessful in his search. Early on the morning of August 4th, the Indians sent two messengers to the camp, saying they were coming down to fire a salute and make one of their demonstrations; that they desired to inform the soldiers in advance, so they would understand it was all right. This proposition involving nothing unusual, no remonstrance was made, and soon some eight hundred warriors, mounted and on foot, came down with wild yells, firing their guns in the air, completely surrounding the camp of the detachment, and riding about wildly in all directions. It became at once apparent that this was something beyond their ordinary demonstrations, but the object was not developed until the leader of a party that had ridden past the camp, rushed to the door of the government warehouse and struck it with his hatchet.

The situation was now perilous in the extreme, the soldiers being outnumbered eight to one by red devils, who were cocking and priming their guns on all sides

at a distance of less than one hundred feet; and had a single shot then been fired, not a soldier could have lived to tell the story. But no panic ensued, and the command sprang promptly into line. Realizing quickly that the object of the attack was to secure provisions stored in the warehouse, that had bloodshed and not intimidation been intended, the former would have commenced at once, it was resolved to meet the issue as presented. Promptly removing the tarpaulin covering from a mountain howitzer, by direction of Lieut. Gere, the men of Company B trained the gun to bear on the warehouse door, through which the Indians had by this time broken and were removing flour in sacks. Instantly the Indians fell back to either side from the line covered by the gun, and through the opening thus formed a squad of sixteen men, Sergeant S. A. Trescott at the head, and accompanied by Lieut. Sheehan, marched straight to the government building. Upon reaching the government building, Lieut. Sheehan at once repaired to the office of Maj. Galbraith to seek the presence and advice of that officer; while Trescott with his men drove every Indian out of the warehouse, from which by this time twenty sacks of flour had been removed. Meanwhile the command at the camp stood steadily in line awaiting developments. Now came a period of excitement and uncertainty. The Indians who were surrounding the camp moved toward the warehouse, and forming in groups were addressed by the chiefs and leading braves, who told them these provisions had been sent to them by their Great Father at Washington; that the agent refused to let them have food while their wives and children were starving; that the provisions were theirs; that they had a right to take them, etc. Lieut. Sheehan favored an issue of provisions to the Indians; Maj. Galbraith feared a concession would be destructive of any control of the Indians in the future, and desired the return to the warehouse of the flour that had been removed. After much parleying, however, the agent decided to make an issue of pork and flour upon the promise of the Indians that they would immediately retire and send their chiefs for a council on the next day. Upon receiving the provisions, however, they again became insolent, declining to go; whereupon the entire detachment of troops was moved to the warehouse, forming in line of battle with both howitzers in position. These dispositions having been made, the Indians decided to return to their camps, and at once withdrew.

On August 5th, the camp of the detachment having been established in close proximity to the government buildings, and information being received from the Indian camp that much excitement existed there, also that a general attack was proposed, the command was held in position for action, while the citizens with all the arms available collected in the warehouse. No attack, however, was made. The following letter was received from Maj. Galbraith:

"OFFICE SIOUX INDIAN AGENCY,
"Pajutazee, Aug. 5, 1862.

"SIR: Your interpreter, Quinn, is a man whom I cannot trust to communicate or correspond with my Indians. I have therefore to respectfully request that said Quinn be at once ordered to hold no communication, direct or indirect, with any Sioux Indian under my jurisdiction. And I further request that he be ordered off the reservation and placed in charge of Capt. Marsh, commanding at Fort Ridgley, with a copy of this request.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

"THOMAS J. GALBRAITH,
"U. S. Indian Agent.

"First Lieut. T. J. SHEEHAN,

"Commanding, Etc., Yellow Medicine, Minn."

Upon receipt of this letter Lieut. Gere was instructed to proceed at once to Fort Ridgley with Interpreter Quinn; also, to advise Capt. Marsh of the situation of affairs and request him to come in person to the agency. On these orders Lieut. Gere left Yellow Medicine at 4 o'clock P. M., and, driving as rapidly as possible, passed through the lower agency at midnight, reaching Fort Ridgley at three o'clock on the morning of the 6th. Capt. Marsh promptly re-

sponded, and at five o'clock was on his way to the front with Lieut. Gere, arriving at Yellow Medicine at 1:30 o'clock p. m. of the same day. On the 7th a council with the Indians was held by Capt. Marsh and Agent Galbraith, resulting in an agreement that all the annuity goods should be issued immediately, whereupon the Indians would return to their homes and there remain until advised by the agent that the money to which they were entitled had reached the agency. This agreement was carried out in good faith, the delivery of goods beginning immediately and continuing on the 8th and 9th. By the 10th the Indian camp had disappeared, and on the 11th the detachment marched for Fort Ridgley, arriving at that post on the evening of August 12th. All prospect of trouble in this region seemed now to have disappeared. The upper agency Indians had dispersed. The Lower Sioux Indians had taken no part in the events above recounted. All had apparently decided to wait patiently for the arrival of the annuity money. Receiving no information on the latter subject, and believing that no good reason existed for a longer detention of the detachment of Company C, Capt. Marsh instructed Lieut. Sheehan to report at Fort Ripley, and, in compliance, that detachment marched from Fort Ridgley at seven o'clock on August 17th. On the same day Lieut. Culver and six men of Company B were detached to St. Peter with transportation for a company of some fifty recruits, just enlisted at the Indian agencies, now *en route* for Fort Snelling for muster, leaving at Fort Ridgley two officers and seventy-six men. Such was the military situation on the very eve of one of the most horrid massacres recorded on the pages of American history.

BATTLE OF REDWOOD.

On Monday morning, August 18th, at ten o'clock, Mr. J. C. Dickinson reached Fort Ridgley from the Lower Sioux Agency, bringing the startling news that a wholesale massacre of the whites was in progress at the last named place, this at first incredible rumor being a moment later confirmed by the arrival of other refugees bringing a wounded man. Capt. Marsh at once resolved to go to the rescue. The long roll was sounded, the little garrison was promptly under arms, and hastily dispatching a mounted messenger (Corporal McLean) with orders to Lieut. Sheehan to return immediately with his command to Fort Ridgley, and directing teams with extra ammunition and empty wagons for carrying the men to follow as soon as harnessed, Capt. Marsh with Interpreter Quinn and forty-six men marched for the agency, within thirty minutes of the first alarm, leaving at Fort Ridgley twenty-nine men under command of Lieut. Gere. Captain Marsh and the interpreter were mounted on mules. About three miles out the teams overtook the command, and, placing the men in the wagons, Capt. Marsh hastened toward the scene of slaughter, meeting on his way scores of affrighted citizens fleeing toward the fort for protection. Only six miles from Fort Ridgley houses in flames, and mutilated but not yet cold corpses of men, women and children at the roadside, marked the limit thus far reached by the savages, and revealed the appalling character of the outbreak; but still in the hope that all this was the work of some desperate band of outlaws among the Sioux, and strangely confident that it was in his power to quell the disturbance, Capt. Marsh, again forming his command on foot, hurried on.

At Faribault's Hill, some three miles distant from the lower agency, the wagon road descended from the high prairie and crossing a small stream stretched across a wide bottom land of the Minnesota River, covered at this time with tall grass, to the ferry. Half way across this bottom, Capt. Marsh halted his command for a moment's rest, and proceeded in single file, advancing in this order to the ferry house, which stood on the north side of the road some two hundred feet east of the ferry landing. Here, on the east bank of the river, on either side of the road, the heavy grass merged with scattered thickets of hazel and willow, interspersed with open sand patches left by the river's overflow, one larger thicket extending southward along the river bank some two miles in varying width from twenty to two hundred feet. Across and close to the west bank were the high bluffs on which the lower agency was located, their steep face

then covered by a thick growth of young trees and underbrush. Halting at the ferry house shortly after noon, the boat was discovered to be on the east side in apparent readiness for the command to use for its crossing, though the dead body of the ferryman had been found on the road. Up to this time but few Indians had been seen, and these on the high prairie west of the river, south of the agency, on their horses. Now appeared some squaws and children on the bluff west of the river, and near the ferry was a single Indian who seemed marching as a sentinel. This was the chief White Dog, and Capt. Marsh addressed him through his interpreter. White Dog said, "Come across; everything is right over here. We do not want to fight and there will be no trouble. Come over to the agency and we will hold a council." During this discussion two soldiers went to the river to obtain water for the men and discovered the heads of many Indians concealed behind logs in the brush on the opposite side. A drunken man at the ferry house told the soldiers, "You are all gone up; the Indians are all around you; that side hill is covered with Indians." Capt. Marsh then ordered the soldiers forward to the ferryboat. The posts to which the ferry ropes were attached had apparently been loosened, and pending attention to these, the command formed in line facing the river. Sergeant John F. Bishop stepped to the water's edge to fill his cup, and, returning, reported to Capt. Marsh his belief that Indians were crossing above to the east to surround the command.

The plan of the ambushade was to withhold the attack until the soldiers were on the ferryboat, but apparently doubting its exact fulfillment, at this juncture White Dog leaped back, firing his gun. "Look out!" shouted Quinn, and the next instant came a volley from the concealed Indians on the west side. Several men fell at the first fire, among them Interpreter Quinn, riddled by twelve bullets; but fortunately most of the volley passed over the heads of the men, and Capt. Marsh gave the order to fall back to the ferry house. This command had hardly been uttered when, with demoniac yells, large numbers of the savages attacked from the east, pouring from the grass and bushes along the road, and firing from the ferry house and barn, of which they had gained possession. Here for several minutes ensued a contest, at short range and hand-to-hand, most sanguinary but unequal, the little command holding its ground until nearly half its numbers had fallen, and Indians by the score lay dead. But Capt. Marsh now seeing that he would soon be completely surrounded and overpowered gave the order to gain, if possible, the thicket along the river to the south, this being the only quarter not held by the savages; and, fighting every inch of the way, fifteen of the men succeeded in reaching this thicket. Capt. Marsh now only hoped to reach Fort Ridgley with the remnant of his command. The Indians riddled the thicket with buckshot and ball, but had the troops no longer at such a serious disadvantage; and deterred too, by their own heavy losses, they fired at longer range. Husbanding their now scanty ammunition and gradually working down the river, the surviving soldiers maintained the fight until four o'clock, by which time the south end of the thicket was nearly reached. Discovering a large party of Indians moving down the fort road with the evident intention of intercepting him at the open ground south of the thicket, and thinking escape possible only by reaching the west bank, Capt. Marsh determined to cross the river, which was here some ten rods wide, and, taking his sword and revolver in hand, led the way. He had succeeded in wading, perhaps two-thirds of the distance, when he found the water beyond his depth, and, dropping his arms, attempted to swim across, but had proceeded only a short distance when he called loudly for help. Privates Brennan, Dunn and Van Buren swam to his assistance, the former reaching him as he was sinking the second time. Brennan drew him above the surface and the captain grasped his shoulder for an instant, but losing his hold, the brave officer sank beneath the remorseless waters to rise no more. The men joined their comrades on the shore. The command now devolved on Sergeant John F. Bishop, the party now comprising, besides himself, three corporals and eleven privates. Bishop himself had been wounded, Private Svendsen was badly shot and had to be carried, and Bishop decided they must continue southward on the east side. Believing that the soldiers had reached the west bank,

many of the Indians had crossed at an adjacent ford and were hiding in ambush in a convenient thicket; providentially, an overhanging bank of the river enabled the little command to pass unperceived those who were opposite the open ground on the east side; and so, out of the very jaws of death, they passed, carrying the wounded men, and in momentary expectancy of encountering other savages. No pursuit, however, was made. Five miles from the fort, darkness approaching, Bishop dispatched two brave men, Privates Dunn and Hutchison, in advance with the tidings of disaster, and himself reached Fort Ridgley at about ten o'clock. Eight other men of Capt. Marsh's party afterward reached Fort Ridgley, having eluded the Indians by hiding in the bushes near the ferry until nightfall, and escaping in the darkness. Five of the survivors were wounded, and thus the total loss was one officer drowned, twenty-three men killed and five wounded. Some weeks later the bodies of the fallen were removed by their sorrowing comrades to Fort Ridgley, and buried in one grave beside their leader, Capt. Marsh's body having been recovered in a search made by members of his company.

FORT RIDGLEY.

On Monday, August 18th, after the departure of Capt. Marsh, refugees from the surrounding country, mostly women and children, flocked into Fort Ridgley in large numbers, all bringing tales of murder and desolated homes. The few available small arms in the fort were furnished to the men who seemed most likely to handle them to advantage, these men being placed on duty with the soldiers, of whom, besides the sick and hospital attendants, only twenty-two were available for active duty. At about noon there arrived at the fort in charge of C. G. Wykoff, clerk of the Indian superintendent, and his party of four, the long-expected annuity money, \$71,000 in gold. Here this party was of course halted. As the day passed, the frightened fugitives continued to come in, until at nightfall more than two hundred had arrived. Intelligence from Capt. Marsh so anxiously awaited came not. Pickets were posted in every direction by Lieut. Gere in person, instructed, as this duty required nearly every man in the command, to rally promptly on the fort in case of attack in any quarter. Shortly after dark, the two men sent forward by Sergeant Bishop reached the fort, bringing to the young officer in command the direful news of the slaughter of his comrades and death of his commander; a tale whose import, in view of the possible result to the helpless and wellnigh unprotected mass of frightened humanity now in his charge, was sufficient to appall the stoutest heart. Knowing, however, that new regiments were at this time forming at Fort Snelling, the nearest military post, Lieut. Gere, without a moment's delay, penned a dispatch to the commanding officer of that post, briefly detailing the situation and asking for immediate reinforcement; also, requesting that officer to acquaint Gov. Ramsey with the state of affairs. This dispatch was written at 8:30 o'clock, and sent forward immediately by Private William J. Sturgis, mounted on the best horse in the garrison. The messenger was also instructed to report the situation to Lieut. Culver and Agent Galbraith at St. Peter, hastening, if possible, their return with the men in their charge.

Pending the uncertainty concerning the result of Capt. Marsh's expedition, apprehension of an attack upon the fort had not been grave, but when the extent of the disaster to the greater part of its usual garrison was fully known, such a contingency was indeed imminent. Immediately upon the dispatch of the courier, Lieut. Gere ordered the removal of all the women and children, who were scattered in the frame houses forming three sides of the fort, to the stone building used as soldiers' quarters, which stood on the north side of the square; but before this order could be executed, one of the citizens on picket fired his gun, and came running in crying, "Indians!" Panic beyond description seized the refugees, who rushed frantically for the quarters, terror-stricken men even breaking through the windows in their haste for safety. The few soldiers, true to their discipline, rallied promptly to their designated positions; the alarm proved false, but good in effect, as now all but the fighting men were in the quarters; the pickets

were replaced and the first night of unceasing vigil wore away. The Indians, hilarious at the desolation they had wrought during the day, were at the agency, celebrating in mad orgies their successes, and neglected their opportunity to capture what proved to be the barrier to the devastation of the Minnesota Valley. Tuesday morning dawned on mingled hope and apprehension for the coming hours, and when sunlight shone upon the prairies, every quarter was closely scanned from the roof of the highest building through the powerful telescope fortunately at hand. At about nine o'clock Indians began congregating on the prairie some two miles west of the fort, mounted, on foot and in wagons, where, in plain view from the fort, a council was held. This council was addressed by Little Crow, and their movements for the day decided upon. While this was in progress, cheers of welcome announced the arrival at the fort of Lieut. Sheehan with his fifty men of Company C. The courier dispatched by Capt. Marsh on the previous day had reached this command at evening, soon after it had gone into camp, forty-two miles from Fort Ridgley, between New Auburn and Glencoe. Promptly obeying the order for his return, Lieut. Sheehan at once struck tents, and the command commenced its forced march, covering during the night the entire distance traversed in the two preceding days, arriving the first to the rescue, and meriting high praise. Lieut. Sheehan now took command at Fort Ridgley.

Little Crow's intention had been to attack Fort Ridgley promptly, but at the council above mentioned it was determined to first proceed to New Ulm, and soon after the dispersion of the council the Indians were seen passing southward on the west side of the river. No demonstrations at the fort were made during the day. Meanwhile, at St. Peter, at 6 P. M. on Monday, news of the outbreak reached Lieut. Culver and Agent Galbraith. Obtaining there during the night fifty old Harper's Ferry muskets, the company of recruits in their charge was armed and a small supply of powder and lead collected. Before morning courier Sturgis arrived with Lieut. Gere's dispatches, and, fully advised of the perilous situation they were approaching, at six o'clock Tuesday morning this gallant party left St. Peter with barely three rounds of cartridges, and twelve hours later had reached Fort Ridgley, completing its roll of defenders. Thus augmented the effective force at the fort consisted of fifty-one men of Company B, first lieutenant, N. K. Culver, second lieutenant, T. P. Gere; fifty men of Company C, first lieutenant, T. J. Sheehan; fifty men Renville Rangers, James Gorman commanding; Ordnance Sergeant Jones, U. S. A.; Post Surgeon Muller, Post Sutler Randall, and about twenty-five armed citizens, a total of one hundred and eighty resolute men, Lieut. Sheehan in command of all. The non-combatants now numbered about three hundred. Men of Company B, who, it will be remembered, had been instructed and were expert in the use of artillery, were detailed to man the guns, of which three were put into service, one six-pounder field-piece under Ordnance Sergeant Jones, two twelve-pounder mountain howitzers, one of them under Sergeant James G. McGrew of Company B, and one in charge of J. C. Whipple, an artillerist of experience during the Mexican War, who had himself escaped from the lower agency to the fort. Thus organized the garrison was confident of a sturdy defense should an attack be made.

The fort, which consisted of a group of buildings standing at intervals, surrounding an open square ninety yards across, stood on a spur of the high prairie tableland which extended from the northwest toward the Minnesota River, that stream being about one-half mile to the south. Along the east and north side of this spur, and within easy musket range of the fort, a long and deep ravine extended southeasterly to the main valley; to the south, at a distance of about three hundred yards, ran the line of a quite abrupt descent to the valley, while from this line, and nearly opposite the southwest corner of the fort, another lateral ravine projected into the spur, terminating not over three hundred feet from the buildings on that angle. The buildings on the east, south and west sides of the square above referred to were two-story frame houses erected for officers' quarters, excepting a one-story storehouse for commissary supplies, which stood adjacent to the northwest corner, while on the north side stood the two-story barracks built of stone. In rear, to the north of the barracks, was a row of log buildings

comprising houses for families of post attaches and the post hospital, while at the northeast corner, and near the end of the barracks, stood the post bakery and laundry. Thus, while conveniently arranged for occupancy in time of peace, neither by location nor construction was the post well adapted to repel attack.

Repulsed in the attack made at New Ulm on the 19th, Little Crow had determined to carry out his original plan and to attempt the capture of Fort Ridgley, and on Wednesday, August 20th, made his dispositions to this end. Knowing the facility of approach afforded by the long ravine to the east, also that the usual park of the artillery was on the west line of the buildings, the main attacking party was moved down the river valley to the north of this ravine, thence under its shelter to a point opposite the fort, this movement being executed under cover and entirely unobserved. To divert attention from the real point of attack, Little Crow himself, at about 1 o'clock P. M., made his appearance just out of range of the pickets, on the west side of the fort, mounted on a pony, and apparently inviting conference. Sergeant Bishop, at the time sergeant of the guard, endeavored to induce his nearer approach, but without success. At this juncture the advance of the party approaching from the northeast was discovered by the pickets on that side, and skirmishing commenced. Lieut. Sheehan ordered the troops to form in line on the west side of the parade ground at the south end of the commissary building, facing east. By this time the Indians coming up the hill from the ravine had reached the level ground, and, driving in the pickets, poured a heavy volley through the opening at the northeast, gaining possession of some of the outbuildings at that quarter. Lieut. Gere was ordered with a detachment of Company B directly to the point of attack, and moved at double-quick, stationing Whipple with his howitzer in the opening between the bakery and the next building to the south; a detachment of Company C moved on a run around the north end of the barracks to the row of log buildings, while McGrew wheeled his howitzer rapidly to the northwest corner of the fort and went into position on the west side of the most westerly building in the row. All these forces were at once engaged in a hard fight at short range.

The infantry, advantageously located around Whipple, kept up a hot fire, enabling him to work his gun to good advantage, and some admirable work was here performed. The men of Company C similarly covered McGrew's operations. McGrew first trained his gun to bear northeasterly on the most northerly point at which the enemy appeared, and from which a heavy fire was coming; but his fuse had been cut for a range of a quarter of a mile and the first shell, though passing close to the grass, exploded over the ravine. Running his piece quickly behind the building, McGrew cut his next fuse to its shortest limit, reloaded, ran the howitzer out amidst a shower of bullets, and exploded his second shell in the very midst of this extremely troublesome party, wholly dislodging the savages from their position. The converging fire of these two howitzers, with their musketry supports, soon drove the Indians from the buildings they had reached and forced them back to the line of the ravine. The plan to capture the fort in the first rush had been frustrated. Meanwhile, upon the attack at the east, the pickets in other directions, in accordance with their instructions, had rallied on the fort, and Little Crow quickly closed in with the balance of his force on the west and south to divert, as far as possible, the defense from his main attack. Ordnance Sergeant Jones, with his six-pounder field-piece, took position at the opening at the southwest angle of the square, supported by Lieuts. Culver and Gorman, while the remaining men were posted in and around the various buildings and sheds in the most advantageous positions obtainable. Jones' position was particularly exposed by reason of the short ravine before described, up which the savages swarmed to easy musket range in large numbers, compelling him to deliver his fire under the most trying circumstances.

It becoming soon apparent that the Indians were in large enough force to maintain a continuous siege if so disposed, and that all the artillery ammunition was likely to be required, it was decided to remove at once into the stone buildings, from the magazine, the ammunition remaining there, consisting principally

of the supply for the extra field-pieces. The magazine stood on the open prairie to the northwest and distant some two hundred yards, the one quarter from which the Indians could not approach under cover. McGrew now took position so as to command any locality from which men detailed for this duty could be reached by the enemy, and the ammunition was all safely brought in. Little Crow's original plan having met with such vigorous repulse on the northeast, the attacking force was distributed to all quarters, and the battle became general. For five hours an incessant fire was kept up on the fort. The men in the garrison were directed to waste no ammunition and fired only when confident their shots would be effective, but found sufficient opportunity to maintain a steady return of the enemy's fire. The artillery did most efficient service in all directions throughout the entire engagement. At dark the firing ceased, but the men remained each where night found him, all in almost momentary expectation of further attack by the wily foe. Little Crow had, however, withdrawn his forces to the lower agency. Rain commenced falling at midnight and continued throughout most of the following day. Thursday passed without an engagement, and the day was improved by the construction of barricades, made of everything available, for the better protection of the gunners, especially at the southwest corner where Jones was in position. A twelve-pounder field-piece was manned and put in position in reserve on the parade ground under Sergeant Bishop of Company B; otherwise, the officers, men and guns remained in the positions assigned in Wednesday's battle, and so continued generally during the remainder of the siege.

But Little Crow believing that Fort Ridgley once taken his path to the Mississippi would be comparatively clear, resolved to make one more desperate attempt at its capture, and on Friday, August 22d, his numbers having been largely augmented, a second and more furious attack was made. At about 1 o'clock P. M., dismounting and leaving their ponies a mile distant, with demoniac yells the savages surrounded the fort and at once commenced a furious musketry fire. The garrison returned the fire with equal vigor and with great effect on the yelling demons, who at first hoped by force of numbers to effect a quick entrance and had exposed themselves by a bold advance. This was soon checked, but from the cover of the slopes their fire was unceasing, while the very prairie seemed alive with those whose heads were clothed with turbans made of grass to conceal their movements. Little Crow's plan in this attack, in case the first dash from all sides proved unsuccessful, was to pour a heavy continuous fire into the fort from every direction, exhausting the garrison as much as possible, and to carry the fort later by assault upon the southwest corner. To this end he collected the greater portion of his forces in that quarter, and, taking possession of the government stables and sutler's store, the fire literally riddled the buildings at that angle. It was found necessary to shell these buildings to dislodge the foe, resulting in their complete destruction by fire. Attempts were made to fire the fort by means of burning arrows but the roofs being damp from recent rains, all efforts to this end were futile. Still, in pursuance of the plan of battle, the hail of bullets, the whizzing of arrows, and the blood-curdling war-whoop were incessant. From the ravine to the northeast came an especially heavy attack, the object being to divert as far as practicable the defense to this side, and here was some gallant and effective service again performed. Whipple from the northeast corner, protected in every discharge by the hot musketry fire of Gere's detachment and the men of Company C to the left, swept the very grass to its roots all along the crest of the slope, while McGrew, improving the opportunity, with most conspicuous bravery ran his howitzer out from the northwest corner to the very edge of the ravine and delivered several enfilading volleys of canister down along the hillside, practically sweeping the savages from their position.

Now began the convergence to the southwest, the Indians passing from the opposite side in either direction. In moving around the northwest corner a wide detour was necessary to avoid McGrew's range, but the open prairie rendered the movement plainly apparent. Divining its object, McGrew hastily reported to Jones what was transpiring, and was authorized to bring out the twenty-

four pounder, still in park, with which McGrew went into position on the west line of the fort and at the south end of the commissary building. Meanwhile the fire in front of Jones' gun had become so hot and accurate as to splinter almost every lineal foot of timber along the top of his barricades, but he still returned shells at shortest possible range, himself and his gunners most gallantly exposing themselves in this service. During an interval in the fusilade Little Crow was heard urging, in the impassioned oratory of battle, the assault on the position. Jones double charged his piece with canister and reserved his fire; meanwhile McGrew had fired one shot from the twenty-four pounder at the party passing around the northeast, and, training his gun westerly, dropped his second shell at the point where this party had by this time joined the reserve of squaws, ponies and dogs west of the main body. A great stampede resulted; the gun was swung to the left, bringing its line of fire between the two bodies of Indians. Its ponderous reverberations echoed up the valley as though twenty guns had opened, while the frightful explosion of its shells struck terror to the savages and effectually prevented a consolidation of the forces. At this juncture Jones depressed his piece and fired close to the ground, killing and wounding seventeen savages of the party who had nerved themselves for the final assault. Completely demoralized by this unexpected slaughter, firing suddenly ceased and the attacking party precipitately withdrew, their hasty retreat attended by bursting shells until they were beyond range of the guns. Thus, after six hours of continuous blazing conflict, alternately lit up by the flames of burning buildings and darkened by whirling clouds of smoke, terminated the second and last attack.

During the engagement, many of the men becoming short of musketry ammunition, spherical case shot were opened in the barracks and women worked with busy hands, making cartridges, while men cut nail rods in short pieces to use as bullets, the dismal whistling of which strange missiles was as terrifying to the savages as were their fiendish yells to the garrison. Incredible as it may appear, during these engagements at Fort Ridgley the loss of the garrison was only three men killed and thirteen wounded. Fighting on the defensive, and availing themselves of all the shelter afforded by buildings and barricades, the infantry were admirably protected; while, as before noted, as each piece of artillery was fired the enemy was kept down by a hot musketry fire. The number of Indians engaged in the attack on the 20th is estimated at 500 to 600, and in the battle of the 22d 1,200 to 1,500. Their loss in the two days could hardly have been less than 100, judging from the number found buried afterward in the immediate vicinity of the fort.

It was a battle on the part of the garrison *to prevent a charge* by the savages, which, had it been made, could hardly have failed, as Little Crow seemed confident, to result in the destruction of the garrison and the consequent horrible massacre of its three hundred refugees. It is but truth to add that no man in the garrison failed to do his duty, and that, worn by fatigue and suspense, and exhausted by loss of sleep, to the end every man was at his post bravely meeting whatever danger confronted him. The conspicuous gallantry of the artilleryists was the theme of general praise, and the great value of their services was conceded by all, while the active and intelligent support that rendered their work possible is entitled to no less credit. Post Surgeon Muller was active in attention to the wounded and ill, nobly seconded by his brave wife, who was, throughout the dark days, an angel of mercy and comfort to the sufferers, and who, with many other ladies, admirably illustrated the quality of most praiseworthy courage in the midst of surrounding danger. While the withdrawal of the Indians on the 22d terminated the fighting at Fort Ridgley, the weary garrison could not be aware that such would be the case, nor for a moment relax its vigilance; hence the forces continued to occupy the positions to which they had by this time become accustomed. The construction of a line of earthwork on the south side of the fort was begun, the roof of the commissary building was covered with earth to prevent fire, and the barricades were strengthened as much as possible. Four more long days of suspense ensued, no word from friend or foe

reaching the garrison until the morning of Wednesday, August 27th, just nine days after the first dispatch for help had been sent by courier, when Col. Samuel McPhail, of the Minnesota mounted troops, and Wm. R. Marshall, at that time a special agent dispatched by Governor Ramsey to hasten the relief of Fort Ridgley, rode into the fort with one hundred and seventy-five volunteer citizen horsemen, having left St. Peter at 4 o'clock P. M. on the day previous, the advance of the expedition under General Sibley, whose infantry reached the fort on the 28th. Thus was terminated the siege, and with its end came the much needed rest to the exhausted garrison.¹

During the early progress of General Sibley's campaign against Little Crow Company B remained in garrison at Ridgley. Lieut. Sheehan left with his detachment of Company C on September 18th to join his company at Fort Ripley. Company B marched for Fort Snelling on November 9th, as part of the escort under Col. W. R. Marshall accompanying the captured Indians *en route* to that post. Uniting there with Company C, these two companies proceeded south and joined their regiment near Oxford, Mississippi, on Dec. 12, 1862.

FORT ABERCROMBIE.

Company D, Capt. John Vander Horck, was mustered into service March 15, 1862, and was ordered the same day to proceed to Fort Abercrombie, D. T., to relieve the troops stationed at that post. The company arrived on the 29th of March, and Capt. Vander Horck took command of the post the next day. The order to proceed to Fort Abercrombie also stated that a detachment should be stationed at Georgetown, fifty-two miles north of the fort, on the Red River of the North; accordingly thirty men under command of First Lieut. Francis A. Cariveau were ordered to take station at Georgetown. Fort Abercrombie, the post proper at this time, consisted of but three buildings; the men's quarters for one company, the commissary building and commanding officer's quarters. Along the river bank a few scattering log huts were occupied by half-breeds, the interpreter and other *attaches* of the post. Fortifications there were none at all, not even a board fence. August 13th the commanding officer received orders to guard an Indian treaty train which was to arrive at the fort about the 19th *en route* to Red Lake, where a council was to be held with the Red Lake Indians. Upon the arrival of the treaty commission at St. Cloud the report of the Indian outbreak reached them. The order to guard the treaty train was thereupon countermanded, and instructions issued to detain the train at the fort. This order, however, was not received until the 20th of August, after the train had already left its camp on Whisky Creek, about two miles from the post. This last order was accompanied with a proof slip from a St. Cloud newspaper, containing dispatches of the Indian outbreak. This was the first notice at Fort Abercrombie that the Indians were on the warpath. A courier was immediately dispatched to Mr. Thompson, who was in charge of the treaty train, to return to the post for protection. The courier also carried orders to Lieut. Cariveau to return with his command to the fort immediately. The treaty train came back about noon the same day, and the detachment from Georgetown arrived on the third day following.

As soon as the news of the outbreak reached the fort the garrison began to construct fortifications of earthen breastworks, hewed logs, etc. When the detachment from Georgetown arrived, ten men under command of Lieut. John

¹ List of killed and wounded Fifth Minnesota Infantry Volunteers in battle of Redwood and siege of Fort Ridgley: Company B—Drowned, Capt. John S. Marsh. Killed, First Sergt. R. H. Findley, Sergt. S. A. Trescott, Corp. J. S. Besse; Privates C. R. Bell, E. F. Cole, C. E. French, John Gardner, J. A. Gehring, John Holmes, C. Joerger, D. Kanzig, J. H. Kerr, W. Kusda, H. McAllister, W. Norton, J. W. Parks, M. P. Parks, John Parsley, H. Phillips, N. Pitcher, H. A. Shepherd, C. W. Smith, N. Steward. Wounded, Sergt. J. F. Bishop; Privates W. H. Blodgett, E. Rose, W. A. Sutherland, O. Svendsen, Wm. Good, A. Ruffridge, J. R. Spornitz. Company C—Killed, Private M. M. Greer. Wounded, Sergt. F. A. Blackmer, Corp. D. Porter. Privates P. Harris, A. Luther, Isaac Shortledge. Total killed, 25; wounded, 13. The bodies of the dead were buried in one grave in the cemetery at Fort Ridgley, and in 1873 a handsome monument bearing their names was erected there by the State of Minnesota.

Groetch were detailed to reconnoiter as far as Breckenridge (a distance of fifteen miles), if possible. They arrived there without having seen an Indian, but found that the inmates of the hotel, three men, a woman and a child, had been murdered and terribly mutilated. This was the first evidence secured that the Indians were in the vicinity. The same evening there was observed in the direction of Breckenridge a large fire, and the belief that the Indians had fired the large four-story hotel, the only building in the place, was confirmed by another scouting party under Lieut. Groetch the next day. This scouting detachment found an old lady, Mrs. Ryan, creeping along the river bank at Breckenridge, having been shot by an Indian at her place, a station about twelve miles east of Breckenridge. She reported that the Indians had also fatally shot her son and kidnaped her little grandson. She was taken to the fort, and under the skillful care of Dr. Brown, the post surgeon, soon recovered. August 23d, Mr. Kent and Mr. Tarble, citizens, were dispatched to St. Paul to report the situation, and ask for reinforcements and ammunition. These gentlemen left the fort at night without escort. Quiet now prevailed for a few days, no one believing that the Indians would attack the fort; even the interpreter, Joseph Demarais, a half-breed, did not think it probable. In the meantime work upon the breastworks was prosecuted as rapidly as possible. About the 29th of August a good protection had been provided, and in the bastion of the work on the southwest corner of the garrison there was placed a twelve-pound howitzer. This commanded the approaches to the south and west line of the fortifications. Another howitzer was placed in a log house to protect the north and east sides of the garrison, and also as a defense against an attack from Slab Town, the old site of Fort Abercrombie. A third howitzer was placed near the men's quarters. These three pieces were manned by experienced men of Company D, who had been in the artillery service in Germany. About 2 P. M., August 30th, a party of Indians appeared within a mile of the fort, near the Wild Rice River, and drove off a herd of stock grazing in the vicinity. That evening two more messengers were sent to St. Paul with duplicate dispatches, stating what had transpired. The following morning a detachment was sent out to recover the stock, if possible, and returned in the evening with about forty head. The Indians made no demonstrations for several days, except to watch our movements, from the thick underbrush across the river. The work on the fortifications was continued. The men were much exhausted, half of them being on guard during the day while the other half worked on the breastworks. During the nights the whole command was on guard, half being on post at a time, the relief occurring every two hours. It was feared that the men thus tired out would relax in their vigilance, and to guard against this, the officer of the day made the rounds at night every two hours, and the commanding officer visited the guard and post every night, usually before daybreak. On the 3d of September, Capt. Vander Horck and the orderly sergeant inspected the outside picket line, between four and five o'clock, as usual; on reaching the last post of the line, the guard, mistaking the party for Indians, fired. The shot wounded the captain in the right arm. The guard, in explanation, claimed he had seen Indians crawling near the line during the night. At daybreak, an hour later, while Dr. Brown was dressing Capt. Vander Horck's wound, the Indians attacked the post from the south side, in large force. First Lieut. Cariveau being sick, Lieut. Groetch was ordered to take command of the post. The fight lasted from 5 to 11 A. M., when the Indians were repulsed and retired to their camp south of the fort. It was estimated that over four hundred warriors participated in the attack. Many of the Indians were killed and wounded, the loss of the garrison being but two, Corp. Nicolas Hettinger wounded in the right shoulder and Private Edwin D. Steele in the abdomen, of which he died September 7th. After the fight was over and the Indians had retreated, it was ascertained that there were but three hundred and fifty rounds of musket ammunition left in the garrison. The arms in the hands of the men were the Harper's Ferry muskets, caliber 69, and on leaving Fort Snelling the command was furnished with only 2,000 rounds of ammunition, the company commander being told that there were 40,000 cartridges at Fort Abercrombie.

On examination, however, it was found that these cartridges were 58-caliber. This discovery was made in April, and the commanding officer at once made requisition for 20,000 rounds 69-caliber to the chief of ordnance. About the 1st of May he was advised that the requisition had been ordered to be filled from the St. Louis arsenal. Not hearing from it, a report was made to the chief of ordnance about June 10th. July 30th notice was received from the St. Louis arsenal that ammunition would be shipped, but none reached the post before the attack. Fortunately, there were on hand several cases of canister for the twelve-pound howitzers, which contained round balls of caliber 69; these were used for the muskets, the powder for the cartridges being obtained from the treaty train. The canisters were refilled with broken pieces of cast iron and other materials. In this way about 2,000 cartridges were provided. The ladies of the garrison rendered material assistance in making them.

September 4th and 5th frequent shots were fired from across the river. About daybreak on the 6th the Indians attacked the post with an increased force. They succeeded in getting into the stable, where a sharp fight took place for about ten minutes. Two Indians were killed and many wounded, and two of our men slightly wounded. After being driven from the stable the Indians attacked the fort from three sides, south, east and north. The hottest of the contest was at the commissary buildings, and at this point the howitzer did very effective service, as was shown by the fact that the Indians left their dead upon the battlefield. Eight or ten dead were found there, half buried in the sand, on the bank of the river. On the west side of the new commissary building there was also a hot contest. Here was a small breastwork of hewed logs, defended by about ten privates under Sergeants William Deutch and Fred Simon. This small force fought nobly, though greatly outnumbered, and succeeded in killing and wounding many braves. Two of the killed were within thirty or forty feet of the breastworks. The Indians failing to penetrate the garrison at these two points, concentrated their entire force at the southeast corner near the stables and the ferry. Here the fight, at times most furious, lasted until 3 P. M., the Indians losing many warriors. The post interpreter, Joseph Demarais (a half-breed), subsequently learned from the attacking force that their losses were so great they were discouraged from renewing the attempt to take the fort. Our loss was one killed, Private Wm. Siegel, and two wounded, in the whole day's fight.

From this date there were no further attacks except from small squads of Indians, who would fire at the fort from the opposite side of the river. On the 21st of September two more dispatch carriers were sent to St. Paul, with an escort of ten soldiers and ten citizens to accompany them a part of the way. This detachment on its return was ambushed by the Indians, and one soldier, Wm. Schulz, and a citizen, Mr. Wright, were killed. September 23d brought reinforcements, about five hundred strong, under command of Capt. Burger. Immediately after this Company D was relieved and ordered to join its regiment in the South, which it did at Germantown, Tenn., on the 14th of February, 1863.

FORT RIPLEY.

There was a *quasi*-understanding between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians that they should make common war upon the whites, notwithstanding the two Indian nations were hereditary enemies, either of whom would kill the other at sight, and the one who took the scalp wore an eagle's feather. At the time of the Sioux outbreak a portion of the Chippewa Indians had gathered at Gull Lake, about twenty-five miles north of Fort Ripley, which at that time was one of the frontier military posts, and, being only about ten miles from the Chippewa Agency, served as its defense.

This post, before the war, was usually garrisoned by a company of regulars, but during the summer of 1862 the command consisted of thirty men of Company C, Fifth Minnesota Volunteers, under command of Capt. Francis Hall, the balance of the company being away on detached service, under command of Lieut. T. J. Sheehan, at Fort Ridgley, where they nobly aided in the defense of

the fort against a large body of Sioux. Fort Ripley was situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River, one hundred and thirty miles by wagon road north of St. Paul and fifty miles from St. Cloud.

This troop, small as it was, seemed sufficient, as no one had anticipated trouble with the Indians who for years had been perfectly friendly with the whites, so much so, that "Good Injun" was applied to all except a few wild bucks who would occasionally fill themselves with fire-water and amuse themselves by carving each other with hunting knives; but as this diversion was among themselves no one felt any uneasiness. The boys at the fort spent their time in hunting and fishing and such other amusements as their ingenuity might invent; consequently it was a season of pleasure to this little band until a messenger from the agency brought the intelligence that the Indians at Gull Lake were killing cattle and were about to commence war upon the whites.

The Indian agent, Maj. Walker, requested the commander of the post to send soldiers to the agency to protect the government property. A glance at the situation revealed our helpless condition. Our arms consisted of old "Brown rifles," without bayonets, and for which we had no cartridges. We had four six-pound howitzers standing on the river bank, where they were usually kept during the summer months. For these we had ammunition, but only one man had ever loaded a gun larger than a blacksmith's anvil. That man was Ordnance Sergeant Frantzkey of the regular army, who was appointed to that position as a reward for twenty years' service in the regular army, and assigned to duty in charge of ordnance at that post. The fort consisted of several one-story frame buildings, situated so as to form three sides of a square, the fourth side being the Mississippi River, which at this point runs from east to west. On the southwest corner upon the river bank, and the northeast corner diagonally opposite, were block houses, built of logs, with port-holes from which the cannon could command the four sides, providing there had been gunners to man them all. Between the buildings forming the fort were openings from ten to twenty-five feet wide, through which any one might enter the inclosure unobstructed, except on the east side, where a stockade had been built of logs placed on end.

The reader can judge how helpless we would have been had the Indians attacked us unawares. Fortunately, however, we were warned of the approaching danger by a chief of the Pillager band, named Bad Boy, who refused to join with Hole-in-the-Day, head chief of the Chippewas, in his war upon the whites, and, to escape the wrath of the other tribes, took refuge at the fort with his family and a few of his tribe.

Upon receipt of the message from the agency all hands were set at work by candle-light making cartridges. At daylight, the morning of the 20th, the writer with twenty men started for the agency, leaving the fort in charge of Sergeant Frantzkey. We had proceeded as far as Crow Wing village, seven miles from the fort, where we met Indian Agent Walker, with all the whites at the agency, in full retreat, having abandoned the government property. They reported the Indians were coming down from Gull Lake in force, and an attack was expected at any time.

Walker then issued the following order:

"COMMANDER AT FORT RIPLEY:

"CHIPPEWA AGENCY, MINN.,
Aug. 19, 1862.

"You are hereby directed to proceed immediately to the house of Puga-Nege-Sliek, or Hole-in-the-Day, in Crow Wing, or wherever else you may find him, and then arrest and at the fort or elsewhere hold him in close confinement until otherwise ordered.

Your obedient servant,

"LUCIUS C. WALKER,
"Indian Agent."

Walker thought by arresting the ringleader a check would be put upon the outbreak. A good house had been built for Hole-in-the-Day near the river, about two miles from Crow Wing village, where he lived with his squaws (three in number) and a few of his trusty lieutenants, for it was necessary for him to

keep a body guard, being acknowledged as head chief of all the Chippewas. Many of the tribes feared and hated him, as was proven a few years later when some of the Pillager Indians shot him from ambush, killing him on the spot.

Thinking we might find him at his house, we started in that direction. Just as we got outside the village we discovered him in company with another chief, whom we succeeded in capturing, together with a six-shot Colt rifle, the property of Hole-in-the-Day. Suspecting what our intentions were, Hole-in-the-Day took to his heels, the soldiers in hot pursuit, through the woods. Having a better knowledge of the paths around the marshes, he succeeded in reaching his house in time to give the alarm to his squaws and Indian friends, who made their escape across the river in canoes. Sergeant D. K. Stacy and Privates Horning and Godley came up just in time to see them land, and give them the command to halt. This order not being obeyed, a bullet was sent after them, which fire was promptly returned. Several shots were exchanged. When Horning shot, Hole-in-the-Day fell. We afterward learned that he was confined to his tepee for several days, and we supposed he was wounded, though we could never learn positively, for an Indian considers it a great disgrace to be wounded, and will keep it secret if possible.

Having failed in capturing the object of our chase, we returned to the fort, and Sergeant Stacy started for St. Paul to advise the governor of the situation, and ask for reinforcements. Mounted upon a mule, the sergeant made good time, and reached St. Cloud in time to catch the stage for St. Paul.

Upon our return to the fort, the ordnance sergeant was ordered to move the howitzers into the block houses, and instruct the soldiers how to use them. This move, as was afterward learned, saved us an attack, and consequently our scalps, for had the Indians made a determined effort we could not have successfully resisted it. Hole-in-the-Day had sent scouts to watch our movements, and when they reported that we had moved the big guns from the river bank to the block houses they were puzzled, and concluded to wait until the Red Lake Indians joined them, notwithstanding they had two hundred and seventy-five warriors at Gull Lake, only twenty-five miles from the fort.

It is a matter of history that the outbreak of the Sioux was hastened by a few wild young bucks who commenced their depredations before the older ones were ready to strike. A similar state of affairs existed among the Chippewas. They were not ready to attack, but the early depredations and the timely information furnished by old Bad Boy put us on our guard, which, together with the fear an Indian entertains for a big gun, saved the whole northern part of the state from their murderous designs.

Agent Walker with his family started for St. Paul, and when a few miles from St. Cloud committed suicide, whether from fear or remorse no one ever knew. Immediate steps were taken to strengthen our position. Martial law was declared. All white citizens were ordered to take refuge at the fort and assist in its defense. An additional stockade was commenced and barriers placed at the opening between the buildings. Gov. Ramsey immediately ordered Capt. Tattersall, Company H, Sixth Minnesota, Capt. Libby, Company G, Seventh Minnesota, and Capt. Burt, Company C, Seventh Minnesota, to go to our relief. They arrived at the fort about the last of August. Capt. Hall having heard of the trouble hastened his return and resumed command of the post before reinforcements arrived. The Red Lake and Leach Lake Indians joined Hole-in-the-Day, making his force number about five hundred warriors, who moved their camp from Gull Lake to near the agency on the west bank of the Mississippi, north of the Crow Wing River, and about ten miles from the fort. The junction, however, was too late, as reinforcements were within reaching distance of the fort.

Immediately following the troops came Mr. Dole, commissioner of Indian affairs, accompanied by C. W. Thompson, superintendent of Indian affairs for Minnesota, John G. Nicolay, President Lincoln's private secretary, and several persons of less note from Washington and other Eastern cities, making a party of about thirty.

Com. Dole sent a messenger to his royal highness Hole-in-the-Day, requesting an audience, to which the wily chief gave assent. It was arranged that a council should be held at Crow Wing village the next day, to which place the commissioner went, accompanied by his body guard, one company of infantry and a detachment of Company C, Fifth Minnesota, all under command of Capt. Hall, to meet, as they supposed, the chiefs of the various tribes. Imagine our surprise when we found ourselves surrounded by the whole force of Indians. The situation was anything but pleasant, but fortunately Hole-in-the-Day, who was a very shrewd fellow, expecting to gain more by diplomacy than by war, was willing to concede to the demand of Capt. Hall, that the Indians who had taken possession of the road leading to the fort "must withdraw or they would be blown to — in five minutes." The commissioner was not ready to treat with them at such disadvantage, and by various pretexts adjourned the council until the next day, when we took the precaution to increase our force one company of infantry and a six-pound howitzer. It was whispered that there would be some fun that day, but not an Indian appeared upon the scene.

The Indian traders and some of the Indians had taken a dislike to Agent Walker, and when they learned of his death one cause of their trouble was removed. Knowing that their game had been checkmated, they were only too willing to negotiate with Com. Dole for a treaty of peace and disperse. Com. Dole returned to Washington, the citizens to their houses and the soldiers went South to take part in the War of the Rebellion.

It is impossible to measure the magnitude of the service to Minnesota and to her people of the gallant defense of Forts Ridgley and Abercrombie, and the vigilance of the garrison at Fort Ripley, nor would it hardly be possible to exaggerate it. With scarcely a warning signal, the state was precipitated into all the horrors of an Indian war. The entire Sioux nation was upon the war-path. With fire and tomahawk they had desolated and depopulated a wide stretch of the frontier, and were sweeping onward toward the populous portions of the state. The Chippewas in the north were restless and eager to join them. They were crouching, ready to sound their war-whoop and spring into the fray. Had these outposts fallen, a horde of barbarians from the north would have made common cause with these savages of the west, and the fairest portions of Minnesota would have become their easy prey.

Aside from the garrisons of these forts the state was practically in a defenseless condition. She had suffered a serious drain of her able-bodied men for service in the Rebellion, and though she had yet ample material for her defense, it required time to rally and organize it. The desperate stand made at these posts arrested the progress of the savages in the west, caused those in the north to hesitate, and gave time for the authorities and the people to come to the rescue, and save the populous portions of the state from the horrors of desolation and death that had lain the frontier waste. Minnesota can never forget the debt of gratitude she owes to these gallant men of the Fifth Minnesota for this most timely and effective service.

IN THE REBELLION.—BATTLE OF FARMINGTON AND SIEGE OF CORINTH.

The seven companies¹ not engaged in frontier service were ordered South in May, 1862, and on the 24th of that month reported to Gen. John Pope, in the field before Corinth, Miss., and were assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Army of the Mississippi. The regiment had hardly time to establish its camp and realize its surroundings before it was brought into action. On the 28th of May, four days after it had reached the front, it participated in the battle of Farmington, one of the most important of a series of actions that culmi-

¹ Company A, Capt. Josiah R. Dartt; Company E, Capt. John C. Becht; Company F, Capt. Ebenezer F. Rice; Company G, Capt. Orlando Eddy; Company H, Capt. Otis S. Clark; Company I, Capt. Luther E. Clark; Company K, Capt. Gold T. Curtis.

nated in the capture of Corinth. Though this was its baptism of fire the regiment bore itself with the gallantry of veterans, and contributed its full quota of casualties to the list of killed and wounded. Its first campaign began with a battle and was followed by a succession of forced marches in an effort to outstrip and outflank a column of retreating rebels who had evacuated Corinth. The participants in that campaign will ever retain a vivid recollection of those terrible marches under the scorching rays of that Mississippi sun. The regiment made many equally hard marches later in the war, but then it had become seasoned, and was capable of enduring anything. This was its initiation. The men were fresh from the cool and exhilarating atmosphere of Minnesota. They were vigorous in body and strong in spirit. They had prepared themselves for service by much drilling and strict attention to soldierly duty during the preceding winter, and thought they were equal to any possible campaign service, but by the time the pursuit of the enemy was abandoned and the regiment reached Camp Clear Creek, on its return to the vicinity of Corinth, they realized there were sterner realities in war than had been "dreamed of in their philosophy." It required many days to recover from the fatigue and exhaustion of this brief campaign, and too many, alas! never recovered at all. There were more deaths in the regiment resulting from the excessive effort required and the intolerable heat endured during these marches than it suffered in some of the most desperate battles in which it was subsequently engaged. The capture of Corinth resulted in the abandonment by the rebels of western Tennessee and northern Alabama and Mississippi. The Union lines were established along the Memphis & Charleston railroad from Memphis on the Mississippi River to Decatur on the Tennessee, and beyond. For some weeks following the army did little else than occupy the country. The Fifth Minnesota lay for some time in Camp Clear Creek, during July participating in an expedition, without adventure, to Rienzi, a few miles south, and in August was given charge of a stretch of the railroad referred to in the vicinity of Tuscumbia, Ala.

The regiment did not enjoy life much at Camp Clear Creek. It was an unhealthy locality. Disease lurked in the earth and in the air, and its seeds became implanted in the constitutions of many of the men. Since the war, the writer has been much impressed, when furnishing certificates in support of applications for pensions made by members of the regiment, by the large proportion who trace their disability to disease contracted while on duty at Camp Clear Creek, Miss. The surroundings near Tuscumbia were more favorable. The country was healthy, and abounded in supplies that in a large measure supplanted, or at least relieved, the monotony of the historical hardtack and side bacon. While the regiment was on duty here Col. Borgersrode resigned, and, in consequence, Lieutenant Colonel Hubbard and Major Gere were promoted one grade each, and Capt. Hall of Company C commissioned as major.

BATTLES OF IUKA AND SECOND CORINTH.

The summer's quiet in northern Alabama was occasionally slightly disturbed by a guerrilla raid, with no result other than to relieve the monotony of camp life. The repose of the regiment, however, was ruthlessly broken in September. The rebel generals Van Dorn and Price had organized during the summer a large force in central Mississippi, and had commenced a movement northward. The Union army was ordered to hastily concentrate near Corinth. The regiment moved westward as far as Iuka, where it joined the balance of the Second Brigade, then commanded by Col. Murphy of the Eighth Wisconsin. By the time it got there the place was threatened by a column of the enemy, and Murphy was ordered to hold the place until the stores, of which there was a large accumulation, could be removed. Murphy made his dispositions for defense, but upon learning the strength of the threatening force, decided to destroy the stores and continue the movement toward Corinth. In leaving Iuka the Fifth Minnesota acted as rear guard, and was charged with the duty of keeping at bay any pursuing force. It had no trouble with the enemy in the discharge

of this duty, but was nearly overwhelmed and almost trampled into the earth by a mob of 5,000 or more contrabands with their worldly effects, who crowded the column on flank and rear, in their eager efforts to escape the dangers of rebel pursuit.

At the first bivouac from Iuka, Murphy was arrested for disobedience of orders, and the troops ordered to countermarch under command of Col. Mower of the Eleventh Missouri, the next senior colonel of the brigade. The purpose of this movement, as the event seemed to prove, was a reconnaissance with a view to ascertain the strength of the enemy. The fact was soon developed that Price with several rebel divisions was in occupation of Iuka, and our forces thereupon retired to the main body of the army near Corinth. Gen. Rosecrans, who was then in command of the Union army, determined to attack Price at once, and two days thereafter, Sept. 19, 1862, occurred the bloody battle of Iuka, in which the Second Brigade actively participated. It was a decisive victory for the Union arms, but the bulk of the rebel army succeeded in getting away in a shattered condition, retreating in the direction from whence it came. Price rejoined Van Dorn, who was near Pontotoc, Miss., some miles southwest of Corinth, and in a few days the combined force of the enemy was put in motion on its northward march. Rosecrans concentrated all available troops in or near Corinth, which had been fortified with elaborate earthworks.

On the 3d of October the combined forces of Price and Van Dorn made a vigorous attack upon Rosecrans' lines, and by the evening of that day had driven them almost into the defenses of Corinth. The Fifth Minnesota was posted on the morning of the 3d at a crossing of Tuscumbia Creek, about four miles out, with orders to dispute its passage by the enemy. The point was southeasterly from the town, while the approach of the enemy was from the west. The regiment saw no enemy, the entire region being covered with a heavy growth of timber, but it could correctly judge of the progress of the fight by the discharges of artillery and musketry. It was evident that our lines were being pressed back, as the sounds of the battle became nearer and more distinct. Toward evening the sound of the conflict indicated that there was fighting between our position and the town. It seemed as though the regiment ought to retire and join the main body, but it was ordered to hold that crossing of the creek, and there it must remain until relieved, or forced to retire by the enemy. Just at dusk, Quartermaster McGrorty, with an escort of cavalry, brought an order for the regiment to retire into the town. The quartermaster had gone into Corinth during the day to procure rations, and, seeing the unfavorable aspect of affairs, reported to Rosecrans our position, who immediately sent by him the order stated. The night was pitchy dark, and in conducting the regiment into the town there was great danger of straying into the enemy's lines. It passed across and within a few rods of the right flank of the rebels, some of whom must have seen or heard it, but probably mistook it in the darkness for a body of their own troops moving into position. However, the regiment safely reached its destination, and bivouacked in one of the streets of the town. During the night Rosecrans withdrew his forces within the fortifications of Corinth, and prepared for the events of the morrow.

The reveillé that called the troops into line on the morning of the 4th of October, 1862, was not sounded upon the bugle, nor was it followed by the customary roll call. Long before the first gray streaks of dawn began to lighten the horizon, a shell from a rebel Parrott gun exploded not a dozen feet from where the colors of the Fifth Regiment lay firmly grasped by its ever-vigilant though now sleeping guard. This was a signal gun, and was immediately followed by volleys from half a score of rebel batteries. A more summary and startling awakening could hardly be conceived, and for the moment it seemed that an earthquake was about to envelop the army. Some of the heavy siege guns of the forts were soon brought to bear upon the rebel batteries and shortly checked their operation. The usual infantry assault did not follow the artillery firing, for the reason, doubtless, that no intelligent movement of infantry could be made in the darkness of early morning over the rough, heavily timbered and obstructed approaches to the defenses occupied by the Union army. Daylight

was followed by considerable fighting, but confined mostly to the artillery, with no perceptible advantage to either side. It was well along toward noon before Van Dorn had made his complete dispositions for a general assault upon the Union lines. The Fifth Minnesota had remained in the vicinity of where it bivouacked the night of the 3d, in the northwest edge of the town, considerably to the rear of the lines of defense, though more exposed to the enemy's fire than if it had been in the trenches. Company A had early been detached for sharp-shooting duty, and was well to the front. The balance of the regiment stood in line awaiting orders. There had been a lull in the firing, when suddenly, about 11 A. M., the rebel batteries opened and the earth seemed convulsed by the incessant discharges of artillery that followed, as every gun on either side was being worked with the utmost effort. Soon the deafening roar of musketry plainly indicated the enemy was assaulting our lines. The regiment was becoming restive. The men clamored to be sent to some point where their rifles could do service. Their impatience was soon relieved. The determined assault by Van Dorn's army had been gallantly met and firmly withstood, except upon the right. There the rebels had succeeded in penetrating our lines, had captured some of our batteries and were pouring into the streets of Corinth. The situation was critical. Unless the enemy was turned back and that gap closed it would admit a column of Van Dorn's army to the town, and Rosecrans' lines would be taken in the rear, the consequences of which could not be otherwise than calamitous. *The Fifth Minnesota closed that gap!* It was sent like a whirlwind against the flank of that penetrating force. The enemy recoiled under the shock. The pent-up energies of the Fifth Regiment were released and it did the work of a brigade of men. Stunned by the terrible execution of the volleys poured into it, the confused mass of the enemy halted and fell back, closely pressed by the Fifth Regiment. It retook the batteries that had been lost and re-established the line at the point where it had been broken.

The Fifth Minnesota may justly claim that it saved the day at Corinth. Gen. Stanley, who commanded the division to which it was attached, accorded that credit to the regiment upon the field of the battle, as also did Gen. Rosecrans commanding the army, which he has recently confirmed by the following letter, addressed to Archbishop Ireland, who was at the time of the battle chaplain of the regiment.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

MY DEAR FRIEND AND COMRADE:

Aug. 26, 1889.

* * * * *

Yes, you were with me at the battle of Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3 and 4, 1862. We were of the 17,500 patriots, dying and living, who offered up their best that this nation might live. You wish me to write what I remember of the services in that battle of the Fifth Minnesota, United States Volunteer Infantry.

There were many things to think of at that time, and many things when writing my official report of it which excluded observation of numerous details, and of individual and regimental action. The memory of many I then noted, but did not recount, has been laid under twenty-seven years of strivings in the battle of life. The sunshine of young manhood has given place to the grayer lights of autumn, yet when digging down I find the events of the Fifth Minnesota's work on the 4th come vividly before me. Colonel Mower had ordered the Fifth Minnesota to guard the bridge across the Tuscumbia on the 3d, when, with the remainder of the brigade, he went to help Davies. Late in the evening Colonel Hubbard brought up his regiment and formed facing westward on the Mobile & Ohio railway, with its left near the depot, where they bivouacked for the night. On the next morning, when the enemy from the north assaulted our line and forced it back a few hundred yards into the edge of town, Colonel Hubbard, moving by his right flank, faced the coming storm from that quarter, and, by his promptitude, anticipated General Stanley's order from me, to use the reserves of his division in meeting the enemy's charge. He drove back the fragments of his column, overtaking and bringing back some pieces without horses of our reserve artillery, which the enemy had seized, and covering the retiring of

a battery which had gone too far to the front. Veterans could hardly have acted more opportunely and effectively than did the gallant Fifth Minnesota on that occasion.

* * * * *

God bless the members of the gallant Fifth and the land we love!

Yours fraternally,

Most Rev. Archbishop IRELAND,

W. S. ROSECRANS.

St. Paul, Minnesota.

This testimony surely establishes the claim the Fifth Minnesota has ever maintained, that its timely presence and prompt and effective action at the critical point turned the tide at Corinth. The Fifth Minnesota was the only force in position to act upon the instant in that particular spot, and the occasion was one of those emergencies where seconds of time count for success or failure.

Van Dorn was now repulsed at all points, but, gathering his strength for another effort, he attempted to pierce the centre of Rosecrans' position. Here occurred that memorable charge of Col. Rogers and his brave Texans upon battery Robinet. Rogers fell upon the escarpment of the fort, and his troops, almost succeeding in capturing the work, were finally repulsed, suffering severely. This ended the battle of Corinth. Van Dorn's defeated forces retreated southward, whence they were vigorously pursued by Rosecrans as far as Ripley, Miss., and from thence the army returned to the vicinity of Corinth, where the regiment remained through the month of October.

CAMPAIGNS THROUGH CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI AND WEST TENNESSEE.

Early in November the Fifth Regiment was ordered to Grand Junction and there joined Gen. Grant's column that had been organized for a campaign through central Mississippi. Here the regiment was reinforced December 12th by Companies B and C, which had been relieved from duty on the Minnesota frontier. Company D joined the regiment on the 14th of February following. The objective point of Gen. Grant's movement through Mississippi was Vicksburg, but he fell far short of reaching it. His army penetrated as far south as Oxford, when his communications were cut at Holly Springs by a rebel cavalry force, and his depot of supplies at that point destroyed. This compelled a retrograde movement to the line of the Memphis & Charleston railroad, the command reaching La Grange, Tenn., late in December. While the army lay in winter quarters along the line of this railroad, it underwent a complete reorganization and the regiment became a part of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. W. T. Sherman. The brigade was then composed of the Fifth Minnesota, Eighth Wisconsin, Forty-seventh Illinois, Eleventh Missouri and the Second Iowa Battery. The Ninth Minnesota was added to the brigade a few months later. These regiments remained together until the close of the war, and formed and maintained such a feeling of regard, and even affection, for each other, that it seemed like the breaking up a family when they were finally separated. There had been some changes in the staff of the regiment during the preceding summer. Rev. J. F. Chaffee had resigned as chaplain, and was succeeded by Rev. John Ireland (now archbishop of St. Paul) June 23d, and Surgeon Francis B. Etheridge, who resigned September 3d, had been succeeded by Dr. V. P. Kennedy. The vacancy occasioned by Dr. Kennedy's promotion was filled by the appointment of Dr. W. H. Leonard.

Late in December the Fifth Regiment was sent with other troops, under command of Gen. R. P. Buckland, on an expedition against the rebel General Forrest through west Tennessee. This proved a severe campaign without much fighting. The command had many a footrace and an occasional skirmish with Forrest's cavalry, enduring great hardship at times, being exposed to severe weather, with scanty protection from the cold and sometimes scantier rations. After marching day and night much of the time for two weeks or more, the expedition finally brought up at Jackson, Tenn., where the regiment was given a brief respite.

CAMPAIGN, SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF VICKSBURG.

About Feb. 1, 1863, the Fifth Regiment was ordered to rejoin its proper command near Memphis. Gen. Grant was here collecting an army for operations against Vicksburg by way of the Mississippi River. Early in April it moved down the river on transports to a point opposite Yazoo Pass, expecting to co-operate in an expedition intended to open that route to the rear of Vicksburg. The undertaking proved a failure and the movement continued down the Mississippi to Milliken's Bend, a point on the Louisiana shore a short distance above Vicksburg. Here was awaited the concentration of the army and its accumulation of supplies; in the meantime the regiment serving its turn in details that were at work upon a canal, the purpose of which was to open a channel from the Mississippi River to an interior bayou, through which it was expected steamers could be floated to the river below Vicksburg. The men regarded this the most menial, and, as the event proved, it was the most unprofitable, service they were called on to perform during the war. Standing in the water up to one's knees and delving in the mud with a spade, was to their minds unsoldierly in the extreme, and a mighty poor way to crush the Rebellion. There was very little regret expressed at the total failure of the project. About the time the canal was ready to admit the water, the Mississippi rapidly subsided and left the bed of the canal above the level of the river. There was hardly a soldier in the command who didn't predict this very result from the inception of the scheme. The failure of the canal necessitated an attempt to run steamers past the rebel batteries on the river in front of Vicksburg. This proved successful, though the boats were considerably damaged by rebel shell and some of them destroyed. Facilities for navigating the Mississippi below this fortified position were thus provided. Everything was now in readiness for the grand campaign that ended so gloriously in the capture of Vicksburg. On the 2d of May Sherman's corps, which had just returned from making a diverting demonstration against Haines' Bluff, was put in motion down the west bank of the river, moving to a point opposite Grand Gulf. Here the steamers that had run the rebel batteries ferried the troops across to the Mississippi shore and from there they struck out for the interior. The *impedimenta* of the army had been left behind. The column was incumbered only with such transportation as was required to haul the ammunition. No rations were taken, except such as could be carried in the haversacks of the men. The army was stripped for fighting. It was this campaign in which it was said that Gen. Grant's baggage consisted only of a toothbrush.

It seemed to be the fortune of the Fifth Minnesota to be generally very near the front. In this movement it led the column until it reached the vicinity of Jackson, Miss. The regiment had acquired the reputation of being very effective on the skirmish line, and, as the column was constantly being impeded by a body of the enemy in front, the Fifth was ordered, the second day out from Grand Gulf, to take the advance and deploy as skirmishers. The regiment held this formation during most of the march of that day, May 13th, and though constantly moving forward, it was almost as constantly exchanging shots with the retiring force of the enemy, and just at night became quite sharply engaged at Mississippi Springs, where the rebels made a somewhat determined stand. This force had just been dislodged when orders were received to halt and bivouac for the night. The regiment expected, of course, to be relieved of this duty the next day, as it was customary to change the order of the troops in each day's march. But in the evening, Gen. Tuttle, who then commanded the division, rode up, and, after complimenting the regiment for its good work during the day, added that it might keep the advance and move forward at four o'clock the next morning, maintaining its formation as skirmishers. At that stage of their army experience the men were not as susceptible to compliments as was the case earlier in the war. The writer's recollection recalls some vigorous protests from members of the regiment upon learning these orders, in which their officers, perhaps, did not join, but most assuredly sympathized. The next day the

regiment skirmished the country all the way to the vicinity of Jackson, where, about 3 P. M., the enemy was met in considerable force, and the Fifteenth Corps was deployed in line of battle. There was some sharp skirmish fighting, interspersed with artillery duels, lasting perhaps an hour, when the command was ordered to assault the rebel intrenchments. They proved to be held by but few troops and were easily taken, when the Fifteenth Corps moved triumphantly into the capital city of Jeff. Davis' own state. The Fifth Minnesota, with its associates of the Second Brigade, was at once assigned to duty as provost guard of the city, and located its bivouac on the capitol grounds. Its stay in Jackson, however, was exceedingly brief. After destroying the railroads in the vicinity and such property as was regarded contraband of war, the army evacuated the city on the morning of the 16th of May and marched toward Vicksburg. Gen. Grant had succeeded in interposing his army between Pemberton's, who had sallied out of Vicksburg, and that of Gen. Joe Johnston, who was moving to his relief from the east, and it was Grant's evident purpose to overwhelm Pemberton and capture Vicksburg, if possible, before Johnston could give him trouble in the rear. The battles of Raymond and Champion Hills had been fought by other columns of the army, and Pemberton, defeated in both, had retired to his defensive position.

Vicksburg was a veritable Gibraltar in the strength of its fortifications and the inaccessibility of its approaches. Monster forts, connected by elaborate earthworks, crowned the heights of Walnut Hills, and impenetrable abatis of fallen timber guarded all approaches. Grant's advance divisions were in line before these defenses early on the 19th, and, assuming Pemberton's army to be in a demoralized condition, he made an assault. It proved wholly ineffectual, and he withdrew and waited until he could get his entire army into position. Grant's strategy had compelled the evacuation of the rebel defenses on the Yazoo River, so that upon our arrival in front of the rebel works communication was opened with the Mississippi River north of Vicksburg, and ample supplies conveyed to the army. Most timely, indeed, as the haversacks of the men were not only empty, but they had already missed several meals.

Everything was in readiness by the 22d of May, and the preceding night orders had been issued to assault the rebel lines along their entire length. The terrible slaughter and total failure of this attempt to carry Vicksburg by assault are matters of history known to everyone who has read the story of the Rebellion. The old Second Brigade moved grandly up to the performance of its work. Its line of advance was along a wagon road leading up to and through the rebel fortifications, which, however, had been obstructed with elaborate abatis. The Fifth Minnesota was upon the left of the brigade, and this circumstance saved it from annihilation. As it was impossible to move in line of battle, the brigade was ordered to charge by its flank, and as the leading regiment, the Eleventh Missouri, emerged from behind the protecting timber, charging at a run and closely followed by the balance of the brigade, it was met, and, as it moved forward, it was literally melted down by the fire from the rebel works, which, from the right and left of the road, was concentrated upon it. Scarcely a man, from the right of the regiment to its colors, but fell, either killed or wounded. The slaughter was simply horrible. The heaps of dead and wounded men of themselves formed an obstruction almost as effective as the abatis they were seeking to surmount. It was apparent that no troops could reach the enemy's works, and the order came to desist and seek cover the best they could. The Fifth Minnesota fled to the right of the road, and sought refuge among the fallen timber in one of the ravines running parallel to the rebel works. It had suffered some casualties, but nothing compared to what would have been its fate had the movement continued even a minute longer. The men awaited the darkness of night to retire from their dangerous situation, and seek a spot where they could safely indulge in the luxury of a long breath. The soldiers fittingly characterized this manner of assault as "charging endways." It was an entirely new evolution in tactics, and, so far as known, was never subsequently adopted as among possible maneuvers in battle.

Gen. Grant now concluded that Vicksburg could not be taken by assault, and at once made his dispositions for a siege. Large reinforcements were sent him from the North, so that he was enabled to defend his rear and keep at bay Joe Johnston's army from the east. The Fifth Minnesota performed duty in the trenches a few days, but early in June was detached and sent with other troops on an expedition up the valley of the Yazoo River. In the course of this movement it was engaged in a sharp fight with a body of rebels at Satartia June 4th, and another at Mechanicsburg June 5th, in both of which the enemy was worsted. About this time there was trouble on the Louisiana side of the river. Dick Taylor, with an army from Texas and Arkansas, was approaching from the west for the relief of Vicksburg. The Second Brigade was ordered into the breach, and sent over into the interior of Louisiana to head off this new danger. It struck Taylor's force at Richmond, La., June 14th, and here the Fifth Minnesota again displayed its efficiency in skirmish duty. The entire regiment was deployed, covering a large part of the front of our advancing force. The enemy's skirmish line was met, strongly posted, a mile or more from Richmond. The regiment was ordered to charge. The conditions were so different from those under which it charged at Vicksburg that the men seemed to almost regard it as pastime. Here they had room according to their strength, and with a wild hurrah they overwhelmed and gobbled up the entire skirmish line of the enemy. Advancing rapidly on Richmond, it was occupied with but slight resistance. Dick Taylor was in retreat. A part of his transportation and baggage and quite a squad of his men were captured, but his main body was making rapid strides for the cypress swamps of the interior.

This experience with Dick Taylor warned the general commanding that it would be prudent to keep watch upon the west bank of the river, and the Second Brigade was assigned to that duty during the remainder of the siege. It was also determined to erect batteries behind the levee, on the Louisiana shore, from which shell and hot shot could be thrown into the town. This work had to be prosecuted at night, and a detail from the brigade was each night sent out to aid in or protect the prosecution of the work. The rebels soon began to suspect what was going on, and one night when the Fifth Minnesota was on duty near one of these batteries, well progressed toward completion, the enemy opened fire with all the heavy guns that fringed the river front. The men crouched behind the levee, which at that point was high and wide, thinking, or at least hoping, the rebels would soon tire of their random practice. But the enemy was evidently determined there should be no work done upon the batteries that night. The monstrous shot and shell from ponderous siege pieces plowed into the levee, covering us with earth, or screeched over our heads as they cut the trees in twain in the rear. The minutes grew into hours and the hours lengthened interminably as the continuous fire was kept up, and during that whole mortal night, which, it seemed, would never end, the men lay there, flattened out upon the ground behind that levee, none of them daring to hope they would be spared to see another dawn. Strange to say, but few men were injured. Most of the missiles of the enemy passed to the rear, or buried themselves in the solid earth of the levee. Occasionally a shell would explode dangerously near, and its fragments wound some of the men, but the percentage of casualties to the amount of ammunition expended was small. The horrors of that night were sufficient to have made its victims prematurely gray, and the release from that "hell hole," as the men termed it, at daylight was one of the most grateful experiences of the war. There wasn't much work done on those batteries after that night, nor would they have proven of much utility if they had been completed, for the garrison of Vicksburg was now starved and exhausted, and ready to capitulate.

The survivors of Vicksburg have doubtless participated in many celebrations of our great national holiday since the war, but none of them have ever experienced the same degree of joy and enthusiasm, of patriotic exultation and delight, that they felt on the morning of July 4, 1863, when it was announced to the army that Pemberton had surrendered and that Vicksburg was taken. Early in the

day as many of the regiment as could crowd onto a little steamer that lay moored to the river bank near camp were taken to the Vicksburg wharf and given an opportunity to inspect the place for the reduction of which they had endured so much. They felt amply repaid for all the trials and dangers through which they had passed, in the glories of the achievement to which they had contributed; and it may be safely assumed that none of them to-day would exchange the laurels they wear as one of the victors of that memorable campaign for any earthly gift. The surrender of the garrison of Vicksburg caused the retirement of Joe Johnston's army that had pressed upon Grant's rear during the siege, and Gen. Sherman at once moved in pursuit of him. The Fifth Minnesota, which had now resumed its position in the Fifteenth Army Corps; composed a part of this pursuing force. Johnston made a faint show of fight at Jackson, Miss., but was soon dislodged and ingloriously fled eastward, and Sherman returned to the vicinity of Vicksburg.

The Fifth remained in camp some weeks near the Big Black River, where it had an opportunity to recruit from the fatigue of the late campaign. Its ranks had been sadly thinned. Many a comrade had made his last sacrifice for his country, and many more lay languishing in the hospitals from wounds or disease. Though reduced in numbers its patriotism was more fervid, if possible, than ever, and it renewed its strength for future service. During the latter part of the summer and early autumn it participated in two expeditions to Canton, Miss., and was engaged in actions of greater or less importance at Canton, Brownsville, Barton's Station and on the Big Black. In November it was ordered to Memphis, and from thence to La Grange, Tenn., a locality with which it was familiar, where it remained on duty, undisturbed by exciting incident, until the commencement of the new year. Late in January, 1864, it was again ordered to Memphis, and, taking steamers, sailed down the Mississippi River the second time to the scene of its former glories near Vicksburg. Its camp was re-established on the Big Black River, where it awaited further orders. Indecision and confusion of purpose seemed to be the controlling influence in these forward and retrograde movements of the army to which the regiment was attached, but it had the good effect of giving the men exercise and keeping them in condition for more serious work.

RE-ENLISTMENT AS VETERANS.

The Fifth Regiment remained at Big Black perhaps a month, during which it made a campaign into central Mississippi for the purpose of breaking up the communications of the enemy. It was while encamped on the Big Black, Feb. 12, 1864, that the members of the regiment re-enlisted, almost in a body, for a second term of three years, and thereby became, under the orders of the War Department, in name, what they had for a long time been in fact,—veterans. Further changes had also occurred in the field and staff of the regiment. Capt. J. C. Becht, Company E, was promoted major, *vice* Francis Hall, resigned May 1, 1863; Lieut. Thos. P. Gere, Company B, was appointed adjutant, *vice* A. R. French, resigned March 19, 1863, and Rev. Henry N. Herrick was commissioned chaplain, *vice* Rev. John Ireland, resigned April 3, 1863.¹ Colonel Hubbard had for some time been in command of the Second Brigade as its senior colonel, and though always with the brigade or division to which it was attached, was not in immediate command of the regiment (except while on its veteran furlough) at any time subsequently during the war. That command now devolved upon Lieut. Col. W. B. Gere. There had also been further changes in the organization of the army, which transferred our division to the Sixteenth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. A. J. Smith. The Fifth Regiment was now a part of the Second Brigade, First Division, of the Sixteenth Corps.

¹ Subsequent changes in the field and staff of the regiment were as follows: Capt. John P. Houston, Company K, promoted major, *vice* J. C. Becht, whose term expired March 18, 1865; F. G. Brown appointed quartermaster, *vice* W. B. McGrorty, resigned March 19, 1865; Alfred Rhode appointed adjutant, *vice* T. P. Gere, whose term of service expired April 5, 1865; W. H. Leonard promoted surgeon, *vice* V. P. Kennedy, whose term expired May 1, 1865; J. A. Vervais appointed assistant surgeon.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

On the 4th of March, 1864, the regiment with its associates of the Sixteenth Corps was ordered into Vicksburg, thence aboard transports, and on the 10th of the month sailed with the fleet down the Mississippi River, bound upon the famous Red River expedition. Prominent among the mysteries of the war that seem to have never been solved was the purpose and strangely peculiar management of this campaign. While successful in most of its details, its *finale* was a miserable failure. While our army won in every encounter with the enemy, with a single exception, it was apparently driven out of the country with all its feathers plucked. The apparent purpose of the expedition was to eliminate rebel occupancy from the trans-Mississippi territory. The capture of Vicksburg had wrested from the rebels their last stronghold in the Mississippi Valley and effectually cut the Confederacy in two. The Mississippi River was wholly in possession of the Union arms. There was no considerable force of the enemy in an organized form west of the river, except that of the rebel general Dick Taylor, whose headquarters were at Shreveport, on the upper Red River, near the border of Texas. The destruction of this army, whose strength was variously estimated at from 25,000 to 40,000 men, was supposed to be the objective purpose of the expedition. The plan of the campaign contemplated the co-operation of Gen. Bank's army of the Gulf with that of Gen. Steele from Little Rock, Ark., the former to move up the valley of the Red River and the latter southward toward Shreveport. Before the movement was inaugurated, Gen. Banks asked of Gen. Sherman the loan of a column of 10,000 men for thirty days, to aid in the proposed expedition. In compliance therewith, the Sixteenth Army Corps and a division of other troops were detached for that duty.

Gen. Smith's command was disembarked at Simmsport, on the Atchafalaya Bayou, near the mouth of Red River, March 12th, and proceeded up the valley. There were small bodies of rebel troops occupying fortified points on the lower Red River, the most easterly one being Fort De Russy, a casemated battery that commanded and blockaded the river. This work was invested and assaulted on the 14th of March, the Fifth Minnesota actively participating in all the operations that resulted in its capture. The entire garrison, with its armament of heavy rifled guns, were the important trophies of this brilliant action. From this point the command moved to Alexandria, La., where Gen. Smith was ordered to await the arrival of Gen. Banks. A large part of the thirty days for which the Sixteenth Corps had been loaned was spent in waiting here for Banks' army that was marching across the country from New Orleans. The time was utilized, however, in clearing the country of detached bodies of the enemy that were prowling in the vicinity. On the 21st a reconnaissance to Henderson Hill, in which the Fifth Regiment participated, resulted in the surprise and capture of a rebel battery of four guns, with its men and equipments. On the 25th the New Orleans troops arrived at Alexandria, and the next day the movement in force up the valley of the Red River commenced.

The Army of the Gulf, the designation borne by Gen. Banks' command proper, was composed of two full army corps and a column of several thousand cavalry. Most of it had been doing garrison duty at New Orleans and along the Gulf for many months. The regiments, as a rule, had full ranks, and were apparently a finely disciplined body of men. Their arms were of the most approved pattern and their uniforms were new. Their equipment in all details was as elaborate as the regulations allowed, and altogether it was the proudest army in bearing and appearance that graced the valley of the Mississippi during the war. Quite in contrast was the appearance of the Sixteenth Army Corps. Its recent service had greatly decimated its ranks. Some of its regiments were but skeletons. Their uniforms had been through several campaigns, and were soiled and much worn. It was in light marching order, and hence was without the attachments that are conspicuous in the make-up of a well-equipped army. As a consequence its *tout ensemble* was positively shabby in comparison. It was, however, quite indifferent to the sentiments of scorn with which its proud allies seemed

to regard it, and accepted, rather as a compliment than otherwise, the *sobriquet* of "Smith's Guerrillas," given it as a distinguishing designation by some of the tony fellows of Banks' command.

Gen. Banks brought with him from New Orleans an enormous baggage and supply train. The boys of the Sixteenth Corps always insisted that it was largely loaded with paper collars and linen dusters. It so incumbered the column that the Sixteenth Corps, which was assigned to the rear in the order of march, was not within supporting distance of the head of the column in the advance up the valley. To this fact may be attributed largely the disaster which befell Gen. Banks' army on its first encounter with the enemy. The army reached Grand Ecore April 4th, where the Sixteenth Corps was halted for two or three days, during which the Fifth Minnesota, with other troops, under command of Col. Hubbard, was sent against a body of 2,000 rebels posted near Compti on the north side of Red River. The enemy in this action was decisively defeated and driven in confusion into the swamps of the interior. April 7th the march toward Shreveport was resumed. During the after part of the day on the 8th, the second day's march from Grand Ecore, a vague rumor came along the line of march that Gen. Banks was having a fight far to the front, but nothing definite respecting its character was learned until, as the Sixteenth Corps went into bivouac that night near Pleasant Hill, the intelligence was received that the main body of Dick Taylor's army had been encountered at Sabine Cross-roads, and that Banks had been decisively defeated, losing heavily in killed and wounded, and in prisoners, artillery and transportation. Could it be possible, we thought, that that magnificent army, that had so dazzled our vision as it marched past our camp at Alexandria, had been so soon brought to grief, overwhelmed and defeated? But the worst reports were soon confirmed in all their disastrous details by fugitives from the front and Banks' routed column, as it retired, in broken fragments, to Pleasant Hill with Dick Taylor hard upon its heels.

BATTLE OF PLEASANT HILL.

The Sixteenth Corps was ordered into line of battle at two o'clock on the morning of the 9th, to check the advance of the enemy and to perform such duty in connection therewith as events might impose. The position of the Fifth Minnesota was well toward the right of the line and somewhat in reserve. Gen. A. J. Smith, with his "guerrillas" in line, presented an obstacle that Dick Taylor could not brush from his path. His pursuit was arrested, and Banks' demoralized troops, hastily reformed, were placed in position to co-operate in resisting a further advance of the enemy. Taylor, intoxicated with his previous success, made his dispositions for attacking our line, presuming, doubtless, that he would repeat his achievement of the preceding day. Deluded man! If he could have looked into old A. J. Smith's face as he sat astride that black charger, and into the eyes of that line of veterans that had never been whipped, he might have read his fate, and by a timely movement to the rear have saved himself a most painful experience. But he did not do it. There was some desultory fighting during the early part of the day, without result. About 3 P. M. the enemy advanced in force and made a vigorous attack. It was easily repulsed, resulting in much punishment to the rebels. Taylor, evidently astonished and perhaps indignant, now massed his troops and threw them vehemently against our lines, determined to overwhelm them. Then followed some of the hardest fighting and bloodiest work for the numbers engaged of any battle of the war. Our troops stood as if rooted in their tracks. They could be killed, but they could not be driven. Our losses were heavy, but the slaughter of the enemy was appalling. Again and again did Taylor assault our lines, and again and again was he repulsed. These repeated efforts and failures greatly weakened and demoralized the enemy, and made him finally an easy prey of Gen. Smith, who now called into action a few regiments held in reserve, and, hurling his whole force with the energy of a cyclone against the now faltering foe, broke him in pieces. Defeated and almost destroyed, Taylor's army retired in disorder toward Shreveport, leaving dead and wounded, prisoners and artillery, in our hands.

The battle had extended into the night, and our exhausted army was in no condition to immediately pursue. The troops bivouacked on the field where the fight ended, and sought such rest as might be possible among the harrowing cries of the wounded, who lay prostrate on every side. The army was aroused at two o'clock on the morning of the 10th, expecting to be sent in pursuit of the fleeing enemy. To its astonishment, however, as the troops filed into the road, the head of the column was turned to the rear, and we commenced marching, as if for dear life, in the direction from whence we had come. What could this movement mean? Were we dreaming? Were we the defeated instead of the victorious army, and were we fleeing from a pursuing force? This wasn't the kind of strategy in which the old Sixteenth Corps had been educated, and we were dumb with amazement. All but Gen. A. J. Smith; he was quite the reverse. His indignation was thoroughly aroused, and in his energetic characterization of the cowardly business, he reflected the sentiments of his entire command. It was subsequently learned that although our army had achieved a great victory at Pleasant Hill, yet Gen. Banks found, upon investigation, that his New Orleans army had been so badly crippled by its defeat at Sabine Cross-roads, that he felt it was in no condition to aid in pursuing the defeated enemy, and he therefore determined to retire to a defensive position and reorganize it. Smith protested. He offered to conduct the pursuit with the Sixteenth Corps alone. He couldn't consent to the disgrace of retreating from a victorious field, but Banks ordered the retreat, and Smith's ebullition of wrath thereat almost illumined the horizon as we marched to the rear on that early, frosty April morning.

Dick Taylor, of course, expected to be vigorously pursued, and was therefore making a forced march in the opposite direction. The situation, therefore, presented the unique spectacle of two hostile armies running away from each other. The army retired to Grand Ecore, where it was ordered to intrench. Here it lay, practically inactive, for several days. The Fifth Minnesota with the balance of the brigade was sent out on a reconnaissance on the 14th, but saw no enemy. About the 20th of April, indications pointed to the presence of a considerable body of rebels in our immediate neighborhood, and the Sixteenth Corps was moved to Natchitoches, a few miles southeast of Grand Ecore, where it met quite a force and offered battle, but the invitation was declined. Gen. Smith did not urge the matter, as his orders were not to bring on a general engagement if it could be avoided. The next day Banks' army moved out of Grand Ecore on its further retreat down the valley of the Red River toward Alexandria. The Sixteenth Corps was ordered to follow, and the duty assigned it to keep the enemy at bay and protect Banks' rear. It had the rear of the column in the advance up the valley, and now held it on the retreat out of it; but in the latter movement it was the post of danger and of honor.

Dick Taylor's army, now reorganized and reinforced, and its spirit revived by our retrograde movement, assumed a vigorous offensive, and harassed our rear at almost every step. The Sixteenth Corps was often compelled to halt, form line of battle and drive him back, and thereby gain time for Banks to make headway down the valley. There were sharp engagements, in all of which the Fifth Minnesota participated, at Grand Ecore, at Cloutiersville and at Cane River Crossing. The command arrived at Alexandria on the 26th, nearly worn out by its continuous day and night duty, marching, skirmishing and fighting. The fleet of gunboats and transports that had followed the movement of the army up Red River found upon its return to Alexandria that the stage of water was now so low that it could not pass the rapids in the river at that point. It seemed at one time that it must be determined to destroy the fleet to save it from being abandoned to the enemy. A system of wing dams was, however, devised, by means of which the rapids were passed, and the fleet floated into the channel of the river below them. This work detained the army at Alexandria about two weeks, during which the enemy kept it upon the alert by frequent feints or attacks upon its lines. Banks' supplies, particularly for his animals, ran short, and the troops were compelled to drive the enemy back at several points for the sole purpose of obtaining corn and forage with which to feed the mules. In the course of

these operations the Fifth Minnesota participated in sharp and spirited engagements at Moore's plantation, and on Bayous Robert and La Moure, besides numerous skirmishes of which no account was kept. Indeed, hardly a day passed that the regiment was not in some form under fire.

BATTLES OF MANSURA AND BAYOU DE GLAISE.

On the 13th of May the last boat of the fleet passed the rapids, and on the morning of the 14th the army was put in motion for its final exodus from the Red River country. But its pathway did not prove to be a smooth one. Indeed, it was found to be strewn with thorns. Dick Taylor, concluding this would be his last chance at us, evidently determined to make the most of it. He had possession of the roads on which Banks must march. He gave him but little trouble, however, except to harass the column and delay its movement by an occasional show of force, until the command reached Mansura, a little French village twenty-five miles, perhaps, from Alexandria, where the Sixteenth Corps bivouacked on the night of the 15th. Here Taylor made a stand and essayed to dispute our further progress. Banks' entire army was called to arms before daybreak of the 16th to repel a threatened attack. It did not develop into anything serious, but daylight disclosed the fact that Taylor's army was strongly posted in the edge of a body of timber that crossed at right angles the road we must take in our further progress out of the country. Clearly he was intending to fight. That had been our daily occupation for weeks, so, without ceremony, our troops advanced rapidly to the attack, the Fifth Minnesota well to the front, and though momentarily checked and suffering some loss from the volleys with which we were greeted, the enemy's lines were quickly broken and the road cleared from all obstructions. Taylor retired on a road that led to the right, pressed moderately by a column of our cavalry, while Banks pushed on toward the Mississippi River.

There was no more enemy in front, so the Sixteenth Corps again brought up the rear. Taylor had not been so badly whipped but that he gathered himself together sufficiently to give the column trouble before the day's march had been completed, and as the Sixteenth Corps bivouacked for the night he saluted its camp with shells from his artillery. Before the army got fairly started on its march on the morning of the 17th, Taylor opened upon it with several guns at long range. The Second Brigade, which included, of course, the Fifth Minnesota, with two batteries of artillery, was detailed to entertain him while the column was getting stretched out upon the road. It moved back in line of battle about a mile, the enemy retiring to a favorable position, where he made a stand. A few rounds from the artillery, followed by a spirited charge, resulted in the rout of the rebels. This maneuver had to be repeated twice during that day's march, but at night the command reached Yellow Bayou, or Bayou de Glaise, near the Atchafalaya, across which Banks' army was moving. The Sixteenth Corps was required to remain here most of the day following, waiting for Banks' army, with its *impedimenta*, to get across the Atchafalaya. About noon the irrepressible and omnipresent Taylor came down upon us for a last salutation. The entire Sixteenth Corps was ordered into line, and with one of the sharpest fights of the campaign we wound it up, if not in a blaze of glory, certainly with infinite credit to "Smith's Guerrillas." Taylor was handsomely whipped, and troubled us no more.

The Sixteenth Corps reached its fleet on the Mississippi, at the mouth of Red River, on the 21st, and, embarking, steamed up the river. Gen. Banks, with his army, marched down the bank of the Mississippi in the direction of New Orleans. The Fifth Minnesota, in common with their comrades of the Sixteenth Corps, were a happy lot of veterans when they finally realized they were done with that expedition. They were proud of their contribution to it, but they felt it was a military failure, and that all their hard campaigning, desperate fighting and fearful losses had been for naught. They had won in fully a dozen fights, but their advantages had been neutralized and their fruits wasted by mistakes and mismanagement in the conduct of the campaign.

BATTLE OF LAKE CHICOT—VETERAN FURLOUGH.

The Fifth Regiment with the balance of the Sixteenth Corps was disembarked at Vicksburg on the 24th of May, where it was furnished with much-needed supplies in the way of clothing and camp equipage. On the 4th of June it again boarded the fleet and moved up the Mississippi. The regiment was now looking anxiously for orders granting its veteran furlough, it being one of the conditions upon which it re-enlisted that the men should be given a furlough of thirty days and allowed to visit their homes. They began to feel a little restive under the long delay, but, like good soldiers, kept their impatience under restraint. On the 6th of June its progress up the river was suddenly arrested. As the fleet approached Greenfield it encountered some rebel batteries posted on the Arkansas shore. Though it had been a long time comparatively since the regiment had had a fight—nearly three weeks—it was by no means spoiling for one, but of course expected to take in anything of the kind that came in its way. The troops were landed and the battle of Lake Chicot followed. Gen. Marmaduke with several thousand men and some heavy batteries was intrenched near the lake named, where he commanded the Mississippi and effectually blockaded it. After a spirited fight, in which the regiment suffered quite severely, the position was captured and Marmaduke fled. The fleet then proceeded on its way and reached Memphis on the 10th. Here the regiment was granted its furlough and on the 17th took a steamer bound for St. Paul. The joyous experiences during that thirty days' furlough, among friends and with families at home, are not proper subjects for recital here. They are sacred remembrances fondly cherished in the hearts of every member of the Fifth Minnesota. The regiment was grandly received upon its arrival in St. Paul. The authorities and the citizens vied with each other in their efforts to make the veterans feel that their welcome home was as cordial as loyal hearts could make it, and for the moment they forgot the trials and dangers of the field, while partaking of the hearty hospitality of their generous hosts.

RETURN TO THE FRONT—TUPELO AND ABBEYVILLE.

The regiment started on its return to the front on the 7th of August, and reached the Tallahatchie River, near Holly Spring, Miss., where it joined its old command on the 17th. While the veterans were taking their furlough those members of the regiment who had not re-enlisted, under command of Capt. T. J. Sheehan, were engaged in the battle of Tupelo, Miss., July 14th, where they acquitted themselves in a manner that reflected credit upon the regiment to which they belonged. Gen. Sherman was now conducting a campaign South, through central Mississippi, along the line the regiment had traversed in the winter of 1862-63. It was not, however, a pronounced success. Like that of Gen. Grant, over the same route, its purpose was defeated by incursions of the enemy in his rear. The army had penetrated as far south as Oxford, when it was learned that Forrest, with a large force of rebel cavalry, had made a successful raid into Memphis, and was smashing things in that vicinity. Gen. Sherman thereupon faced to the rear and began a retrograde movement. On the 23d of August, the Fifth Minnesota, which held the rear of the column, was attacked and became sharply engaged with several regiments of rebels near Abbeyville, Miss., near the crossing of the Tallahatchie River. The result of this fight was the capture of a number of prisoners, with but small loss upon our part. Our supplies ran short on this retreat, but by industrious foraging upon the flanks the men eked out the half-rations to which the commissary had reduced them. Memphis was reached on the 29th, and a few days thereafter the Sixteenth Corps embarked aboard transports and started on an expedition up White River in Arkansas. Debarking at Devall's Bluff it marched across the country to the vicinity of Little Rock.

CAMPAIGN THROUGH ARKANSAS AND MISSOURI.

On the 17th of September the command started on that long chase after the rebel Gen. Price and his army, over the mountains and through the swamps of

Arkansas into and across the State of Missouri, during which the regiment marched over seven hundred miles. This was, all things considered, the hardest campaign it made during the war. The route lay through almost impenetrable cypress swamps and over unused mountain roads, washed by continuous rains down to their rocky beds. Severe storms prevailed much of the time, and the men often lay down at night, drenched, sore, weary and hungry, feeling that they would never be able to rise to their feet again. It was developed after the command had been out several days that its supply train was loaded with mouldy and decayed hard bread, refuse stores issued by the commissary at Little Rock. In consequence of this the army was early put upon half-rations, then one-third, and much of that unfit to eat. The men became nearly starved, and driven to that extreme that they sought for nourishment in the bark of sassafras boughs and beech leaves, which the forest trees afforded. The country was largely uninhabited, and hence afforded nothing upon which an army could subsist. At long intervals a cabin might be seen occupied by a cadaverous native, who supported himself by trapping in the mountains, and who first learned from us that there was a war in progress in the country. After crossing the mountains of Arkansas, the army was turned eastward and couriers dispatched to the Mississippi River for supply trains to be sent out to meet it, and by this means its great necessities were relieved. The river was reached at Cape Girardeau, Mo., October 5th, and from there the command was conveyed by steamer up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to Jefferson City, Mo. Debarking there, the chase after Price, who was cutting a wide swath with an army of mounted men through that section of the state, was continued. He was followed to the Kansas line where the pursuit was abandoned. From Kansas the regiment marched all the way across the State of Missouri to the city of St. Louis. Its route lay through a fine country, however, and it suffered no hardship, except that a severe snowstorm was encountered on the 3d of November in the central part of the state. The men marched one entire day through a foot of snow, with a blizzard blowing from the north. This was extraordinary weather for that latitude, but they concluded that it was just their luck, and, though nearly perishing with cold and fatigue, they accepted the situation with commendable resignation. The regiment reached St. Louis November 15th, and was quartered in Benton Barracks.

BATTLE OF NASHVILLE—PURSUIT OF HOOD.

On the 24th of November the regiment took passage on the steamer *W. L. Ewing*, under orders to report to Gen. Thomas at Nashville, Tenn. When a few miles below St. Louis the steamer struck a snag and went to the bottom in about ten feet of water. The loss in this accident was confined to the steamer itself and the stores and property on her decks. The troops were transferred to other boats of the fleet and reached Nashville on the 30th of November. Gen. George H. Thomas had just fought the battle of Franklin and was retiring on Nashville. The rebel general, Hood, though roughly handled at Franklin, was advancing northward, and all the probabilities indicated that the regiment would soon have business to attend to in its new theatre of operations. The Sixteenth Corps, now a part of the Army of the Tennessee, was assigned a position on the right of the line of defense, with which Thomas had enveloped Nashville. Intrenching tools were distributed and quite extensive fortifications constructed; Hood in the meantime investing the place with an army of about 40,000 men. The battle of Nashville would have been fought some days before it was but for the extraordinary condition of the elements. A storm of freezing sleet had covered the earth with an icy crust, upon which neither men nor animals could move. The authorities at Washington and at the headquarters of the army became impatient at the delay, and came dangerously near committing what might have proven a fatal error, in superseding Gen. Thomas. After the battle the whole of them were so effusive in their praises of the "Rock of Chickamauga" that they seemed almost ready to abdicate in his favor.

On the evening of the 14th of December, 1864, orders were issued to be ready to advance against the enemy at six o'clock the following morning. At the hour appointed the army left its intrenchments behind it and moved to the front. The Fifth Minnesota, veterans of many campaigns and of more than a score of battles, responded with alacrity to the order to advance. It had lately received many recruits, and presented a magnificent front with its lengthened line. Every man of the regiment knew too well that it was no frolic upon which he was going, but, fully realizing the danger soon to be encountered, had nerved himself to the discharge of his full duty, though it might involve the sacrifice of his life.

The enemy's skirmishers were soon met but easily pressed back. Considerable maneuvering and change of front was required to fully develop Hood's position, but about noon his line of battle was uncovered, which presented a firm resistance to our advance. Directly in front of our division were two small redoubts, containing field batteries, supported by lines of infantry. Gen. A. J. Smith turned to Gen. McArthur, our division commander, and quietly asked him if he thought he could carry the redoubts. The old Scotchman's prompt response was "Yes, sir!" and without further orders from Smith he directed his brigade commanders to assault them. The result was an astonisher to the rebels. Our lines advanced with a cheer. The storm of Minie-balls and grape-shot did not even check them. They struck the enemy a staggering blow, smashed his infantry supports, and carried the redoubts with the gunners at their pieces. The command did not stop to inventory its trophies, but, pursuing the fleeing rebels, gathered them in by the hundreds. This seemed easy work, and for the moment the impression obtained that the battle was practically over; but presently the thundering discharges of artillery from the edge of a body of timber toward which the regiment was advancing admonished the men that other lines of battle were yet to be encountered. The command was halted, its artillery ordered up and much ammunition expended in an exchange of courtesies with the rebel guns. By the time the lines were readjusted and ready for another advance it had become quite dark, and, resting on their arms, the troops passed a comfortless night, drearily dreaming of the morrow.

Daylight of the 16th found the regiment in line, with replenished cartridge boxes, awaiting orders. The lines of the enemy could be easily traced. Along the front of the First Division the rebels were posted behind a stone wall, which served as an excellent breastwork, and through which the guns of their artillery looked threateningly forth. The Fifth Minnesota was ordered forward to a line of willows that skirted a ditch and within musket range of the enemy. The men knew this was the prelude to an assault, but hours passed before it was ordered. Evidently Gen. Thomas did not intend to move until he was ready. He had often been called slow but sure. There could be no doubt about his being slow, we thought, and later in the day we knew for a certainty that he was sure. There had been much artillery firing since daylight, and some sharpshooting along the infantry lines, but no important movement attempted except far to the left, where an attack by a division of colored troops had been repulsed. About 4 P. M. a general assault was ordered. The line of our advance lay across a level, open field, exposing the command to a direct fire from the enemy. The instant the regiment rose to its feet and commenced its advance it received a withering volley, and at every step of its progress across that deadly field great gaps in its ranks were made. The colors fell repeatedly, but in every instance were raised aloft and borne to the front by someone yet unscathed. Nearly four hundred gallant spirits of the old Second Brigade, one-fourth its whole number, and one hundred and six from the Fifth Minnesota, were laid prostrate, dead or disabled, before that field was passed. Though it seemed that none could survive there was no faltering or thought of failure. The stone wall was reached, surmounted, and the enemy was ours. The following spirited account of the final charge at Nashville made by the division to which the Fifth, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth Minnesota regiments were attached, was written from the field a few days following the battle by a gentleman whose name will be recognized by most of the early settlers of Minnesota. It was published in the *St. Paul Press* at the time:

"CAMP NEAR COLUMBIA, TENN.,
Dec. 20, 1864.

* * * * *

"THE FINAL CHARGE.

"At 3 o'clock P. M. the clouds had thickened and a moderate rain commenced to fall. The atmosphere became prematurely darkened, as if night was setting in. The cavalry force, which had been operating vigorously on the extreme right, and well toward the rear of the enemy, apparently became blinded by the mists which settled upon the hills, and their firing materially slackened. But 'Old Man Smith'—as the boys of his command delight to call him—and General McArthur were about, and the First Division—Jo. Mower's old division—must maintain its dearly bought laurels of former days. The division was to charge Cheatham's veterans,—not only to charge them but to rout them,—capture and destroy them, and, if possible, write their history in lines of blood as doomed rebels who once existed, but after this charge were not to exist. It was not known in military and confidential circles in Nashville that this telling charge was to be made, or at what time it was to be made, but somehow or other people felt it in their bones that it would come off about the time it did, and hundreds were there to witness it. We find, also, Gen. Thomas at hand,—accidentally, perhaps,—but he was there to witness the exciting scene. Gen. Smith himself was there, of course, muscle and nerve all in motion, knowing then as well what would be the result as he did when it was all over, the very embodiment of the towering, all-conquering veteran that he is, eyeing with more than wonted confidence the compact lines of his veterans. McArthur, with that powerfully knit frame, and that intelligent and well-developed Scotch face,—firmness amounting almost to stubbornness visible in every feature,—sat on his horse awaiting the proper moment to give the final order. And, as if to make the picture complete, Andrew Johnson, whom the soldiers of the Union and the people at home have just honored with the second office in the gift of the nation, was close at hand to behold the grand military drama about to be enacted.

"The hour arrives—four o'clock precisely by McArthur's time. The order goes forth, and with a shout that is heard plainly away off in our old lines near Nashville—seven miles—the division starts for the works before it. The Second Brigade leads off. Colonel Hubbard, with hat in hand, waving it over his head, leads on his trusty warriors. He knows what is coming, but he also knows the men he leads. Across the cornfield, the soft ground giving away until men and horses sink at every step knee-deep; under a shower of canister, shell and Minie-balls filling every inch of the atmosphere and meeting them square in the face, they keep onward. The works are gained; no faltering yet; and now goes up the flag of the Ninth Minnesota on the works; simultaneously with it the flag of the veteran Fifth—which has been shot down four times in this advance and riddled with a full charge of canister—ascends; the works are carried in front of all the brigades of the division, and Minnesota holds the position in an unbroken line of half a mile in extent. Prisoners commence passing to the rear. First comes Capt. McGrew of the Fifth, a staff officer of Col. Hubbard's, with about a regiment of them; then we meet officers and enlisted men of all the regiments with squads larger than they can be supposed to take care of—in all, the captures amounting to at least as many men as there were in the Second Brigade. The whole work—a work that all military men who witnessed it agree in pronouncing a charge of scarcely equaled brilliancy in the annals of warfare—was accomplished in ten minutes' time. The enemy was completely routed and driven to the adjacent hills in utter confusion. Ten pieces of artillery of the first quality were captured, in addition to small arms and prisoners without number. Of the ten pieces four were taken by the Second Brigade. Minnesota gained more glory than the war had previously allowed her to gain. The gallantry of her officers and men is the theme of all tongues and pens. Col. Hubbard was personally complimented immediately after the action by Generals Thomas, Smith and McArthur uniting in a telegram to the president requesting his promotion.

* * * * *

"In the final charge Col. Hubbard had another horse shot under him and was slightly wounded in the neck. One of his staff officers, Lieut. Sargent of the Eighth Wisconsin, a brave and accomplished officer, was killed in pursuit of the enemy, on the advance, after the charge was over. Lieut. Gere, adjutant general of the staff, captured a battle flag on the enemy's works, and in other respects showed the most daring gallantry, as did also Captains McGrew and Cleland, members of the staff. They, with the lamented Sargent, were alongside the colonel when he went over the works.

"J. P. OWENS."

The assault along the entire line had been successful, and Hood's army was a wreck. Abandoning his artillery, wagon trains, and all property that would incumber his movements, such of his army as was not captured fled in a mob southward, hotly pursued by Thomas. Through capture and desertions it underwent a rapid process of disintegration all the way to the Tennessee River. A few straggling detachments crossed the Tennessee, and thereafter scattered, leaving, practically, nothing as an organization of that grand army of invasion, whose original objective was the country north of the Ohio River. The battle of Nashville has often been quoted as the most decisive battle of the war. The army of the enemy was not simply defeated, but it was destroyed. It left the field in demoralized fragments, and even those rapidly dissolved, like snow under an April sun. The Fifth Minnesota received a distinguished compliment through its gallant young adjutant, Thomas P. Gere, in connection with the battle of Nashville, by that officer being detailed by the general commanding to proceed to Washington in charge of the rebel flags captured in the battle, pursuant to the following orders:

"HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,

"DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,

"Eastport, Miss., Jan. 17, 1865.

"Maj. J. HOUGH,

Asst. Adjt. General, Detachment Army of the Tennessee,

"MAJOR: I have the honor to herewith transmit the colors of the Fourth Mississippi Regiment, C. S. A., captured in the battle before Nashville, on the 16th of December, 1864. This flag was taken in the works of the enemy in the position carried by this command, and was captured by and surrendered to the hands of First Lieut. and Adjutant Thomas P. Gere, Fifth Minnesota Veteran Infantry, and acting assistant adjutant general of this brigade.

"Respectfully, your obedient servant,

"L. F. HUBBARD,

"Colonel Commanding."

"HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

"Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 13, 1865.

"[*Special Field Orders, No. 38.*]

"EXTRACT.

"XIX. By virtue of permission received from the honorable secretary of war the following named officers and enlisted men, captors of rebel battle flags at the battles of Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864, and the battles before Nashville, Dec. 15 and 16, 1865, will proceed with the trophies to Washington, D. C., where they will report to the honorable secretary of war, turning over to him the flags now in their possession, after which they will rejoin their various commands in the field.

"The detachment will be in charge of First Lieut. and Adjt. Thomas P. Gere, Fifth Regiment, Minnesota Veteran Volunteer Infantry, who will be accountable for their good conduct while *en route*.

"The quartermaster department will furnish the necessary transportation.

"By command of Maj. Gen. Thomas.

"WM. D. WHIPPLE,

"Assistant Adjutant General."

The experience of the regiment in its participation in the pursuit of the fragments of Hood's army was particularly severe. The weather was cold and wet, raining and snowing by turns; the roads embargoed with mud almost unfathomable at times, and again frozen into rocky ruts that even the animals refused to tackle in their efforts to drag along the artillery and trains. The troops were without camp equipage of any sort and much of the time but scantily supplied with rations. Many who survived the battle succumbed to the rigors of the campaign that followed it. On the 10th of January, 1865, the command to which the Fifth Minnesota belonged reached Eastport, Miss., on the Tennessee River, where it went into winter quarters with the expectation of a long rest. Shortly after its arrival at this point the weather became severely cold for that latitude. The temperature was so low that the Tennessee River, which was the line of communication to the rear, became closed with ice and the army was effectually cut off from its base of supplies. This occurred before time had been given for any accumulation, and the troops were suddenly confronted with the frightful possibility of suffering from starvation. Fortunately, the weather moderated in a few days, the ice in the river weakened and supply boats got through, but in the meantime there was a period during which the only article of food issued to the men was raw corn, of which there was a meager supply on hand for the animals. The soldier and the mule were fed from the same measure, and for a time subsisted upon substantially the same rations.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MOBILE, SPANISH FORT AND BLAKELY.

February 6th, following, the Sixteenth Corps was ordered to New Orleans, and, taking transports, the Fifth Regiment sailed down the Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi rivers to that point, disembarked and established its camp on the old Jackson battlefield. Early in March it was conveyed by steamship, via the Gulf of Mexico, to Dauphin Island, at the entrance to Mobile Bay, where it came under the command of Gen. E. R. S. Canby, who was organizing an army for the reduction of Mobile. The regiment enjoyed a novel experience while encamped on Dauphin Island. It was a sort of picnic. Along the gulf shore there was located an extensive oyster bed, from whence its luscious product was conveyed to camp by the wagon-load. Every man became his own commissary. The traditional army ration was wholly neglected, its substitute being oysters in every style. It is presumed that the soldiers had not before seen a fresh oyster since their enlistment, and it is certainly assured that none of them cared for them for years afterward. Their efforts to exhaust that oyster bed was the only failure they acknowledged in all their enterprises during the war. On the 23d of March the regiment regretfully left Dauphin Island and moved by steamer up Fish River, an eastern affluent of Mobile Bay. Disembarking a few miles from its mouth and marching northward, it soon encountered the enemy in considerable force. Some sharp fighting followed, but the enemy sullenly retired to Spanish Fort, a succession of strong earthworks occupying the heights along the northeast shore of Mobile Bay, and constituting one of the defenses of, though a considerable distance from, the city of Mobile. Ordinarily the command would have expected orders to assault the works at once, and it was said that Gen. Smith came near doing it with the Sixteenth Corps alone, but it had already been observed that we were now under the orders of a very cautious commander. At every bivouac on our march from Fish River the troops had been required to intrench, and all our movements indicated the presence of conservative influences in control of the army. No assault was attempted. The fort was invested upon the land side and siege operations prosecuted by regular approaches, which were conducted with the precision of exact tactical rules. Parallel after parallel was constructed, until the surface of the ground presented the appearance of a monster gridiron. Military engineering was here given an opportunity for the display of the highest proficiency, and the men became experts in handling the spade.

These operations covered a period of about two weeks, when the last parallel reached a point where it enveloped the trenches occupied by the enemy's picket

posts, and in dangerous proximity to the rebel fortifications. The construction of these approaches was very arduous and dangerous duty. Many a poor fellow literally dug his own grave while prosecuting this work. Sharpshooters from behind the rebel works were constantly busy, and the enemy's mortars and artillery frequently deposited shell that exploded in the trenches. The last parallel constructed by the Fifth Minnesota and other regiments of the Second Brigade was nearest to the rebel works of any of the approaches to Spanish Fort. This fact is certified to by the engineer in charge, Maj. C. J. Allen of Gen. Canby's staff. The troops understood, of course, that an assault would follow the completion of these approaches, and orders preliminary to such a movement had been issued to the army. It was expected to take place on the 8th of April, but during the night of the 7th an unusual commotion within the rebel fortifications attracted the attention of the men on duty in the advance trenches, and suspicion of an evacuation at once possessed them. A spirit of enterprise and adventure prompted a few daring men of the Second Brigade to investigate. They crawled from the trenches, stealthily approached the works, surmounted the parapet and found themselves in unopposed possession of Spanish Fort. The situation was instantly made known to the troops, and within five minutes the Second Brigade had bounded forward and over the fortifications, followed by the line to the right and left.

It was a bloodless capture. The enemy was gone; escaping across the bay to Mobile. A few stragglers were taken and quite a quantity of spiked artillery. The capture of the fort, however, was a most important strategic acquisition, as it proved to be the key to the defenses of Mobile, and was followed shortly by the occupation of that city. Fort Blakely, another earthwork of the enemy, a short distance from Spanish Fort, near the mouth of the Alabama River, had occupied the attention of a column of Canby's forces for several days. The Sixteenth Corps was immediately ordered to reinforce the troops thus employed. It got into position in time to participate moderately in an assault upon the fort on the 9th. The defense, though quite obstinate, did not avail, and the work was captured with its entire garrison. This was followed by the evacuation of Mobile and its formal surrender on the 12th of April.

THE END OF THE WAR.

This was the last fighting of the war for the Fifth Minnesota. Mobile was the "last ditch" of the rebels in the Southwest, and the regiment had been "in at the death" of the Confederacy in that section of the country. This fact was not known, however, at the time. Soon after the surrender of Mobile the Sixteenth Corps was ordered upon a march northward, *en route* to Montgomery, Ala. This march was becoming painfully monotonous, being almost without incident for several days, until as the command neared Montgomery there transpired a scene that none who were present will ever forget. The column had been halted for a brief rest. The day was hot. The men, footsore and weary, were reclining upon the grassy roadside, grateful for the few minutes' respite being granted them, when the attention of every man was directed to the approach of a courier from the direction in which the column was moving, riding at a "Sheridan gait" down the road. Was he bringing orders to double-quick to the front to meet an enemy unexpectedly encountered? What else could be the purport of such a hasty errand? But what was the meaning of the hilarious antics of the men along the column in front? All were for a moment bewildered, but as the courier dashed past shouting, "Richmond is captured and Lee's army has surrendered!" the men became simply frantic in their demonstrations of joy. There wasn't a weary or footsore man in that army then. The old veterans embraced each other, laughed, cried, shouted and sang. They threw hats, blouses, canteens, haversacks, and even their muskets in the air, and as the column moved forward in continuation of the march, every voice joined in that grand refrain, "Hail Columbia!" The boys were happy. They knew that Lee's surrender meant that the war was over; that their years of toil and danger, privation and suffering,

were at an end, and that they would soon embrace the loved ones at home. They went into bivouac that night after a long, hard march, with a feeling of buoyancy they had not experienced in many months.

But their joy was turned to sadness and their hearts cruelly crushed when the army reached Montgomery, a day or two later, and learned of the assassination of President Lincoln. The revulsion of feeling caused by that event was simply terrible. Thoughts of muster-out and return home were banished. The one and almost only desire that now animated the soul of the old soldier was to remain in the service until that terrible crime could be avenged.

During the following summer the Sixteenth Corps constituted the army of occupation of southwestern Alabama and southeastern Mississippi, its line stretching from Montgomery to Meridan. The headquarters of the Second Brigade were at Demopolis, Ala., on the Tombigbee River, where the Fifth Minnesota was located, and where it remained until ordered home for muster-out of service. The war was over and the soldiers' duty, aside from the routine of camp life, was to preserve order in the country, which was then under martial law. We found ourselves among a people at first intensely hostile, but with whom very friendly relations were soon established. Altogether the regiment spent a very pleasant summer, though the delay in relieving it from military service became irksome, and a feeling of impatience thereat quite generally pervaded the command. Late in August the welcome order came that relieved the war-scarred veterans from duty as soldiers of the republic and rehabilitated them as citizens of the country they had helped to save. The Fifth Regiment was ordered to Minnesota for muster-out, and received its discharge at Fort Snelling on the 6th of September, 1865.

During its nearly four years of service, the veteran Fifth Minnesota, as the facts herein stated go to show, performed its full share of the severest possible military duty. In its many thousand miles of campaigning it nearly "boxed the compass" of the theatre of war in the Southwest, traversing and retraversing the states of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama. It participated in thirteen campaigns, five sieges and thirty-four battles and minor engagements, and lost nearly as many men by casualty in battle and by disease engendered by its service, as it numbered in its ranks when it first reported at the front. It was a victor in every fight in which it was engaged. The only experience possible in war that it did not acquire was that of defeat.¹

¹At the muster-out of the Fifth Regiment its membership was accounted for as follows: Re-signed, 28; killed, 64; died of wounds, 37; discharged for wounds, 43; died of disease, 147; discharged for disability, 218; discharged to accept promotion, 9; transferred to other organizations, 28; captured, 6; deserted and missing, 51; discharged for illegal muster, 5; discharged on expiration of term of enlistment, 159; mustered out with regiment, 370. Total, 1,163.

It has not been possible to obtain accurate lists of casualties suffered by the Fifth Regiment in the several engagements in which it participated, hence they have not appeared in this narrative. The roster which follows, and from which the foregoing statistics are gathered, gives approximately the aggregate of killed and died of wounds, but does not show, except to a limited extent, the number of wounded in the different battles. A diligent search among the records of the adjutant general's office of the state has not resulted in furnishing the necessary data in this respect, but from documents and memoranda found there it is ascertained that the total casualties (killed and wounded) suffered by the regiment in seven of its battles were as follows: Farmington, Miss., May 28, 1862, 16; Redwood and Fort Ridgley, August, 1862, 38; Corinth, Miss., Oct. 4, 1862, 22; Richmond, La., June 14, 1863, 9; on Red River expedition, 1864, 15; Lake Chicot, La., June 6, 1864, 17; Nashville, Dec. 15 and 16, 1864, 106. Of the casualties in its other numerous engagements there seems to be no record in the hands of the state, except as they are partially noted in the following roster. It was expected, when this work was undertaken, that the roster of Minnesota soldiers would be furnished by the War Department, the only source from whence these facts can now be obtained, but this has been found impracticable; hence this narrative is defective in respect to the record of losses the regiment suffered in battle.

The list of campaigns, sieges, battles and minor engagements in which the Fifth Minnesota participated is as follows:

Campaigns—Against Corinth, Miss., May and June, 1862; through northern Mississippi and Alabama, July, August and September, 1862; through central Mississippi, November and December, 1862; through west Tennessee, January and February, 1863; against Vicksburg, March, April, May and June, 1863; through central Mississippi, July and August, 1863; same, October and No-

vember, 1863; southern Mississippi, January and February, 1864; on Red River, La., March, April and May, 1864; northern Mississippi, August, 1864; through Arkansas and Missouri, September and October, 1864; in Tennessee and Mississippi, December, 1864, and January, 1865; against, Mobile, Ala., March and April, 1865.

Sieges—Corinth, Miss., May, 1862; Fort Ridgley, Minn., August, 1862; Fort Abercrombie, Minn., August, 1862; Vicksburg, Miss., May and June, 1863; Spanish Fort, Ala. March and April, 1865.

Battles and Actions—Farmington, Miss., May 28, 1862; Redwood, Minn., Aug. 18, 1862; Fort Ridgley, Minn., Aug. 20-22, 1862; Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19, 1862; Corinth, Miss., Oct. 4, 1862; Mississippi Springs, Miss., May 13, 1863; Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863; assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; Satartia, Miss., June 4, 1863; Mechanicsburg, Miss., June 5, 1863; Richmond, La., June 14, 1863; Canton, Miss., Oct. 16, 1863; Brownsville, Miss., Oct. 18, 1863; Barton's Station, Miss., Oct. 20, 1863; assault on Fort De Russy, La., March 14, 1864; Henderson Hill, La., March 21, 1864; Grand Ecore, La., April 2, 1864; Compti, La., April 3, 1864; Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; Cloutierville, La., April 23, 1864; Cane River, La., April 24, 1864; Moore's Plantation, La., May 3, 1864; Bayou La Moure, La., May 6 and 7, 1864; Bayou Roberts, La., May 7, 1864; Mansura, La., May 16, 1864; Bayou De Glaise, May 18 and 19, 1864; Lake Chicot, Ark., June 6, 1864; Tupelo, Miss., July 14, 1864; Oxford, Miss., Aug. 21, 1864; Abbeyville, Miss., Aug. 23, 1864; Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15 and 16, 1864; Fish River, Ala., March 24, 1865; capture of Spanish Fort, Ala., April 8, 1865; Fort Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865.

The writer greatly regrets his inability, for lack of space, to make such personal mention and commendation of members of the regiment, both officers and enlisted men, as in numerous cases their conspicuous merit deserves in an eminent degree, and without which this sketch of the regiment seems most incomplete. I have, however, already exceeded the limits allotted the regiment in the apportionment of space made by the commission in charge of this work, and I have therefore been compelled not only to omit all that does not relate to the narrative of the regiment as a whole, but have found it necessary to condense the recital of, or but briefly mention, many of the important events in which the regiment participated. A complete history of the Fifth Minnesota would make a volume of itself, every page of which would bristle with interesting and exciting narrative.—[L. F. H.]

**ROSTER OF FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT MINNESOTA
VETERAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.**

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonels—</i>				
Rudolph Borgeade.....	26	Apl. 30, '62	Aug. 31, '62	Resigned.
Lucius F. Hubbard.....		Aug. 31, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Enlisted as private Company A December 19, 1861; promoted Captain February 6, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel March 24, 1862; Colonel August 31, 1862; mustered as Veteran February 12, 1864; Brevet Brigadier General December 16, 1864; wounded at Corinth May 28, 1862, and at Nashville December 16, 1864.
<i>Lieutenant Colonel—</i>				
William B. Gere.....	32	Aug. 31, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Enlisted as private in Company B January 17, 1862; promoted Captain Company B March 2, 1862; Major March 24, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel August 31, 1862; mustered as a Veteran February 12, 1864.
<i>Majors—</i>				
Francis Hall.....	28	Aug. 31, '62	Apl. 30, '63	Mustered as Captain Company C March 9, 1862; promoted Major August 31, 1862; resigned.
John C. Becht.....	32	May 1, '63	Mch. 18, '65	Mustered as Captain Company E March 19, 1862; promoted Major May 1, 1863.
John P. Houston.....	30	May 10, '65	Sept. 6, '65	Enlisted as private January 30, 1862; promoted First Lieutenant Company K April 30, 1862; Captain July 24, 1862; Major May 10, 1865; wounded at Nashville December 16, 1864.
<i>Adjutants—</i>				
Alpheus R. French.....		Mch. 24, '62	Mch. 19, '63	Resigned.
Thomas P. Gere.....	20	Mch. 19, '63	Apl. 5, '65	Enlisted January 17, 1862; First Sergeant March 6, 1862; promoted Second Lieutenant Company B March 24, 1862; First Lieutenant August 20, 1862; Adjutant March 19, 1863; Acting Assistant Adjutant General Second Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, March 7, 1864; wounded at Nashville December 15, 1864; awarded medal of honor by Secretary of War February 22, 1865.
Albert Rhode.....	24	Apl. 6, '65	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; enlisted March 11, 1862; promoted Sergeant Major May 1, 1864; First Lieutenant Company D January 18, 1865; Adjutant April 6, 1865.
<i>Quartermasters—</i>				
William B. McGrorty....	40	Dec. 20, '61	Sept. 15, '64	Resigned.
Francis G. Brown.....	34	Mch. 18, '65	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; enlisted January, 1862; appointed Quartermaster Sergeant; promoted Second Lieutenant Company K July 24, 1862; First Lieutenant July 15, 1863; Regimental Quartermaster March 18, 1865.
<i>Surgeons—</i>				
Francis B. Etheridge.....		Mch. 24, '62	Sept. 3, '62	Resigned.
Vincent F. Kennedy.....	41	Sept. 3, '62	May 1, '65	Assistant Surgeon from April 22, 1862.
William H. Leonard.....	39	May 23, '65	Sept. 6, '65	Assistant Surgeon from November 22, 1862.
<i>Assistant Surgeon—</i>				
J. A. Vervais.....		Sept. 3, '62	Apl. 3, '63	Resigned.
<i>Chaplains—</i>				
James F. Chaffee.....		May 17, '62	June 23, '62	Resigned on account of ill health.
John Ireland.....		June 23, '62	Apl. 3, '63	Resigned.
Henry W. Herrick.....	32	June 11, '64	Sept. 6, '65	Enlisted March 21, 1864, as Private in Company A.
<i>Sergeant Majors—</i>				
Herman Muehlberg.....	28	Feb. 19, '62	May 15, '65	Enlisted February 19, 1862; appointed Sergeant April 2, 1862; Sergeant Major April 30, 1862; promoted Second Lieutenant Company D May 4, 1863; Captain May 6, 1863.
Abner N. See.....	28	Dec. 19, '61	Apl. 7, '64	Sergeant Company A; appointed Sergeant Major September 2, 1863; discharged to accept promotion in United States Colored Infantry.
William J. Sturgis.....	27	Jan. 17, '62	Aug. 7, '65	Veteran; enlisted in Company B; promoted Sergeant Major February 18, 1865.
<i>Quartermaster Sergeants—</i>				
James C. McLean.....	31	Feb. 10, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; enlisted in Company B; promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
Jerome C. Thompson.....	22	Jan. 15, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; enlisted in Company H; appointed Quartermaster Sergeant March 1, 1863.
<i>Commissary Sergeants—</i>				
H. C. Wilkinson.....	19	Apl. 2, '62		Enlisted in Company F; appointed Commissary Sergeant April 15, 1865; discharged for disability in 1862.
Abner N. Remington.....	41	Jan. 25, '62	Jan. 24, '65	Enlisted in Company A; appointed Commissary Sergeant August 1, 1862.
Charles L. Littlefield.....	23	Jan. 4, '62		Veteran; enlisted in Company A; appointed Commissary Sergeant January 25, 1865; died July 13, 1865, at Demopolis, Ala.
<i>Hospital Stewards—</i>				
Samuel W. Franklin.....	39	Feb. 8, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; enlisted in Company F; appointed Commissary Sergeant July 15, 1865.
Francis Etheridge.....	20	Mch. 24, '62	Oct. '62	
N. J. Burna.....	33	Feb. 15, '62		Enlisted in Company I; appointed Hospital Steward October, 1862.
Martin Webster.....	31	Jan. 6, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; enlisted in Company A; appointed Hospital Steward October 7, 1863.
<i>Principal Musicians—</i>				
Jacob Metzgar.....	19	Jan. 31, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; enlisted in Company F; appointed Principal Musician January 1, 1863; returned to Company F March 1, 1865.
Ezekiel Rose.....	23	June 17, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; enlisted in Company B; appointed Principal Musician July 1, 1863.
Henry Ley.....	39	Feb. 19, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; enlisted in Company E; Regimental Bugler.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY A—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Jordan, Nathaniel.....	23	Jan. 27, '62	.....	Killed at Corinth October 4, 1862.
Jones, Rufus.....	22	Sept. 1, '63	.....	Died August 30, 1864, at Camp Sherman, Mississippi.
Knapp, Augustine.....	25	Feb. 4, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; promoted Corporal, Sergeant; wounded at Nashville.
Killmartin, Patrick.....	33	Feb. 10, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran.
Kuhns, Joseph.....	18	Dec. 19, '61	.....	Killed at Corinth October 4, 1862.
Kuhns, Henry.....	18	Dec. 19, '61	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran.
Kulker, Henry.....	21	Dec. 19, '61	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; captured at Corinth October 4, '1862; exchanged.
Laudenschlager, John.....	21	Apr. 2, '64	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Littlefield, Charles L.....	23	Jan. 4, '62	.....	Veteran; Corporal; promoted Sergeant, Commissary Sergeant; died July 13, 1865, at Demopolis, Alabama.
Marshall, George.....	21	Mch. 4, '62	.....	Veteran; deserted in November, 1864.
McIntosh, Michael.....	42	Dec. 19, '61	Mch. 16, '63	Transferred from Company D; discharged for disability.
McCurdy, John A.....	19	Aug. 31, '64	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Mercer, George R.....	21	Jan. 25, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran.
Miller, Abraham.....	42	Dec. 19, '61	Sept. 20, '62	Discharged for disability.
Miller, Pulaaki.....	21	Feb. 4, '62	.....	Veteran; Corporal; promoted Sergeant; wounded at Corinth May 28, 1862; killed in battle of Nashville December 15, 1864.
Otterson, Knud.....	21	Jan. 7, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; wounded at Nashville December 16, 1864, and at Richmond, Louisiana, June 15, 1863.
Otterson, Albert.....	22	Jan. 25, '62	Jan. 17, '63	Discharged for disability.
Patterson, Hiram B.....	28	Jan. 1, '62	Sept. 2, '65	Veteran.
Partlowe, David S.....	21	Sept. 16, '62	.....	Died August 7, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana.
Perkins, Hiram.....	20	Aug. 21, '62	Jan. 15, '63	Discharged for disability.
Quinnell, Thomas.....	18	Jan. 7, '62	.....	Veteran; died June 3, 1864, at Memphis, Tennessee.
Remington, Abner N.....	41	Jan. 25, '62	Jan. 24, '65	Promoted Sergeant, Commissary Sergeant.
Reade, Henry S.....	27	Dec. 19, '61	June 12, '65	.....
Reade, Henry M.....	41	Dec. 24, '61	Sept. 23, '62	Discharged for disability.
Reed, Nelson.....	32	Jan. 29, '62	Dec. 28, '64	Veteran; promoted Corporal.
Rinearson, James.....	18	Sept. 1, '64	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Roth, Henry I.....	34	Aug. 31, '64	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Root, Leander.....	22	Jan. 4, '62	.....	Killed October 4, 1862, at battle of Corinth, Mississippi.
Ryder, James M.....	39	Mch. 14, '62	Dec. 3, '62	Discharged for disability.
Sackett, Francis.....	30	Sept. 1, '62	Jan. 13, '63	Transferred from Company B June 25, 1862; discharged for disability.
Saratha, Jacob.....	23	Nov. 21, '64	Sept. 6, '65	.....
See, Abner N.....	28	Dec. 19, '61	Apr. 7, '64	Veteran; Sergeant; promoted Sergeant Major September 2, 1863, discharged to accept promotion in United States Colored Infantry.
Shaw, James.....	21	Dec. 19, '61	July 30, '64	Per order.
Shumway, Rufus E.....	31	Nov. 15, '64	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Shumway, Jeremiah.....	37	Nov. 19, '64	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Simpson, John.....	42	Dec. 19, '61	.....	Died July 5, 1862, at Farmington, Mississippi.
Sickler, John.....	22	Jan. 18, '62	Feb. 2, '62	Discharged for disability; died while en route home.
Stranahan, William O.....	31	Dec. 28, '61	.....	Promoted Corporal; deserted March 7, 1863, at Germantown, Tennessee.
Stranahan, Oscar L.....	27	Feb. 12, '62	.....	Transferred to Signal Corps October 1, 1863.
Stranahan, Henry M.....	24	Mch. 15, '62	Oct. 6, '62	Discharged for disability.
Strang, David M.....	21	Feb. 26, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
Strong, George I.....	19	Aug. 31, '64	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Taylor, Edmund.....	21	Feb. 4, '62	Feb. 3, '65	Wounded at Corinth October 4, 1862.
Tompkins, John C.....	26	Jan. 25, '62	.....	Died July 14, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana.
Truman, Charles.....	18	Dec. 19, '61	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran.
Truesdell, Gilbert.....	22	Feb. 27, '62	.....	Died July 20, 1863, at Fort Snelling.
Wait, Beriah C.....	37	Jan. 4, '62	.....	Transferred to Signal Corps August 7, 1863.
Wall, Gilbert W.....	44	Jan. 17, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran.
Webster, Noah.....	23	Dec. 19, '61	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal; discharged for disability.
Webster, Martin.....	31	Jan. 6, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; Wagoner; promoted Hospital Steward October 7, 1863.
Willoughby, John H.....	18	Sept. 16, '62	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Wilson, Pythagoras.....	42	Aug. 30, '64	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Willwording, Michael.....	28	Nov. 22, '64	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Wooster, George C.....	23	Dec. 19, '61	July 28, '62	Discharged for disability.
Wright, Beverly M.....	21	Dec. 19, '61	Promoted Corporal; died on steamer, on Mississippi River, September or October, 1862.
Zibble, Lewis.....	23	Dec. 19, '61	Mch. 16, '63	Discharged for disability.

COMPANY B.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY B.

McGowan, John
McLean, James C

29 Jan. 17, '62
31 , Feb. 10, '62,

ary 6, 1864.
Veteran.
Veteran; promoted Corporal, Sergeant.

ROSTER OF COMPANY B—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Magill, John L.....	22	Jan. 13, '62	Apr. 29, '63	Wounded at Fort Ridgley August 20, 1862; discharged for disability.
McAllister, Henry.....	31	Mch. 14, '62	.....	Killed at Redwood August 18, 1862.
Murray, James.....	18	Jan. 17, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
Munday, James M.....	42	Mch. 2, '62	.....	Promoted Corporal; wounded in battle August 20, 1862; died January 2, 1863, at La Grange, Tennessee.
Nehrbod, Edward F.....	21	Feb. 10, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
Norton, Wenzel.....	29	Feb. 10, '62	.....	Killed at Redwood August 18, 1862.
Olson, Tolac.....	37	Aug. 29, '64	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Farsley, Thomas.....	23	Feb. 18, '62	July 22, '65	Captured near Eastport, Mississippi, January, 1865.
Farsley, John.....	26	Feb. 18, '62	.....	Killed August 18, 1862, at Redwood.
Parks, Moses F.....	21	Jan. 17, '62	.....	Killed August 18, 1862, at Redwood.
Parks, John W.....	20	Jan. 17, '62	.....	Killed August 18, 1862, at Redwood.
Ferrington, William J.....	24	Feb. 19, '62	Mch. 16, '63	Discharged for disability.
Peterson, John.....	32	Aug. 30, '64	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Pettis, Edwin.....	34	July 7, '64	June 8, '65	Per order.
Pfeumer, Michael.....	29	Jan. 17, '62	Mch. 3, '65	Corporal.
Phillips, Harrison A.....	21	Feb. 10, '62	.....	Killed August 18, 1862, at Redwood.
Pitcher, Nathaniel.....	21	Jan. 17, '62	.....	Killed August 18, 1862, at Redwood.
Fray, Henry F.....	18	Jan. 17, '62	.....	Died August 11, 1863, at Mound City, Illinois.
Prouty, Chester A.....	24	Mch. 29, '64	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Rathburn, D. C.....	30	Mch. 29, '64	Sept. 6, '65	Wounded at Nashville December 16, 1864.
Rea, John.....	34	Mch. 29, '64	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Rabenski, Antoine.....	33	Mch. 2, '62	.....	Deserted December 31, 1864.
Robinson, Heber.....	33	Jan. 17, '62	Jan. 17, '65	.....
Rose, Ezekiel.....	23	Jan. 17, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; Principal Musician July 1, 1863; wounded at Redwood August 18, 1862.
Rolf, C. B.....	31	Mch. 29, '64	May 10, '65	.....
Roberts, Eugene W.....	18	Nov. 12, '64	.....	Wounded at Nashville December 16, 1864; discharged for same.
Rufledge, Andrew.....	23	Jan. 17, '62	.....	Wounded August 20, 1862, at Fort Ridgley; discharged October 24, 1862.
Scripture, Lorin.....	28	Jan. 17, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; promoted Corporal.
Serding, John.....	24	Feb. 10, '62	Feb. 10, '63	.....
Svenson, Ole.....	21	Mch. 2, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; wounded August 18, 1862, at Redwood.
Servenson, Tellof.....	30	Aug. 30, '64	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Servain, William.....	38	Sept. 7, '64	June 9, '65	Per order.
Shepard, Henry A.....	21	Feb. 10, '62	.....	Killed August 18, 1862, at Redwood.
Smith, Allen.....	28	Feb. 10, '62	.....	Promoted Corporal; discharged for disability.
Smith, Chas. W.....	21	Feb. 10, '62	Oct. 21, '62	Killed August 18, 1862, at Redwood.
Smith, Joseph E.....	18	Aug. 29, '64	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Stewart, Samuel.....	23	Jan. 17, '62	.....	Died August 7, 1863, at Vicksburg.
Sturgis, William J.....	27	Jan. 17, '62	Aug. 7, '65	Veteran; promoted Corporal, Sergeant Major.
Stewart, Nathan.....	21	Jan. 17, '62	.....	Killed at Redwood August 18, 1862.
Spornitz, Robert J.....	24	Feb. 10, '62	Oct. 24, '62	Discharged on account of wounds received at Fort Ridgley August 20, 1862.
Sutherland, William A.....	18	Feb. 18, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; wounded August 18, 1862, at Redwood, Minnesota.
Tanner, Martin J.....	26	Feb. 10, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran.
Taylor, Jonathan.....	44	Feb. 10, '62	Mch. 15, '63	Discharged for disability.
Treacott, Solon A.....	44	Feb. 10, '62	.....	Sergeant; killed August 18, 1862, at Redwood.
Torger, Christian.....	.....	June 17, '62	.....	Killed August 18, 1862, at Redwood.
Underwood, Joel A.....	21	Jan. 17, '62	.....	Veteran; promoted Corporal, Sergeant; died January 19, 1865, of wounds received in the battle of Nashville, Tennessee.
Van Buren, Stephen.....	21	Jan. 17, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
Wait, Eli.....	21	Jan. 17, '62	Nov. 6, '64	Wounded at Richmond, Louisiana, June 15, 1863; discharged for disability.
Wall, Oscar G.....	19	Feb. 10, '62	Aug. 29, '62	Discharged for disability.
Wall, Gilbert W.....	40	Jan. 17, '62	.....	Musician; transferred to Company A June 25, 1862.
Winslow, William E.....	.....	Jan. 17, '62	July 29, '63	Corporal; discharged for disability.
Williamson, Andrew W.....	24	Jan. 17, '62	.....	Veteran; promoted Sergeant; discharged for promotion in the 71st United States Colored Regiment.
Wilson, Martin H.....	18	Jan. 17, '62	Dec. 1, '63	Discharged for disability.
White, William.....	31	Sept. 2, '64	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Woodard, Willard.....	31	Mch. 29, '64	.....	Killed at Nashville December 16, 1864.

ROSTER OF COMPANY C.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
<i>Captains</i>				
Francis Hall.....	28	Mch. 9, '62	Aug. 31, '63	Promoted Major August 31, 1862; resigned.
Timothy J. Sheehan.....	24	Aug. 31, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; First Lieutenant March 9, 1862; previously served as private in the Fourth Minnesota Infantry.
<i>First Lieutenants</i>				
Frank B. Fobes.....	21	Aug. 31, '62	July 21, '63	Enlisted March 9, 1862; promoted Second Lieutenant February 18, 1862; resigned.
Dorr K. Stacy.....	19	Sept. 26, '63	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; Sergeant March 18, 1862; enlisted February 7, 1862.
<i>Second Lieutenant</i>				
Horatio D. Brown.....	26	Aug. 31, '62	Aug. 5, '64	Enlisted March 9, 1862; promoted First Sergeant March 18, 1862; Adjutant Eleventh Minnesota Infantry August 5, 1864.
ENLISTED MEN.				
Ames, David.....	43	Feb. 17, '62	Dec. 19, '62	Discharged for disability December 19, 1862.
Babcock, Nathan E.....	19	Feb. 7, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; Musician.
Bar, John.....	38	Mch. 9, '64	Sept. 6, '65	Promoted Corporal.
Battles, John.....	32	Nov. 10, '64	Killed December 16, 1864, at Nashville.

COMPANY C.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY C—*Continued.*

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THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY C—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Reed, John.....	36	Feb. 17, '62	.....	Died March 17, 1862, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota.
Richardson, Halford.....	34	Nov. 16, '64	June 8, '68	Wounded at Nashville.
Roth, Edward.....	25	Mch. 6, '62	.....	Veteran; discharged for promotion in Colored Infantry March 19, 1864.
Roberts, Loriston C.....	27	Feb. 17, '62	Mch. 9, '63	Veteran; promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
Ross, Charles A.....	19	Feb. 19, '62	Sept. 6, '63	Veteran; promoted Corporal, Sergeant; wounded at Nashville; discharged for disability.
Ross, Benjamin F.....	27	Mch. 6, '62	Mch. 31, '65	Died January 13, 1863, at Eastport, Mississippi.
Ross, Daniel J.....	30	Mch. 31, '64	.....	Veteran; promoted First Sergeant.
Ross, John C.....	21	Feb. 17, '62	Sept. 6, '63	Veteran.
Russell, Charles O.....	18	Feb. 17, '62	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Russell, Walter E.....	19	Mch. 9, '62	Mch. 14, '63	.....
Sampson, Christopher.....	26	Feb. 24, '62	.....	Died September 26, 1864, in Randolph county, Arkansas.
Shortidge, Isaac.....	41	Feb. 7, '62	.....	Died April 11, 1863, in Adams Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee.
Smith, John.....	33	Mch. 15, '62	Dec. 9, '62	Discharged for disability.
Smith, Ammond.....	29	Mch. 30, '64	Sept. 6, '63	.....
Stugo, Ole Oleason.....	19	Feb. 17, '62	.....	Died June 16, 1863, in hospital at Chickasaw Springs, Mississippi.
Stugo, Even Oleason.....	18	Feb. 17, '62	.....	Died July 14, 1862, at Fort Ridgely, Minnesota.
St. John, Andrew W.....	22	Feb. 17, '62	July 23, '64	Discharged for disability.
Thompson, William.....	30	Feb. 17, '62	.....	Corporal, wounded at Corinth; died August 25, 1863, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.
Tector, Reuben W.....	31	Nov. 16, '64	Aug. 2, '65	.....
Torkelson, Lars.....	27	Sept. 1, '64	.....	Killed December 16, 1864, at Nashville, Tennessee.
Wadsworth, William.....	54	Sept. 1, '64	July 8, '65	Discharged for disability.
Weakly, Josiah.....	42	Feb. 17, '62	Mch. 16, '63	Discharged for disability.
Williams, Oliver P.....	32	Feb. 24, '62	.....	Transferred to Invalid Corps January 15, 1863.
Wiggins, George H.....	19	Mch. 9, '62	.....	Died August 17, 1863, at Mound City, Illinois.
Workman, Philip.....	25	Nov. 14, '64	Sept. 2, '66	.....
Young, William.....	26	Mch. 9, '62	.....	Veteran; Corporal; promoted Sergeant; died December 31, 1864, of wounds at Nashville December 10th.
Young, James.....	30	Feb. 17, '62	Oct. 28, '63	Discharged for disability.
Ybright, James M.....	22	Feb. 19, '62	Sept. 2, '65	Veteran.

ROSTER OF COMPANY D.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
<i>Captain—</i>				
John Vander Horck.....	31	Mch. 15, '62	Apr. 10, '63	Enlisted Feb. 1, 1862; wounded in battle with Indians at Fort Abercrombie September 3, 1862; resigned.
Herman Muehlberg.....	28	May 5, '63	May 15, '65	Enlisted February 19, 1862; promoted Sergeant April 2, 1862; Sergeant Major April 30, 1862; Second Lieutenant May 4, 1863.
<i>First Lieutenants—</i>				
Francis A. Cariveau.....	26	Mch. 15, '62	May 3, '63	Resigned.
Henry G. Bailly.....	32	Sept. 11, '63	.....	Enlisted in Company G March 10, 1862; died January 7, 1865, of wounds received in the battle of Nashville.
Albert Rhoda.....	24	Jan. 18, '63	Sept. 6, '68	Veteran; enlisted March 11, 1862; Sergeant Major May 1, 1864, Adjutant April 6, 1865.
William Deutch.....	35	June 6, '65	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; enlisted January 3, 1862; Sergeant March 15, 1862; wounded at Nashville.
<i>Second Lieutenant—</i>				
John Groetech.....	26	Mch. 15, '62	May 3, '63	Resigned.
ENLISTED MEN.				
Angelsberg, Nicholas.....	21	Dec. 25, '61	.....	Killed in the battle of Nashville December 16, 1864.
Aschfalg, Sebastian.....	33	Feb. 5, '62	Jan. 5, '63	Discharged for disability.
Aschfalg, Sebastian.....	27	Dec. 26, '64	June 10, '65	.....
Baldwin, Bailly I.....	43	Feb. 12, '62	Jan. 6, '63	Discharged for disability.
Bachmann, Charles.....	28	Sept. 3, '64	Jan. 10, '65	Per order.
Beck, David.....	37	Aug. 30, '64	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Bernard, Walter.....	36	June 25, '64	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Benson, David.....	37	Aug. 17, '62	.....	Died July 13, 1863, at Young's Point, Louisiana.
Brackelsberg, Gustave.....	32	Feb. 13, '62	.....	Deserted January 5, 1863, Sergeant.
Blucher, Christian.....	34	Jan. 30, '63	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; Corporal, promoted Sergeant.
Boessling, Ernst A.....	18	Feb. 25, '62	.....	Died September 10, 1863, at Camp Sherman, Mississippi.
Bochner, Christian.....	31	Mch. 5, '62	.....	Transferred to Invalid Corps September 22, 1863.
Brown, George.....	25	Mch. 11, '62	.....	Died July 12, 1863, at Young's Point, Louisiana.
Brown, Horace.....	27	Feb. 15, '62	.....	Transferred to Company G February 8, 1863.
Brouillette, Michael.....	24	Jan. 15, '62	Feb. 5, '63	Discharged for disability.
Brown, John.....	39	July 6, '64	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Bruckschen, Henry.....	31	Mch. 31, '62	Sept. 27, '63	Discharged for disability.
Busch, Henry.....	35	Sept. 10, '64	Sept. 6, '65	Promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
Carle, Louis.....	23	Jan. 15, '63	.....	Corporal; deserted January 30, 1864.
Caspistrant, Stanislaus.....	43	Jan. 6, '63	Nov. 13, '63	Discharged for disability.
Caspistrant, Leander A.....	21	Jan. 6, '63	Feb. 5, '62	Discharged for disability at Fort Snelling.
Case, Maxim.....	28	Mch. 9, '62	.....	Died March 12, 1863, near Germantown, Tennessee.
Charley, Augustus.....	40	July 6, '63	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Crook, James E.....	19	Jan. 6, '63	Sept. 2, '63	Musician; discharged for disability.
De Graw, Henry.....	22	Feb. 15, '63	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Delonols, Francis.....	28	Jan. 6, '63	Sept. 19, '63	Discharged for disability.
Drechsel, Charles.....	40	Mch. 9, '62	.....	Died October 12, 1862, at Fort Abercrombie.
Dupre, Pierre.....	22	Dec. 10, '62	Wagoner; deserted July 22, 1862.
Dubay, Clement.....	19	Mch. 9, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran.

COMPANY D.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY D—Continued.

AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
39	Feb. 2, '64	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran. Wounded at Nashville.
21	Jan. 27, '62	Sept. 6, '65	
36	Sept. 1, '64	Sept. 6, '65	Died June 30, 1863, at Young's Point, Louisiana. Died August 2, 1863, at Vicksburg, Mississippi.
44	Jan. 23, '64	Sept. 6, '65	
28	Sept. 3, '64	Sept. 6, '65	Sergeant. City, Illinois. Disability in 1863.
26	Mch. 18, '62	Sept. 6, '65	
32	Feb. 7, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Snelling.
37	Nov. 20, '61	Mch. 16, '65	
22	July 21, '64	Sept. 6, '65	Disability.
26	Mch. 6, '65	Sept. 6, '65	
35	Jan. 13, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Snelling.
23	Feb. 23, '62	Sept. 6, '65	
25	Mch. 12, '62	Mch. 16, '65	River Bridge, Mississippi. Snelling, Minnesota.
33	Dec. 16, '61	Jan. 6, '65	
25	Dec. 26, '61	Jan. 6, '65	, 1863, at Demopolis, Alabama. discharged from hospital January 2, 1865.
40	Feb. 8, '62	Mch. 16, '65	
23	Mch. 8, '62	Mch. 16, '65	Veteran; promoted Corporal.
33	Dec. 31, '61	Mch. 16, '65	
38	Dec. 27, '61	Mch. 16, '65	Sergeant; died June 22, 1863, at Duckport, Mississippi.
31	Jan. 11, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
25	Mch. 6, '62	Apr. 11, '63	River Bridge, Mississippi. Snelling, Minnesota.
24	Mch. 11, '62	Sept. 6, '65	
21	Feb. 17, '62	Sept. 6, '65	, 1863, at Demopolis, Alabama. discharged from hospital January 2, 1865.
28	Mch. 6, '62	Sept. 6, '65	
28	Dec. 31, '61	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; promoted Corporal.
29	Feb. 19, '62	Sept. 6, '65	
32	Sept. 3, '64	Sept. 6, '65	Sergeant; died June 22, 1863, at Duckport, Mississippi.
26	Jan. 22, '62	Sept. 6, '65	
21	Jan. 11, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Corps September 22, 1863. at Eden, Illinois.
32	Jan. 6, '62	Jan. 6, '65	
23	Aug. 1, '64	Aug. 31, '65	Veteran. Died July 10, 1863, at Chickasaw Springs.
28	Jan. 13, '62	Mch. 10, '65	
43	Feb. 3, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Per order Discharged for disability. Transferred to Company A. Wounded at Nashville.
25	Mch. 6, '62	Sept. 6, '65	
34	Mch. 10, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; promoted Corporal; promoted Sergeant. Veteran; promoted Corporal; wounded at Nashville, December 16, 1864.
24	Jan. 27, '62	Sept. 6, '65	
21	Sept. 1, '64	Sept. 6, '65	Killed at Nashville December 16, 1864.
19	Feb. 17, '62	Apr. 8, '62	
32	Jan. 29, '62	Jan. 4, '63	Wounded in battle of Nashville December 16, 1864.
42	Dec. 19, '61	Sept. 6, '65	
21	Aug. 30, '64	June 30, '66	Veteran; Corporal; promoted Sergeant. Veteran; promoted Corporal; wounded at Nashville, December 16, 1864.
25	Sept. 1, '64	Sept. 6, '65	
37	July 13, '64	Sept. 6, '65	Mississippi. 15, 1862.
42	Mch. 6, '62	Sept. 6, '65	
33	Mch. 8, '62	Sept. 2, '63	Promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
21	Mch. 11, '62	Sept. 6, '65	
29	Jan. 24, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Killed at Nashville December 16, 1864.
18	Aug. 1, '64	Sept. 6, '65	
22	Aug. 8, '64	Sept. 6, '65	Wounded in battle of Nashville December 16, 1864.
21	June 14, '64	July 26, '65	
34	Sept. 1, '64	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; Corporal; promoted Sergeant. Veteran; promoted Corporal; wounded at Nashville, December 16, 1864.
43	Dec. 14, '61	Sept. 6, '65	
40	Feb. 12, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Mississippi. 15, 1862.
21	Dec. 26, '61	Sept. 6, '65	
34	Feb. 28, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Discharged for disability.
30	Mch. 6, '62	Sept. 6, '65	
21	Mch. 31, '62	Sept. 2, '64	Veteran; wounded at Richmond, Louisiana, June 15, 1863; killed June 6, 1864, in the battle of Lake Chicot, Arkansas.
21	Sept. 3, '61	Sept. 6, '65	
44	Nov. 1, '64	Sept. 6, '65	Discharged for disability.
31	Jan. 24, '62	Sept. 6, '65	
24	Jan. 29, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Per order Discharged for disability.
45	Dec. 27, '61	Mch. 16, '63	
22	Feb. 27, '62	Mch. 16, '63	Veteran; wounded at Richmond, Louisiana, June 15, 1863; killed June 6, 1864, in the battle of Lake Chicot, Arkansas.
18	Jan. 13, '62	Mch. 16, '63	
34	Sept. 3, '64	Sept. 6, '65	Discharged for disability.
44	Mch. 11, '62	Mch. 18, '63	
40	Jan. 14, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Per order Discharged for disability.
20	Sept. 1, '61	Sept. 6, '65	
32	Mch. 15, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Per order Discharged for disability.
40	Jan. 15, '62	May 8, '63	
33	Sept. 3, '64	Sept. 6, '65	Per order Discharged for disability.
25	Sept. 8, '64	June 10, '65	
37	Oct. 31, '62	Mch. 16, '65	Per order Discharged for disability.
25	Sept. 3, '64	Sept. 6, '65	

Starnes, Simon
Talbert, John
Therrien, Joseph
Thiell, Arnold
Tourville, ~~43~~ 44
Trotcheaud, Jean R.
Truett, John
Truett, Samuel
Van Beck, August
Verpauer, Henry

THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY D—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Victor, Paul.....	17	Feb. 17, '64	Sept. 6, '68	
	22	Dec. 28, '61	Sept. 6, '63	
		Jan. 22, '62		
		Feb. 5, '62		
	19	Jan. 30, '62		
	40	Jan. 6, '62		
	22	Feb. 11, '62	Sept. 2, '63	
	24	Feb. 11, '62		
	27	Sept. 3, '64	Sept. 6, '68	
	29	Jan. 24, '62		
Wolf, Henry		Feb. 5, '62		

pl.
at Richmond, Louisiana,
from wounds received
Mississippi.

ROSTER OF COMPANY E.

OFFICERS.				
Captains—				
John C. Becht.....	31	Feb. 19, '62	Feb. 13, '63	
Henry Stasson.....	32	Aug. 1, '63		
Jacob	39	Feb. 9, '65	Sept. 6, '65	
	31	Feb. 11, '62		
	26	Jan. 18, '65	Sept. 6, '63	Veteran; enlisted March 11, 1862; promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
	41	Feb. 19, '62	Sept. 3, '62	Resigned.
	40	Feb. 10, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran.
	24	Feb. 19, '62		Veteran; mortally wounded at Nashville December 16, 1864; died December 21, 1864.
	35	Feb. 14, '62		Wounded at Corinth May 28, 1862; died May 7, 1863, at Duck's Point.
	22	Feb. 11, '62	Aug. 30, '63	Veteran; promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
	22	Apr. 2, '62	Oct. 10, '62	Discharged for disability.
	34	Feb. 27, '62	Nov. 23, '62	Sergeant, discharged for disability.
Barnett, John G.....	25	Feb. 17, '62		Died July 23, 1863, at Black River, Mississippi.
	43	Sept. 10, '64	Sept. 6, '65	
	21	Feb. 18, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran.
	39	Sept. 3, '64	Sept. 6, '63	
	32	Feb. 4, '62		Deserted March 14, 1863, at Memphis.
	21	July 25, '64	May 10, '63	
	34	Feb. 5, '62	Sept. 9, '63	Promoted Corporal, Sergeant; discharged for disability.
	23	Feb. 6, '62		Promoted Corporal; died July 2, 1863, at Young's Point, Louisiana.
	26	Feb. 14, '62	Feb., '65	Promoted Sergeant.
	37	Feb. 28, '62		Transferred to Invalid Corps July 1, 1864.
Brettner, John.....	16	Aug. 8, '61	Aug. 23, '63	
	27	Feb. 19, '62		Deserted.
	28	Feb. 28, '62	Feb., '65	
	42	Feb. 24, '62	Feb. 24, '63	Discharged for disability.
	21	Feb. 25, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
	35	Feb. 17, '62		Deserted March 14, 1863, at Memphis.
	23	Feb. 19, '62		Killed in battle of Corinth October 4, 1862.
	34	Sept. 1, '64	Sept. 6, '65	
	32	Feb. 10, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran.
	32	Feb. 24, '62		Mortally wounded in battle of Corinth October 4, 1862; died October 16, 1862.
Freck, Abraham.....	36	Sept. 3, '64	June 30, '65	Wounded December 16, 1864, at Nashville.
	19	Feb. 10, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran.
	35	Feb. 4, '62	Feb. 4, '65	
	24	Feb. 18, '62	Apr. 26, '63	Discharged for disability.
	44	Feb. 6, '62	Feb. 16, '63	Corporal; discharged for disability.
	27	Nov. 14, '64	Sept. 6, '65	
	18	Feb. 10, '62	Apr. 27, '63	Musician, discharged for disability.
	22	Feb. 10, '62		Died August 13, 1862, at Farmington, Mississippi.
	44	Sept. 3, '64	Sept. 6, '65	
	36	Sept. 3, '64	Sept. 6, '65	
	41	Feb. 12, '62		Discharged for disability.
	21	Feb. 11, '62	Sept. 6, '65	
	33	Sept. 3, '64	Sept. 6, '65	
	39	Sept. 3, '64	Aug. 4, '65	
	37	Nov. 16, '64	Sept. 6, '65	
	35	Sept. 1, '64		
	21	Feb. 7, '62	Feb., '65	
	28	Feb. 17, '62	Feb. 17, '63	
	24	Feb. 24, '62		Died September 22, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee.

COMPANY E.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY E—Continued.



THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY F.

REMARKS.

or Second Minnesota Cavalry.
at February 14, 1862; discharged per order.

, 1862, at Corinth.
ary 24, 1862; First Sergeant April 25, 1862; re-
28, 1863.

charged for disability.
ferred from Company B June 2, 1864; died Sep-
64, at Memphis, Tennessee.
ick and never reported for duty.
poral; died August 9, 1863, at Camp Sherman,
ch 14, 1863.

nth October 4, 1862.
noted Corporal, Sergeant.

from Company H March 31, 1864; deserted No-
64, at St. Louis.
geant; died September 19, 1863, at Bear Creek.

charged for disability.
noted Sergeant.

charged for disability.
noted Corporal.
Corinth October 4, 1862; killed at Nashville De-
64.

o Company D March 12, 1862.
21, 1862.

r disability March 24, 1863.
er at Jackson, Mississippi, May 16, 1863.

o Company K April 30, 1862.

o Company D May 9, 1862
charged for disability.
er at Black River, Mississippi; exchanged.

anded at Corinth October 4, 1862; died August 22,
r Creek, Mississippi.
r disability.
16, 1864, at Jefferson City, Missouri.

noted Corporal.

ch 14, 1863, at Memphis.

11, 1863, at Memphis.
ing limb of tree May 30, 1863.

y 20, 1863, at Memphis.
ferred to Non-Commissioned Staff as Commis-
sioner July 15, 1863.

poral; died August 11, 1863, at St. Louis.

poral.
ber 16, 1864, at Nashville.
noted Corporal, Sergeant.
or disability.
bruary 9, 1865, at Paducah, Kentucky.

charged for disability.
poral, transferred to Signal Corps Sept. 7, 1863.
ed at Abbeville, Mississippi, August 24, 1864.
Corinth May 24, 1862, discharged for disability.
21, 1862, at Iuka, Mississippi.
1863, at Duckport, Louisiana.

Nashville.
Nashville; discharged for disability.

or disability.
or disability
o Company K April 30, 1862.
23, 1863, at Selma, Alabama.
r 3, 1865, of wounds received at Nashville, Decem-
ber 1864.

omoted Sergeant; died August 22, 1863, at Bear
issippi.
omoted Sergeant; died September 29, 1863, at
r Bridge, Mississippi.

COMPANY F.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY F—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY G.

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COMPANY G.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY G—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Trumbull, Nathan D. . .	18	Feb. 15, '62	Aug. 22, '63	Discharged for disability.
Turpin, Severe	21	Jan. 10, '62	Sept. 6, '63	Veteran.
Turpin, Joseph	29	Jan. 12, '62	Sept. 2, '63	Discharged for disability.
Turpin, Francis	45	Feb. 24, '62	Sept. 6, '63	Veteran.
Vance, James W. . . . .	...	Jan. 30, '62	Sept. 22, '63	Sergeant; discharged for disability.
Walker, Henry C. . . . .	...	Jan. 5, '62	Sept. 6, '63	Veteran; promoted Corporal.
Weston, Edmund F.	18	Feb. 15, '62	...	Died July 10, 1863, at Young's Point, Louisiana.
Wilcox, Maitland H. . . . .	...	Jan. 12, '62	...	Musician; retained by civil authorities at Fort Snelling May 13, 1863.
Wilds, Andrew J.	21	Jan. 5, '62	Sept. 2, '63	Discharged for disability.
Woodberry, Warren. . . .	43	Mar. 24, '62	...	Died July 10, 1863, at Young's Point, Louisiana.
Young, Benjamin . . . . .	...	Feb. 14, '62	Sept. 6, '63	Veteran; Corporal; wounded at Nashville, December 16, 1864.

ROSTER OF COMPANY H.

ROSTER OF COMPANY H—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Lamb, Winfield S.....	21	Mch. 24, '61	Apr. 27, '62	Discharged for disability.
Lamb, William A.....	23	Mch. 27, '62	.....	Discharged for disability August, 1862.
Lewis, Simeon.....	30	Nov. 14, '64	.....	Died July 19, 1865, at Demopolis, Alabama
Leach, Albert.....	30	Nov. 19, '64	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Loy, John.....	29	Mch. 31, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran.
Ludvigson, Christian.....	19	Mch. 27, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran.
Maynard, Edwin W.....	34	Jan. 15, '62	Dec. 5, '62	Discharged for disability.
Maxwell, Edwin W.....	24	Jan. 16, '62	Apr. 3, '65	Wounded at Corinth October 4, 1862.
May, Thomas R.....	35	Nov. 1, '64	Sept. 6, '65	.....
McGuire, John.....	30	Nov. 1, '64	Sept. 6, '65	Wounded at Nashville.
McGee, William H.....	21	Dec. 24, '61	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran.
McDonough, Patrick.....	29	Feb. 19, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran.
Meighan, Owen.....	40	Nov. 14, '64	.....	Died February 3, 1865, at Eastport, Miss.
Mitchell, Amos B.....	42	Sept. 1, '64	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Moreland, Wilson.....	37	Jan. 15, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran.
Mortenson, Martin.....	30	Mch. 13, '62	Sept. 2, '63	Discharged for disability.
Morger, Thomas J. B.....	36	Nov. 2, '64	June 8, '65	Wounded at Nashville; discharged for disability.
Munson, Oliver.....	22	Feb. 24, '62	July 19, '62	Discharged for disability.
Myer, Philip.....	22	Nov. 2, '64	.....	Died September 4, 1865, at Demopolis, Ala.
Pratt, James.....	27	Sept. 3, '64	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Presby, Francis E.....	18	Sept. 8, '64	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Putnam, Henry.....	38	Feb. 1, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran.
Ressiegné, David C.....	22	Feb. 19, '62	May 10, '65	Veteran; discharged for disability.
Rowe, Simeon W.....	18	Feb. 19, '63	.....	Transferred to Third Michigan Battery December 31, 1863.
Robb, Samuel C.....	21	Mch. 31, '62	Oct. 24, '62	Discharged for disability.
Rollo, Thomas.....	23	Mch. 30, '62	Apr. 3, '65	.....
Severn, Jesse D.....	22	Jan. 15, '62	.....	Deserted October 4, 1862; captured at Corinth.
Seag, William.....	30	Feb. 20, '62	.....	Deserted May 13, 1863, at Fort Snelling.
Sibley, Charles H.....	42	Feb. 4, '62	Dec. 11, '62	Discharged for disability.
Smith, William F.....	23	Mch. 31, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; Corporal, promoted Sergeant; wounded at Nashville.
Stoddard, Lyman.....	29	Feb. 1, '62	.....	Sergeant; died December 28, 1862, at Jackson, Tennessee.
Strong, Charles G.....	25	Feb. 16, '62	Mch. 22, '65	Veteran; promoted Corporal; discharged for wounds received at Nashville.
Struthers, Benjamin.....	21	Feb. 19, '62	Feb. 3, '63	Discharged for disability.
Strumberg, Andrew.....	33	Jan. 10, '62	.....	Veteran; mortally wounded at Nashville December 16, 1864; died January 4, 1865.
Stevens, Monroe.....	26	Feb. 1, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran.
Struthers, Tacitus.....	21	Mch. 7, '62	July 19, '65	Veteran; discharged for disability.
Suits, George H.....	32	Feb. 24, '62	Aug. 8, '65	Veteran; discharged for disability.
Thompson, Jerome C.....	22	Jan. 15, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; transferred to Non-Commissioned Staff March 1, 1863, as Quartermaster Sergeant.
Thompson, Stephen R.....	30	Jan. 8, '62	May 30, '65	.....
Tilden, George.....	31	Jan. 8, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; Corporal, promoted Sergeant.
Tome, O. J.....	18	Sept. 10, '64	.....	Died February 18, 1865, at Memphis, Tennessee.
True, John A.....	30	Dec. 24, '61	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran.
Warring, Cornelius V.....	21	Feb. 27, '62	Mch. 4, '63	Discharged for disability.
Waskey, James M.....	25	Feb. 1, '62	Feb. 7, '63	Corporal; discharged for disability.
Wilson, William.....	34	Nov. 12, '64	Sept. 6, '65	.....
White, Orlo F.....	20	Mch. 31, '62	Oct. 14, '62	Discharged for disability.

ROSTER OF COMPANY I.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
<i>Captains—</i>				
Luther E. Clark.....	32	Apr. 30, '62	May 13, '62	Discharged per order.
Adam S. Lybe.....	.....	May 13, '62	Nov. 18, '62	Enlisted December 19, 1861; Second Lieutenant April 30, 1862; resigned.
Andrew A. Teele.....	27	Nov. 18, '62	Apr. 3, '63	First Lieutenant of Company A December 21, 1861; resigned.
Alpheus P. French.....	22	Apr. 3, '63	May, '65	First Sergeant April 30, 1862; Second Lieutenant May 13, 1862; First Lieutenant December 31, 1862; wounded at Nashville December 16, 1864; resigned.
<i>First Lieutenants—</i>				
Patrick Ryan.....	.....	Mch. 19, '62	Dec. 31, '62	Resigned.
James Farrell.....	22	Sept. 2, '65	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; enlisted February 14, 1862; promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
<i>Second Lieutenant—</i>				
Milton H. Pember.....	22	Dec. 31, '62	July 22, '63	Sergeant April 24, 1862; resigned.
<i>ENLISTED MEN.</i>				
Arnold, Isaac W.....	18	Apr. 25, '62	Apr. 30, '65	Corporal.
Harrett, Hamilton E.....	28	Mch. 19, '62	.....	Sergeant; discharged for disability November, 1862.
Barns, Jos.....	44	Apr. 30, '62	Dec. 8, '62	Discharged for disability December 8, 1862.
Berkman, Frank.....	32	Apr. 28, '62	Apr. 30, '65	.....
Brogan, James.....	36	Dec. 23, '61	.....	Drowned in Mississippi River March 14, 1863.
Brushoff, Henry.....	42	Sept. 3, '64	Sept. 26, '65	Captured January 17, 1865.
Brennan, Bernard.....	35	Feb. 2, '62	.....	Veteran; transferred from Company D; killed at Spanish Fort, Alabama, April 2, 1865.
Brown, Philip.....	24	Feb. 3, '64	Sept. 6, '65	Promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
Brandt, August.....	29	Sept. 1, '64	Sept. 6, '65	.....
Busch, Henry.....	28	Nov. 16, '64	Sept. 6, '65	Wounded at Nashville.
Burns, N. J.....	33	Feb. 15, '62	.....	Promoted Hospital Steward; transferred to Non-Commissioned Staff.
Calvert, George W.....	18	Mch. 30, '62	Sept. 6, '65	Veteran; promoted Corporal, Sergeant.

COMPANY I.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY I—Continued.



THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY I—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Simon Smith,	30			
Smith,	42			
	18			
	28			
	35			
	18			
	39			
	26			
	28			
	18			
	18			
	27			
	22			

ROSTER OF COMPANY K.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
<i>Captains—</i>				
Gold T. Curtis.....	38	Apr. 20, '62		Enlisted January 7, 1862; died July 24, 1862, at St. Louis, Missouri.
John P. Houston.....	27	July 24, '62	Sept. 6, '63	
<i>First Lieutenants—</i>				
William Organ.....	24	July 24, '62	July 15, '63	
Francis G. Brown.....	32	July 15, '63	Sept. 6, '63	
	23	Feb. 31, '63	Sept. 6, '63	
	21	Nov. 1, '64	Sept. 6, '63	
	21	Jan. 31, '62		Corporal, promoted Sergeant; 1862; died December 20, of December 16, 1864.
	18	Feb. 5, '62		Veteran; transferred to
	48	Jan. 24, '62		Deserted May 12, 1862, a
	18	Jan. 17, '62		Retained by civil author
	35	Jan. 30, '62		Killed May 23, 1862, at Corinth.
	21	Dec. 31, '61		First Sergeant; deserted March, 1863, at Memphis.
	18	Feb. 21, '62	Apr. 30, '63	
	29	Nov. 16, '64	Sept. 6, '63	
	40	Nov. 17, '64	May 31, '63	
	23	Jan. 27, '62		Discharged for disability.
	21	Feb. 21, '62		Deserted May 10, at Fort Snelling.
				Deserted prior Fort Snelling; supposed to be dead.
	32	Feb. 26, '62	July 21, '62	
	24	Jan. 17, '62		
	34	Feb. 12, '62		
	23	July 7, '64	Sept. 6, '63	
	23	Feb. 19, '62		
	23	Dec. 31, '61		
	21	Feb. 10, '62	Sept. 6, '63	
	18	Feb. 12, '62	Apr. 30, '63	
	43	Feb. 7, '62		
	20	July 7, '64	July 4, '63	
	44	Feb. 26, '62		
	27	Feb. 7, '62	Apr. 30, '63	
	27	Jan. 18, '62	Sept. 6, '63	
	25	Jan. 18, '62	Apr. 29, '63	
	19	Jan. 24, '62		
	44	Feb. 26, '62		
Geary, John.....	18	Jan. 31, '62	Sept. 6, '63	
	43	Jan. 17, '62	Jan. 14, '63	
	39	Jan. 31, '62		
		Dec. 23, '61		
	45	Jan. 20, '62	Sept. 6, '63	
	21	Jan. 31, '62		
	31	July 2, '64	Sept. 6, '63	
	32	Jan. 24, '62	Nov. 28, '62	Corporal; discharged for disability.
	35	Apr. 7, '62	Apr. 30, '63	Corporal.
	40	Jan. 3, '62	Apr. 30, '63	
	44	Dec. 19, '61		
	18	Feb. 12, '62		Dropped from rolls as deserter August, 1862.
	18	Jan. 20, '62	Apr. 30, '63	Corporal, promoted Sergeant; wounded at Nashville
	25	Jan. 24, '62		Deserted March 24, 1862, at Fort Snelling.
	52	Feb. 7, '62	Sept. 4, '63	Discharged for disability.

COMPANY K.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY K--Continued.

NARRATIVE OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

BY HON. CHARLES W. JOHNSON.¹

Enlistments dragged in the summer of 1862. The Government had started out avowing that the war would be over in ninety days, and by making a call for 75,000 three-months' volunteers to put down a rebellion for which the South had been preparing for a decade at least. Bull Run was a rude shock. It disclosed a desperate purpose among the Confederates, and an intention to fight. The call of May 3, 1861, for half a million men to serve three years, or during the war, was promptly filled up by the determination of the people to meet the responsibilities of the hour without trifling or further overtures for compromise. The men raised under this call were distributed to the Potomac, to various points in the West, the Mississippi River and the Southern frontier. Minnesota furnished her full quota, and more. We had achieved victories at Mill Springs, Ky., at Fort Donelson, Pittsburgh Landing, Pea Ridge, Seven Pines and Fair Oaks. The winter of 1861-2 saw an army of 200,000 men under McClellan on the Potomac, eager to advance on Richmond, and apparently able to capture the Confederate centre. The country believed that there were enough men under arms to subdue the Rebellion; and the men themselves, in glad anticipation of their early return home, were already singing, "When this Cruel War is Over." Of Minnesota troops the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Infantry regiments and auxiliary organizations were already in the South doing valiant service. The call for the

¹ When, during the winter of 1888-89, I received a letter from Capt. Whitney, Capt. Carver and Capt. Braden, the committee having charge of the compilation of the history of the Sixth Regiment, stating that they had selected me to make such compilation, my first impression was that I should decline the duty. There were many others in the service of the regiment far more competent. I had served as a private soldier from the beginning to the end, but in such a work as this I realized that I would be at a disadvantage. The private soldier knows but little of the inside workings of the military body of which he may be a member. The history of a regiment is marked out by superior officers, who counsel together and determine the plan of battle or the line of march. The general in command promulgates his orders to the division commander, who embodies them in orders to the brigade commander; he distributes them to the colonels of regiments, and he communicates his orders in accordance therewith to the officers in command of companies; the men themselves, with information filtered down to them through so many channels, are simply passive, or are moved about like so many *automata*. They know little of the origin or causes of military movements, or their ultimate purpose. They have the privilege of obedience, and that of contemplating the results as they appear in the fortresses, guns and men taken, and the lists of the dead and wounded.

"Theirs not to reason why;
Theirs but to do and die."

So my misgivings made me hesitate; but I had the warmest assurances from the officers generally of aid in the work and that co-operation has been most generously extended to me. It cannot be expected that I could well approximate perfection after the scattering of so many records and data and a lapse of a quarter of a century, but I consented to do my best. I am under many obligations in the preparation of this narrative of the Sixth Regiment to Col. William Crooks, who has given me his recollections in the form of interviews, from which I have quoted largely in the absence of more exact data; also, to Adjutant A. P. Connolly, who has furnished me from his personal data many interesting details. To Lieut. Col. Grant, Capt. Carver, Capt. Braden, Capt. Whitney, Capt. Stees and Private L. C. Arbuckle I also return my sincere acknowledgments. I have done this work with enthusiasm, and have greatly enjoyed living over those scenes among my comrades and the officers who commanded us in discharging every duty imposed on us with fidelity to the great cause of union, in behalf of which we enlisted.

I submit what I have prepared with so much of a preface, asking the favorable judgment of those whose interests have been thus committed to me.

CHAS. W. JOHNSON,

Private D Company, Sixth Minnesota Infantry Volunteers.

Sixth Regiment was issued from the adjutant general's office, dated May 22, 1862, with the significant remark appended to it that "The regiment will be moved to the seat of war as soon as full." The war meetings which had characterized the fervor and stimulated the fever of enlistments months before, had been suspended. Apparently, with the theory of a short duration of hostilities, and an immense army already under arms, it was evident that the Government had men enough. Orders came from Washington to the adjutant general's office to suspend recruiting, at least temporarily; and so the effort to raise more men practically ceased for a time. But we had disasters in the summer, and immense preparations for a conflict between the great armies assembled in the Virginias, which led finally up to the second battle of Bull Run. We had dissensions in the army; dissensions among the people at home; and dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war. Horace Greeley was shouting his "On to Richmond" cry, and the War Department was again confronted with a demand for more men. The rebels were perfecting their organization and discipline, and accumulating supplies and munitions of war on an immense scale. They had engaged in diplomatic negotiations that seemed on the point of successful issue. There was more than an even prospect of European recognition of their belligerent rights; and with that acknowledgment would flow to them immense moral, financial and political aid. It was at this point that the Government showed its true fiber and confidence in the people by calling in July for 300,000 men, and in thirty days after for 300,000 more. Then the war meetings began again. The people began singing, "We are Coming from the Hillside, we are Coming from the Plain; we are Coming Father Abraham, 600,000 More." Circular after circular was sent out from the capitol at St. Paul, and public meetings were set on foot with great vigor. Commissions to enlist men were issued by the score, and every organized town and county in the state was pledging bounties to recruits and aid to their families.

On the evening of Thursday, July 25, 1862, there were two great war meetings held in the two principal cities of the state,—St. Paul and St. Anthony. Others were held the same week at Stillwater, Faribault and other points. They gave a great impetus to enlistments. Mayor John S. Prince presided at the St. Paul meeting, and in opening he said that "notwithstanding the vast expenditure of men and means the strength of the Rebellion is yet unbroken. The conscription act of the rebels has filled their armies until they outnumber ours." Other speakers, among them Hon. H. H. Sibley, Hon. John B. Brisbin, Hon. James Smith, Jr., Major Cullen and Hon. John M. Gilman, made eloquent pleas for the Government. Hon. James Gilfillan reported the resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting. At St. Anthony the meeting was held on Nicollet Island and Mayor Merriman presided. The speeches were made by Hon. David Heaton, Rev. Charles Secombe, Hon. W. S. King, Dr. C. W. Le Boutellier, Rev. J. C. Whitney, Rev. E. R. Lathrop and Mr. Steiner of the Hickory Guard, a company then forming. Mayor Merriman subsequently enlisted as a high private, "an example worthy of being imitated by the mayors of other cities," as the local paper put it. Men were being enlisted everywhere, on the condition that they should be furloughed until after harvest. It was the busiest season of the year for farmers, who composed a large proportion of the recruits.

Pursuant to an order from the War Department, the adjutant general of Minnesota issued an order, July 17, 1862, announcing that a second lieutenant would be appointed and mustered into the service who should have authority to muster in the recruits as they were enlisted, to be sent to Fort Snelling, the general rendezvous. It was also announced by the acting governor, Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, lieutenant governor, "that when the Sixth Regiment was full subsequent recruits would be used to complete Minnesota's quota" under the great call for 600,000. The recruiting officers, however, did not confine themselves to the Sixth. The Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth regiments were all forming at the same time. On the 18th of March the *Press* had made a vigorous call, editorially, for the filling up of the Sixth Regiment. "We must have more men. So far the war has been carried on without draft. Minnesota

has furnished 5,500 men; South Carolina 20,000 men." On the 5th of August it was announced that "First Lieut. S. L. Hammon of the First Regiment was assigned to duty as temporary adjutant of the Sixth Regiment at Fort Snelling." In the call for the Seventh Regiment, August 6th, it was announced that the secretary of war "directed that if the Sixth and Seventh regiments of Minnesota Volunteers to be organized are not full by the 18th inst., that the deficiency shall be made up by special draft from the militia of the state. Active and efficient mustering officers for the Sixth and Seventh regiments who may be unable to fill up their companies within the time above specified will receive appointments in the final organization of the several companies. All persons besides the mustering officers who are recruiting for the Sixth Regiment must continue their efforts to fill up the quota of volunteers, but are at liberty to have their recruits mustered into such company in the Sixth or Seventh Regiment as they may select." The effect of this order, exciting competition for good places for the recruiting officers, was soon manifest, for on the 19th of August it was stated "that the companies of Captains Grant, Merriman, Bailey, Whitney, Schoenemann and McLaren were full, and that of Captain Bromley only lacked two men."

WHAT HASTENED ENLISTMENTS.

But events more startling than defeats or victories on the Potomac or in the Western army, because nearer to the homes of the citizens of Minnesota, were then occurring which gave a sudden impulse to the filling up of the great call. The telegraph wire, the governor's mail, the daily newspaper and the swift courier carried the intelligence that an Indian uprising among the bloody Sioux upon the reservations had broken out. Frontier towns were besieged and in flames; their citizens fleeing for safety to the cities. All the roads leading down the Minnesota River and through the Big Woods to St. Paul and Minneapolis were crowded with them. They told the most horrible tales of massacre, torture and arson. Smoking ruins of deserted homes, mangled bodies of friends and relatives, rich crops, half gathered and spoiling in the fields, marked the prairies, but a few days before populated by prosperous farmers and hopeful villagers on the frontier. Between Fort Ridgley and Forts Abercrombie and Ripley, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, was a stretch of unprotected territory upon which the blood-thirsty Sioux descended, inspired with their hate of the white man, maddened by the withholding of their annuities, and driven to desperation by starvation, to wreak their vengeance and redress their wrongs upon innocent white settlers, their women and children. At once the cry rang out all over the state for the immediate filling up and putting into the field of defense the regiments then forming. The three companies of the Fifth Minnesota Volunteers guarding the property of the United States at the forts and reservations could not cope alone with a foe so determined and so well equipped.

On the 20th of August, 1862, an order was issued from the adjutant general's headquarters of the state directing Col. H. H. Sibley to immediately take charge of an expedition of four companies of the Sixth for the relief of Fort Ridgley, the centre of the more alarming attacks. Citizens unenlisted, who were willing to join the expedition, furnishing their own arms and horses, for the defense of the state, were urged to come forward and join Sibley's command. There was but one resource to check the invasion of Indians, namely, the men who had been called from their harvest fields to enlist, and who had been furloughed until after harvest; who had been enlisted, but not yet mustered; who had no experience whatever in military life. Their furloughs were at once revoked, the broken regiments were massed together hurriedly, and officers appointed to command them. They responded promptly and cheerfully.

The governor immediately issued orders commissioning Capt. A. D. Nelson as colonel of the Sixth Regiment, and he proceeded as far as Bloomington Ferry. Capt. Nelson had been on duty in the regular army almost continually since 1848. He graduated at West Point in 1841, and entered the service as a second lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry. He had thus been in the service twenty-three

years, fourteen years of the time having been spent in Minnesota. He was a gentleman of the highest military skill, and punctilious to the last degree regarding all matters of rank and military etiquette. To be assigned to duty under a civilian, as Sibley was, was not in accordance with the precedents nor the tenets of his military training. He was extremely restive under the circumstances and exigencies that for the time being assigned him to a subordinate place. He finally determined to resign.

General Orders, No. 42, from the adjutant general's office of the state, dated Aug. 28, 1862, announced the full complement of officers of the Sixth Regiment as follows: Colonel, William Crooks of Ramsey; lieutenant colonel, John T. Averill of Wabasha; major, Robert N. McLaren of Goodhue; surgeon, Dr. Alfred Wharton of Ramsey; first assistant surgeon, Dr. Jared W. Daniels of Nicollet; second assistant surgeon, Dr. O. O. Potter of Dodge; quartermaster, Lieut. Henry L. Carver of Ramsey; adjutant, Florentine E. Snow of Blue Earth. Subsequently the following were also announced: Chaplain, Richard B. Bull; quartermaster sergeant, H. H. Gilbert; commissary sergeant, Wm. S. McCauley; hospital steward, Amos Hyatt; sergeant major, Frederick W. Norwood; chief musicians, Milton R. Seaman, Levi Longfellow; drum major, Ernst Wagner.

Colonel Crooks, in a personal interview, thus describes the situation when he was assigned to the command of the Sixth Regiment: "The St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company had just completed the first ten miles of road in Minnesota, from St. Paul to St. Anthony. I was the superintendent of that road, and had just commenced operating it. On the 19th of August, 1862, Gov. Ramsey came to my office and told me he had very bad news from the frontier—news of a terrible massacre of the people and destruction of their property by Indians. He hoped these reports were exaggerated, but from the confirmatory circumstances he feared the matter was of the gravest character. Citizens were flocking to the cities; many had come to Fort Snelling with their arms and horses, volunteering for the occasion. The governor wanted someone to go to Fort Snelling at once to organize these volunteers in some shape so as to make them effective, and after canvassing all the reasons which I gave him to relieve me, he appealed to me to go, and I consented. He asked me, 'How soon?' 'In two hours,' I replied, 'I would report to him at the capitol,' which I did. The Seventh Regiment was then organizing. There were no supplies, but I was directed to get them in the country, and was given authority to act for the state in the emergency. The governor tendered me the lieutenant colonelcy of the Seventh Regiment, which I accepted. The governor gave me my commission and orders to assume command of the citizens at Fort Snelling. He also ordered me to join Col. A. D. Nelson, who had been appointed colonel of the Sixth Regiment, and had already started up the Minnesota River with that regiment for the scene of Indian disturbances. I started in the evening and reached Bloomington Ferry, where Nelson was, that night. I gave him the letter Gov. Ramsey had placed in my hands, which he read, saying but little. The next morning we were out at daybreak. I started to go with my command, saying to Nelson, 'I will go right on, and get through as fast as I can.' He asked me if I was a commissioned officer of the state, and I produced the commission given me by Gov. Ramsey. Nelson then stated to me that he was directed to act under the orders of Mr. Sibley, a civilian. He did not want to report to a civilian, as he was a regular army officer. The situation, as related to the Indians and the immediate necessity of relief for the settlers, was so urgent, however, that he was in doubt as to the course he should pursue. It was believed that the Indians were incited to violence by rebel emissaries. He (Nelson) had been commissioned colonel of the Sixth Regiment by the governor, but not yet by the president. He knew the rules of the regular army respecting precedence, and was careful in observing them. He foresaw that complications might arise in respect to his orders and reports which might involve criticism and conflict of orders. So he proposed that I, being a lieutenant colonel, with the commission of the governor as such, should take command of the Sixth Regiment, and he would return to St. Paul and resign his commission. I remonstrated against this arrangement, urging

The camp was badly located for defense, being commanded by the deep ravine on one side and by a mound on the other, so that the savages were well sheltered from our fire. But this spot was chosen because it was near wood and water, and the Indians were supposed to be fifty miles away. It was a mistake which was discovered after it was too late. A brisk fire was opened by the boys, and soon the cartridge boxes were being depleted. Ammunition was called for, and upon opening a box it was found to be of too large a caliber. Other boxes were opened with a like result. In loading the ammunition a mistake had been made, and the men found themselves in an unfortunate dilemma; but no time was to be lost, as there was not more than an average of twenty rounds to the man, and a horde of savages about who seemed well supplied with powder and ball. At 10 o'clock A. M. the firing of the Indians almost ceased. But the men in camp were very short of ammunition, their rations were gone, and the only supply of water was in the creek at the bottom of the ravine, which was alive with Indians, securely under cover, and well armed. But for their natural cowardice in making attacks, they would have charged and massacred every man of the command. That memorable day of suffering and anxiety passed without the arrival of expected relief. At an early hour in the morning the guard on picket at Fort Ridgley distinctly heard the volleys fired at the camp in Birch Coolie. A detachment of two hundred and forty men with two six-pounder guns was immediately organized under the command of Colonel McPhaill, and dispatched to the relief of the troops at Birch Coolie. When they had advanced to within three miles of Birch Coolie a large force of Indians attacked them. The fire was returned promptly, and with artillery. The beleaguered camp heard this firing with the liveliest anticipation of speedy relief, but it was not to be so soon realized. Col. McPhaill did not deem it safe to advance against the Indians, who outnumbered him so heavily, without additional help. Lieut. T. J. Sheehan was dispatched to headquarters at Fort Ridgley, and upon his arrival the whole expeditionary force was put on the march by Col. Sibley. This was a perilous ride for Sheehan, for, although unscathed himself, his horse was mortally wounded.

The Indians continued their attacks on Birch Coolie, but without serious results. At daylight on the morning of the 3d of September, Col. Sibley and his troops having overtaken McPhaill, they proceeded to Birch Coolie. As the column approached, the Indians were soon again discovered, their numbers increasing as the troops progressed. Artillery forced them to retire. A large party of Indians remained constantly near the camp at Birch Coolie, and kept up the fire until the reinforcements were almost upon them. The meeting of the two forces, the rescued and the rescuers, was most affecting. It was the first view of bloodshed and suffering the men of the camp at Birch Coolie had seen, and the first similar view of the rescuer's party. It was war in earnest, and bloody Indian war at that. The loss of men in proportion to those engaged was very large. One official report says, "Twenty-three were killed outright, or mortally wounded, and forty-five were severely wounded. Thirteen were buried in the grounds where they fell." After the rescue the whole force returned to Fort Ridgley.

From Captain Grant's account of this desperate engagement, furnished by request, I quote the following interesting narrative:

"Sunday morning, August 31st, at Fort Ridgley, Minn., I was ordered to report in person to Col. William Crooks, commanding my regiment; I reported, and received the following orders: To take command of an expeditionary force, consisting of Company A, Sixth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Joseph Anderson's company of Mounted Rangers, and a detail of twenty men, as a burial party, making the aggregate one hundred and fifty men, and proceed at once to make a reconnaissance toward the lower agency, bury the dead and afford relief to any who might have escaped the Indians. I was also ordered to see that each man had forty rounds of ammunition and two days' rations; the ordnance officer was ordered to turn over to me 3,000 rounds of extra ammunition, and the quartermaster what transportation we might need. A careful detailed route was given me, both Col. Crooks and myself believing that the

farm houses, were many mutilated bodies of men, women and children, who had been intercepted and slaughtered in their flight or in their beds. The characteristics of Indian massacre need not be retold. The anxiety and determination of the volunteers to reach the savages and revenge the outrages was at fever heat. In one sense it was ludicrous to contemplate the advance of columns of men, scarcely armed at all, marching with all possible speed to overtake and punish these well-armed, well-mounted Indian rascals, as they kept sometimes within sight, and then again at least twenty miles ahead of us, in their work of murder and rapine whenever they found a luckless settler alone or a house still standing.

ENGAGEMENT AND RESCUE AT BIRCH COOLIE.

On the 31st of August Col. Sibley detailed Company A of the Sixth Regiment, under command of Capt. H. P. Grant, and two volunteers from each of the other companies of the Sixth, to form a burial party, with instructions to properly inter all bodies found, and, if possible, ascertain the facts connected with the loss of Capt. Marsh and his men. The little command, including a small detachment of citizen cavalry, under Capt. Joe Anderson, acting as scouts, numbered one hundred and fifty-three men, infantry, cavalry and teamsters, and ninety-six horses, including twenty teams taken along to carry camp equipage, rations, etc. Major Joseph R. Brown, an experienced Indian trader, was along. The first day out they buried fifty settlers, and at night went into camp in the river bottom near Redwood Crossing. The night was dark and dismal, and particularly sad to those who had been gathering up the dead all day long. This, together with the impression that a lurking foe was near, made the boys feel rather uncomfortable. The night passed after a vigilant watch, and no harm came. Early the next morning the bodies of Capt. Marsh and his command were found in the thicket on the river bank, where they had been shot down. They had evidently been hemmed in and fired upon from all sides. Nearly all had been scalped, and their guns and ammunition secured by the Indians. After the last service to the dead, the command took up the line of march from the bottom lands to the prairies above. While passing over the bluff a large body of Indians, on their way to capture St. Peter and Mankato, saw the soldiers, and kept them in view almost all day, our men being ignorant of their presence. The scouts crossed the river, making a detour to the south, and so missed meeting the enemy. The command went into camp the second night near Birch Coolie, about fifteen miles from Fort Ridgley. Birch Coolie is a deep gorge, running north and south, in Renville county. From information gathered by the scouts, no anxiety was felt. Major Brown told the boys to "Go to sleep, as there was no more danger than in their mother's houses." At that very moment there were five hundred warriors watching the camp. The night was warm, the sky clear, the stars shining brightly, with a full moon. The guard was cautioned to be on the alert for strange sounds; the pickets were placed; tattoo, taps, and all was silent. Slumber came to the weary soldiers. Soon they slept, little dreaming that the lurking enemy was so near. The awakening to some was in eternity. About four o'clock in the morning, soon after the guard was placed, one of them thought he saw something moving in the grass. It proved to be an Indian, as they were slowly moving in upon the camp, their intention being to shoot the pickets with arrows, and, as noiselessly as possible, rush in and destroy the command. The sentinel fired at the moving object, and instantly the camp was encircled by fire and smoke from the guns of five hundred Indians, who had hemmed them in. The fire was returned by the pickets as they returned to the camp, and although there necessarily was confusion there was no panic. The captain's command, "Fall down!" was mistaken for "Fall in!" which makes a vast difference under such circumstances. The wagons were formed in a circle about the tents, and this afforded some little shelter. Amid the great confusion it is a wonder every man was not destroyed. But there were cool heads, and none were cooler than old Joe Brown, Harry Gillham, Dr. Jared W. Daniels and Capt. H. P. Grant, who was in immediate command.

The camp was badly located for defense, being commanded by the deep ravine on one side and by a mound on the other, so that the savages were well sheltered from our fire. But this spot was chosen because it was near wood and water, and the Indians were supposed to be fifty miles away. It was a mistake which was discovered after it was too late. A brisk fire was opened by the boys, and soon the cartridge boxes were being depleted. Ammunition was called for, and upon opening a box it was found to be of too large a caliber. Other boxes were opened with a like result. In loading the ammunition a mistake had been made, and the men found themselves in an unfortunate dilemma; but no time was to be lost, as there was not more than an average of twenty rounds to the man, and a horde of savages about who seemed well supplied with powder and ball. At 10 o'clock A. M. the firing of the Indians almost ceased. But the men in camp were very short of ammunition, their rations were gone, and the only supply of water was in the creek at the bottom of the ravine, which was alive with Indians, securely under cover, and well armed. But for their natural cowardice in making attacks, they would have charged and massacred every man of the command. That memorable day of suffering and anxiety passed without the arrival of expected relief. At an early hour in the morning the guard on picket at Fort Ridgley distinctly heard the volleys fired at the camp in Birch Coolie. A detachment of two hundred and forty men with two six-pounder guns was immediately organized under the command of Colonel McPhaill, and dispatched to the relief of the troops at Birch Coolie. When they had advanced to within three miles of Birch Coolie a large force of Indians attacked them. The fire was returned promptly, and with artillery. The beleaguered camp heard this firing with the liveliest anticipation of speedy relief, but it was not to be so soon realized. Col. McPhaill did not deem it safe to advance against the Indians, who outnumbered him so heavily, without additional help. Lieut. T. J. Sheehan was dispatched to headquarters at Fort Ridgley, and upon his arrival the whole expeditionary force was put on the march by Col. Sibley. This was a perilous ride for Sheehan, for, although unscathed himself, his horse was mortally wounded.

The Indians continued their attacks on Birch Coolie, but without serious results. At daylight on the morning of the 3d of September, Col. Sibley and his troops having overtaken McPhaill, they proceeded to Birch Coolie. As the column approached, the Indians were soon again discovered, their numbers increasing as the troops progressed. Artillery forced them to retire. A large party of Indians remained constantly near the camp at Birch Coolie, and kept up the fire until the reinforcements were almost upon them. The meeting of the two forces, the rescued and the rescuers, was most affecting. It was the first view of bloodshed and suffering the men of the camp at Birch Coolie had seen, and the first similar view of the rescuer's party. It was war in earnest, and bloody Indian war at that. The loss of men in proportion to those engaged was very large. One official report says, "Twenty-three were killed outright, or mortally wounded, and forty-five were severely wounded. Thirteen were buried in the grounds where they fell." After the rescue the whole force returned to Fort Ridgley.

From Captain Grant's account of this desperate engagement, furnished by request, I quote the following interesting narrative:

"Sunday morning, August 31st, at Fort Ridgley, Minn., I was ordered to report in person to Col. William Crooks, commanding my regiment; I reported, and received the following orders: To take command of an expeditionary force, consisting of Company A, Sixth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Joseph Anderson's company of Mounted Rangers, and a detail of twenty men, as a burial party, making the aggregate one hundred and fifty men, and proceed at once to make a reconnaissance toward the lower agency, bury the dead and afford relief to any who might have escaped the Indians. I was also ordered to see that each man had forty rounds of ammunition and two days' rations; the ordnance officer was ordered to turn over to me 3,000 rounds of extra ammunition, and the quartermaster what transportation we might need. A careful detailed route was given me, both Col. Crooks and myself believing that the

march could be made and all details carried out and that we could return to Fort Ridgley on the evening of September 1st. I was further told that a few citizens, whose families or friends had been killed, were desirous of going along with the expedition, and I was requested to permit them to do so. Among the anxious ones Col. Crooks mentioned Maj. J. R. Brown, who feared his family had been killed, and Col. Crooks told me that Maj. Brown was well posted in Indian signs, character, etc., and if circumstances should arise so that I wanted advice, to consult the major. About 9:30 A. M., the detail and Capt. Anderson having reported, we marched out of Fort Ridgley, taking the usual road across the prairie to the ferry at lower agency, distant about twelve miles. On the way to the ferry we buried several dead bodies, among whom I recognized Bill Taylor, a colored citizen of St. Paul, whom all old settlers will remember. At the ferry we found the bodies of about twenty soldiers of Capt. Marsh's command, who were killed the first day of the massacre while attempting to cross the ferry to lower agency; we also found here the body of the United States interpreter, Quinn. While engaged in burying the dead around the ferry, I sent a part of the command across the river to the agency to reconnoiter and to bury the killed there, with orders to return when their work was accomplished, and to follow me to camp. After leaving the ferry I moved the command up the east side of the river about five miles and went into camp; was soon joined by Capt. Anderson. The usual picket guard was detailed, and at 9 P. M. those not on duty were in the tents, lights out, etc. No alarm occurred during the night. At daylight the camp was aroused to prepare breakfast. As soon as everything was ready I again divided my command, sending Capt. Anderson with his mounted rangers back to cross the river, go up the west side through Little Crow's village, and to go toward Yellow Medicine to see if any Indians were below there. With my command I followed up the valley toward Beaver Creek, occasionally halting to bury whole families, men, women and children, who had been overtaken by Indians and massacred.

"About 10 A. M., while riding at the head of my command, I saw what I thought to be an Indian drop in the grass about one mile toward the Minnesota River. I halted the command, sent a force of twenty men to surround what I had seen; to capture, if white, but to kill if Indian. When they had closed in on the spot they found a woman who, thirteen days before, had seen her husband and three children killed. She had been told to run, and when she was three or four rods off one of the Indians had fired at her and put nine buckshot into her back. Then they had cut her clothes off her, and, while doing so, they cut a gash about four inches long over her stomach and left her for dead on the field. When she came to her senses and realized the loss of her family, her brain gave away, and she had wandered unconscious for twelve days, subsisting, probably, on roots and water. Discovering her condition, I rode forward with a soldier's blanket and wrapped it around her, carried her to one of the wagons and made her a grass bed. Other soldiers kindly gave her their only blanket. Dr. Daniels dressed her wounds and made her as comfortable as possible. After an hour's delay we went to Beaver Creek, where we found some thirty bodies and buried them; then we went some three miles beyond, left the valley and climbed the hills to the right, up to the open prairie, where we struck a trail that led us by the burned houses of Caruthers and Henderson. We found the body of Caruthers' son to the right of the road about one mile from home; also found what remained of Mrs. Henderson and her babe. Mrs. Henderson being sick, they, learning that the Indians were massacring the settlers, fixed a bed in a wagon and started to escape. They were overtaken and killed, the feather-bed having been pulled out of the wagon, set on fire, and the bodies of mother and babe about half consumed. We now realized that our delays made it impossible to reach Fort Ridgley that night, as we were then about twenty-two miles from the fort and six miles from Birch Coolie, the nearest place to get water. I now marched direct to the coolie along the road where it is open prairie for several miles each side. I rode forward and selected my camp about forty rods north of the woods and about the same distance west of the coolie.

About the same distance west of the camp was a meadow; north of the camp it was an open prairie for miles. When the teams came up I had them placed in a circle and ropes stretched from wagon to wagon to picket horses to. Our tents were put up inside this circle, my company on the north, Capt. Anderson's on the south, side of the camp. About sundown Capt. Anderson came in, having ridden about forty miles. He reported they had been well up toward Yellow Medicine, came back, recrossed the Minnesota seven miles further up than I had been, and that they had seen no Indians, but signs indicated the redskins had gone north four days before. Maj. Brown had been with Capt. Anderson during the day. From all reports I did not think there were any Indians within twenty miles of us; however, I detailed thirty men, besides non-commissioned officers and an officer of the guard, and established ten picket posts at equal distances apart around the camp, with three men at each post.

"Soon the camp was quiet. The tired men were glad to get repose and rest. All went well until just before daylight. Private William Hart discovered what he thought was a dog or wolf crawling between his post and the camp. He fired, and it proved to be an Indian. Other Indians raised themselves enough to be seen. Several of the guard fired. The Indians gave their war-whoop and rushed toward the camp. The guards came rushing back into camp. The Indians did not fire until within eight or ten rods of the camp, intending to make a sure thing of us by shooting us down as we came out of our tents. My company came out of their tents and started to form in line. I gave the order to break to right and left, get behind the wagons and commence firing. Our horses had received most of the bullets up to this time, and as they fell our men threw themselves behind them. At the order to break and commence firing, the brave and fearless Lieut. Gillham sang out, 'Follow me, boys!' and some thirty men sprang with him to defend the east side of the camp. Lieut. Baldwin took charge of about the same number at the northeast of the camp. With the remainder of my company I took charge of the northwest and west, Capt. Anderson taking the south. After one hour's fighting we had driven the Indians all back to at least long range, but it had been at fearful cost. Already twenty-two of our men were dead or mortally wounded. Sixty more had received serious or slight wounds. One-half of our whole force was killed or wounded. Eighty-five horses were dead, leaving only two alive. One of the two horses that had not been injured was my own faithful horse. I went up to him, slipped the halter off, and he went about three rods from camp. During the day he fed altogether around the camp, and about sundown he walked inside of the camp and placed himself where he had stood the night before, turned his head around and neighed. I went up to him to put his halter on, when some of the boys shouted, 'Down, captain!' Horse and myself fell together; he with seven bullets in him, I unhurt. As soon as we had forced the Indians back I put every man I could spare digging and throwing up breastworks. We had nothing but our bayonets to dig with, but by noon we had ourselves pretty well intrenched, using our dead soldiers and horses to help our breastworks.

"The Indians were lying in the grass watching for someone to show himself; our men were watching for an Indian. About this time the men commenced to say, 'This is my last cartridge.' I then had the 3,000 extra ones brought from the wagon and commenced distributing them, when we discovered that the ordnance officer had given us 62-caliber for 58-caliber rifles. Immediately I put the men to work whittling down the balls to the size of our rifles, and now gave orders not to fire except when necessary, a precaution taken none too soon, as when relieved the next day we did not have over five rounds to the man left. In the early morning of September 2d, Gen. Sibley, at Ridgley, hearing the firing at our camp, although sixteen miles away, promptly ordered Col. McPhaill to take three companies of the Sixth Infantry, three companies of his mounted men, in all two hundred and forty men, together with a section (two guns) of Capt. Hendrick's battery, to make a forced march to our relief. [The exact number of this force is stated by Gen. Sibley in a note to page 259 of his biography.] At our camp all was quiet; occasionally a stray bullet came into

camp. At four o'clock, however, we saw quite a commotion among the Indians. There appeared to be large numbers of them crossing the coolie east. In a few moments our hearts felt glad, for McPhaill's command hove in sight about two miles across the coolie. I gave orders to fire a few shots to let them know that we were still alive. The Indians fired perhaps twenty shots at long range toward McPhaill's command, when that officer retired to the east side of the east coolie and encamped. He sent two messengers to Gen. Sibley with the information that he had met the Indians, and that they were too many for him, and reinforcements were asked for. Everything was quiet in our camp until about 2 A. M., when the Indians made a show to take our camp. A few volleys from our watchful men quieted them. During the night the Indians had been reinforced by about five hundred warriors.

"On September 3d the daylight and sunrise were most beautiful, but we discovered large bodies of Indians southwest and north of us, circling around and closing up nearer to us, when an Indian (probably Little Crow's brother) came riding directly toward us on a white horse, waving a white flag. He rode to within twenty rods, stopped, and held a conversation with my interpreter, Corp. James Auge of Mendota. He said the Indians had largely reinforced during the night, that there were now as many as the leaves on the trees; that we stood no show to resist them any longer; that they were now going to charge the camp and should take no prisoners, but if the half-breeds and all of those who had Indian blood in them would march out and give themselves up, they would be protected. Those with us who had any Indian blood gathered around the interpreter, some eight or ten. I asked them what they were going to do. Corp. Auge, with some hesitation, answered for them: 'We are going to stay with you, captain.' I then told Auge to tell them that they did not have Indians enough to take our camp; that we were still two hundred men; that each had two rifles loaded, and all the Indians that wanted to die should come at once; that we defied them. [It was only a small exaggeration in regard to numbers, as we really had but about sixty-five men who had not been killed or wounded.] I instructed the interpreter to tell him to get out of the way, that we could not respect a flag of truce for any such offer as he had made, and to go at once. He turned his horse and rode slowly toward the meadow. I then gave the order to fire. About twenty shots were fired at him. We killed his horse, but he got off safely. Then there was great excitement among the Indians, who all the while were circling closer and closer around us, myself and officers of the command telling our soldiers to hold their fire, lay low until the Indians were close upon us, and then to take good aim and fire and seize the other gun and repeat. We assured the men they could not take the camp, and I think most of the men believed us. We now expected a general attack, and while almost holding our breath, expecting every moment to hear their war-whoop, we discovered a large powerful Indian come up out of the woods, yelling at the top of his voice. I asked interpreter Auge what he said; he replied that he told the Indians that there were three miles of white men coming. This made our hearts beat with joy, for we knew that some one besides Col. McPhaill was coming to our relief. When McPhaill's courier reached Fort Ridgley, Gen. Sibley immediately ordered Col. Crooks with the remainder of the regiment, and Col. William B. Marshall, who had arrived that day with his regiment, to start at once to our support. At daybreak, the relief, marching by flank, was seen by this Indian, and accordingly he hastened to report that three miles of white men were coming. We now saw that the attack on our camp had been abandoned; that the great body of Indians was crossing the coolie toward where Gen. Sibley was coming. About this time the command came in sight, halted at about the same place where McPhaill retreated from the day before, and after a few minutes resumed their march, moved further up the coolie, crossed over and relieved us, without loss of another life. The sight that met our rescuers—the eighty-seven dead horses, twenty-two dead soldiers, the poor woman who lay in the wagon forty-eight hours without food or water (the wagon had been struck with more than fifty bullets, and she had been shot again through the right arm), the sixty wounded soldiers who had been

nearly forty-eight hours without food, water or sleep, the seriously wounded, with parched throats, crying for water, the stench from the dead horses that were already bursting open, was a scene long to be remembered. The wounded were gathered up, placed in wagons, and the command started for Fort Ridgley, where we arrived about eight o'clock that evening.

"So many years have passed that, should I attempt to recall the names of those who contributed most to the defense of our camp, I might do injustice. Suffice it to say, all did well, and a few such men as Capt. Anderson, Lieut. Swan, Lieut. Gillham, Sergt. Barnes, Sergt. Gardner, Corp. Auge, Hon. James J. Egan of the Rangers, and David Redfield, a citizen, by their courage and bravery, helped others to be brave and courageous. All did well. After a night's sleep at Fort Ridgley I made my report of this expedition, and when it was ready took it personally to my commanding officer. It was handed back to me and I was coolly informed that I should make my report to Maj. Joseph R. Brown, who was in command of the expedition. This was the first I had heard of it. We had been gone four days, two of which we had been engaged in deadly fight; no order had been given me by Maj. Brown, not an intimation that he considered himself in command. To say that I was angry, when told to make my report to him, would only express half what I felt. I then and there destroyed my report and never made another. If any blame rests on any one, for selection of camps, or in carrying out any of the details of the expedition, it rests upon me. All officers, soldiers and citizens obeyed my orders. I had the full charge."

Col. Sibley could not follow the Indians from Birch Coolie without mounted troops with sufficient rapidity to overtake them. He opened a communication with the Indians, who moved rapidly up to Yellow Medicine, by means of scouts and friendly Sioux. It was necessary to use great care, on account of the captive women and children in the hands of the hostiles.

A few official dispatches of this period show the situation better than it can be otherwise described:

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

ST. PAUL, MINN.,
Aug. 21, 1862—4 p. m.

The Sioux Indians on our western border have risen, and are murdering men, women and children. I have ordered a party of men out, under Col. H. H. Sibley, and have given the command of the Sixth Regiment, also ordered up, to Capt. A. D. Nelson, U. S. Army. I must have Nelson. Telegraph at once.

ALEX. RAMSEY.

E. M. STANTON:

ST. PAUL, MINN.,
Aug. 25, 1862—2:30 p. m.

The Indian war is still progressing. I have sent up the Sixth Regiment and called out 1,000 horsemen. The panic among the people has depopulated whole counties, and in view of this I ask that there be one month added to the several dates of your previous orders for volunteers, draft, etc.—22d August be 22d of September; 1st September be 1st of October. In view of the distracted condition of the country this is absolutely necessary.

ALEX. RAMSEY.

I have a full knowledge of all the facts, and I urge a concurrence in this request.

WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

President LINCOLN:

ST. PAUL, MINN.,
Aug. 26, 1862—10 p. m.

With the concurrence of Commissioner Dole I have telegraphed the secretary of war for an extension of one month of drafting, etc. The Indian outbreak has come upon us suddenly. Half the population of the state are fugitives. It is absolutely impossible that we should proceed. The secretary of war denies our request. I appeal to you, and ask for an immediate answer. No one not here can conceive the panic in the state.

ALEX. RAMSEY,
Governor of Minnesota.

Governor RAMSEY,
St. Paul, Minn.:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Aug. 27, 1862.

Yours received. Attend to the Indians. If the draft cannot proceed, of course it will not proceed. Necessity knows no law. The Government cannot extend the time.

A. LINCOLN.

Col. Sibley's command remained at Fort Ridgley until September 19th. On the 7th of September the Department of the Northwest was created, including the states of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, the territories of Nebraska and Dakota, with the troops raised and to be raised in that department. Major General John Pope was placed in command, with his headquarters for the time being at St. Paul, subsequently at Milwaukee. Col. Sibley issued orders for battalion drills, and it was at Fort Ridgley that the Sixth Regiment began, under Col. Crooks, the admirably conducted battalion evolutions which brought the regiment up to such a high plane of military discipline and perfection. To be led South with such a colonel, and to make a record under him, was the dearest wish of every man. To engage in long, weary marches across dry plains, chasing mounted Indians, who seldom appeared within gunshot, was the dismal prospect that was presented for the immediate future, and was indeed disheartening.

THE BATTLE AT WOOD LAKE.

The command took up the line of march on the 19th into the Indian country, encountering nothing but rumors until the 22d, when they arrived at Wood Lake, near the Yellow Medicine River, where the Indians were in camp. The next morning preparations were made for crossing the Yellow Medicine, about three miles from our camp. About sunrise a mule team was proceeding toward the warehouses of the Yellow Medicine Agency. As soon as the wagon got a short distance from the camp some young Indians who were lying concealed in the grass on either side of the road suddenly rose up and fired a volley at the wagon and its inmates. Back to the camp they came, in great confusion, pursued by hundreds of Indians, brandishing their weapons and blankets, who had apparently been on the lookout for an advance movement and were ready. On they came, yelling and firing. In a moment the men were under arms. The Third Regiment, which had been sent up paroled from Tennessee to take part in the Indian campaign, did not wait to form lines or for orders. They simply snatched their guns and went for the red devils, skirmishing after them and firing rapidly until the engagement became general. The Sixth Regiment, except Companies A and F, was immediately ordered forward, as were also five companies of the Seventh Regiment and the Renville Rangers. The dash of the Third Regiment so far in advance gave the Indians some hope of cutting them off, but their severe firing and the prompt support of the other regiments checked the Indians, and they were compelled to fall back, leaving their wounded. A part of the Sixth Regiment was then held in reserve to defend the rear of the camp. Companies A and F were ordered to double-quick around the south side of the little lake near the camp, and take possession of a ridge overlooking a ravine. This order was successfully executed, and much hard fighting was done on this part of the field. The engagement continued about two hours, after which the Indians retreated in great haste, and were seen no more that day. The men were ordered back to camp. Those of Companies A and F were nearly a mile from the rest of the regiment, overlooking a ravine in which many Indians were concealed, lying down flat on their faces in the tall, rank marsh grass. It was here that Capt. Wilson was wounded in the shoulder. His company was very busily engaged.

Col. Sibley, in his official report of the battle of Wood Lake, thus describes the part taken by the various organizations engaged:

The Renville Guards, under Lieutenant Gorman, were sent by me to check the Indians, and Major Welch of the Third Regiment was instantly in line with his command, his skirmishers in the advance, by whom the savages were gallantly met, and, after a conflict of a serious nature, repulsed. Meantime another portion of the Indian force passed down a ravine with a view to outflank the Third Regiment, and I ordered Lieutenant Colonel Marshall, with five companies of the Seventh Regiment, who was ably seconded by Major George Bradley, to advance to its support with one six-pounder, under the command of Captain Hendricks, and I also ordered two companies of the Sixth Regiment to reinforce him. Lieutenant Colonel Marshall advanced at a double-quick, amid a shower of balls from the enemy, which, fortunately, did little damage to his command, and, after a few volleys, he led his men to a charge and cleared the ravine of the savages. Major McLaren, with Captain Wilson's company of the Sixth, took position on the extreme left of the

camp, where he kept at bay a party of the enemy who were endeavoring to gain the rear of the camp, and finally drove them back. The battle raged for about two hours, the six-pounder and the mountain howitzer being used with great effect, when the Indians, repulsed at all points with great loss, retired with precipitation. I regret to state that many casualties occurred on our side. The gallant Major Welch was badly wounded in the leg, and Captain Wilson of the Sixth was severely bruised by a nearly spent ball in the shoulder. Four of our men were killed and between thirty-five and forty were wounded, most of them, I rejoice to hear, not seriously. I have already adverted to the courage and skill of Lieutenant Colonel Marshall and Majors Welch and Bradley, to which I beg leave to add those of the officers and men of their respective commands. Lieutenant Colonel Averill and Major McLaren were equally prompt in their movements in preparing the Sixth Regiment for action, and were both under fire for some time. Captains Grant and Bromley of the Sixth shared the dangers of the field with Lieutenant Colonel Marshall's command, while Captain Wilson, with his company, rendered essential service. The other companies of the Sixth Regiment were not engaged, having been held in a position of defense, but it was difficult to restrain their ardor, so anxious were officers and men to share with their comrades the perils of the field.

It is unfortunate that an official report made by Lieut. Col. Averill, who was in command of the Sixth Regiment during the battle of Wood Lake, and detailing the part taken by the Sixth in that engagement, cannot be found, either among his papers or in the archives of the War Department at Washington.

THE RESCUE AT CAMP RELEASE.

On the 25th of September the march was resumed, Col. Sibley first receiving assurances that the friendly Indians in Little Crow's camp would separate themselves from that doughty warrior, and, taking with them the white prisoners which Little Crow had captured, surrender to Col. Sibley under a flag of truce. The following are extracts from a report of Gen. Sibley to Gen. Pope, Sept. 27, 1862, from Camp Release:

CAMP RELEASE, OPPOSITE MOUTH OF CHIPPEWA RIVER,
General POPE, Sept. 27, 1862.
St. Paul:

I omitted in my enumeration of the forces engaged on our side Captain Woodward's company of the Sixth Regiment, which behaved well under the lead of their captain; and I erred in my statement of the number of the enemy, as I find from the half-breeds, who were forced to be present, that the hostiles actually engaged in the fight were nearly five hundred instead of three hundred. Yesterday I came to this point with my command. I encamped within five hundred yards of a large camp of about one hundred and fifty lodges of friendly Indians and half-breeds, who had separated themselves from Little Crow and the miserable crew with him, and had rescued from them most of the white captives awaiting my arrival. About two o'clock in the afternoon I paid a formal visit to this camp. I told the interpreter to call the chiefs and head men together, for I had something to say to them. After speeches, in which they severely condemned the war party and denied any participation in their proceedings, they assembled the captive women and children, and formally delivered them up to me to the number of ninety-one pure whites. I have issued an order appointing a military commission, consisting of two field officers and the senior captain of the Sixth Regiment, Colonel Crooks, Lieut. Colonel Marshall and Captain Grant, for the examination of all the men, half-breeds as well as Indians, in the camp near us, with instructions to sift the antecedents of each, so that if there are guilty parties among them they can be arrested and properly dealt with.

The Sixth Regiment was formally mustered into the service for three years from date of enrollment, by Edward Haight, lieutenant and aid-de-camp, by companies, as follows: Companies A, B, F and G at Camp Release, Oct. 1, 1862; Company C at Camp Release, Oct. 3, 1862; Company D at Camp Release, Sept. 29, 1862; Company E at Camp Release, Oct. 5, 1862; Company H at Fort Snelling (by Capt. A. D. Nelson), Nov. 20, 1862; Company I at Camp Release, Oct. 4, 1862; Company K at Camp Release, Oct. 10, 1862. The time at Camp Release was spent in further drilling the men, and in making further preparations for another move upon the Indians under Little Crow, supposed to be at Big Stone Lake, about sixty-five miles distant. General Halleck, general-in-chief of the army, was urging Gen. Pope to close up the Indian War at once, so as to release the Minnesota regiments to go South, where they were needed. Col. Sibley was urging Gen. Pope to furnish transportation, cavalry, howitzers and supplies so as to enable him to pursue the hostile Indians. Here is the picture drawn by Gen. Pope in reply to one of Gen. Halleck's peremptory orders to move Sibley forward:

Major General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

ST. PAUL, MINN.,
Sept. 25, 1862.

Your dispatch of this date received. I have bought nothing except horses to mount infantry upon. I have no cavalry and see no hope of getting any. It is impossible to follow mounted Indians on foot, or prevent them from making descent upon the settlements. You suggest the use of mountain howitzers. I have none, and know not where they are to be had. It is impossible to get wagons in the country. Three days have been spent in getting eleven two-horse wagons to move some companies. I have no means to keep them supplied. You speak of a short campaign. You must know how near the season is at an end here when operations are possible. Do not misunderstand the facts. It is not only the Sioux with whom we have to deal. All the Indians—Sioux, Chippewas and Winnebagoes—are on the verge of outbreak along the whole frontier. I am not inclined to be extravagant with expenditures, but certain things must be had if we are to do anything. It is impossible to supply the posts and expeditions as you suggest. I have bought no wagons, nor can I in this region. I had hoped officers would be sent to buy them and mules. I have neither quartermasters, commissaries, ordnance nor medical officers; nothing in fact but a few perfectly raw troops and raw officers, who do not know anything of such business. I desire to do all I can promptly and vigorously, but I cannot do much without help or money. The credit of the United States is far below par here. Debts have been unpaid for many months, and the people are not very willing to trust the Government until some prospect of payment. I shall draw one more regiment from Wisconsin, making two in all, as you seem so desirous to have the troops sent South. I hear of paroled troops coming, but when, I cannot learn.

JOHN POPE,
Major General, Commanding.

WHITNEY AT YELLOW MEDICINE.

Col. Sibley gathered the Indians who had surrendered at Camp Release, comprising about two hundred lodges, together, and sent them down to Yellow Medicine. Companies D and F of the Sixth Regiment and Company F of the Seventh Regiment were detailed to guard them, the force being under command of Capt. Whitney. A military commission was constituted to try them, purging them of murderous characters. Col. Crooks was president of this commission. The following letter describes Whitney's doings, and the situation of the Indians in his charge:

Capt. J. C. WHITNEY,
Commanding Detachment at Yellow Medicine:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY EXPEDITION,
Camp Release, Oct. 14, 1862.

SIR: I have received your dispatch of to-day with accompanying papers. Your proceeding, as I expected, in carrying out my orders was well taken and judicious, and I feel gratified that your success was so complete. In order to enable you to guard your prisoners perfectly for the few days required for preparation for their removal, I have ordered Captain Wilson's company, under the command of Lieutenant Parker, to proceed to-night to reinforce you. He will report to you for orders, and I desire that you will keep a strong guard over the prisoners so as to avoid any danger of the escape of any of them. They will have to be secured with irons around the leg, two together, as I have done here. I have now one hundred and one men fixed in that way, who I shall send down shortly under a guard to join those you have in confinement, and then dispatch the whole to Fort Snelling. It is probable there are some innocent men among the prisoners in both camps, especially among your own; but it is impossible to winnow them out now, and they must all be taken down together.

The Indians, men, women and children, must be principally fed on corn and potatoes, although I do not object to their receiving fresh beef twice a week when it can be obtained. Our own supplies are too scant to enable us to be very liberal on that score. You and Major Galbraith will please collect what trace chains and suitable iron rods can be found, with a view to the extra security of the prisoners against escape. I have addressed an official communication to Major Galbraith of this date. You will forbid the men released from custody from straying away from the camp.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier General, Commanding:

A detachment which included Company G of the Sixth Regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Wm. R. Marshall, was ordered to scour the western country beyond Camp Release, and the main expedition, under Sibley, made preparations to return, Mankato being the point of rendezvous, Whitney's detachment joining the rest of the regiment at Mankato on the 10th of November. On the 10th of October Gen. Pope sent the following dispatch to General Halleck:

Major General HALLECK:

The Sioux war is at an end. All of the bands engaged in the late outrages, except five men, have been captured. It will be necessary to execute many of them. The settlers can all return. I have not yet heard from the expedition to the Yankton villages, but with the return of that there will not be a hostile Indian east of the Missouri. The example of hanging many of the perpetrators of the late outrages is necessary and will have a crushing effect. I shall to-morrow issue an address requesting all the frontier settlers to return to their homes.

ST. PAUL, MINN.,

Oct. 10, 1862—3 p. m.

JOHN POPE,
Major General.

Col. Sibley had been promoted to the rank of brigadier general after having requested to be relieved from command. He made a report, Oct. 17, 1862, to General Pope, from which we extract the following: "The military commission is engaged in trial of the prisoners, having been convened yesterday. The cases of some twenty men have been disposed of, but not yet submitted to the headquarters. I have now one hundred and twenty-three men prisoners, including the twenty first sentenced, and two hundred and thirty-six men are confined at Yellow Medicine, twenty miles below this point."

GARRISONING THE FRONTIER.

The authorities at Washington having the suppression of a great rebellion on hand were now anxious that the Minnesota men should be sent South. The anxiety of the men themselves to participate with their comrades in arms in suppression of the Rebellion cannot be described. Gen. Halleck informed Gen. Meigs, quartermaster general of the army, that Gen. Pope would retain but little infantry and such cavalry as could be raised in Minnesota, and that all other troops would be sent to Kentucky or Tennessee. The Indian War was deemed to be ended. Whose was the brilliant mind that conceived the project of garrisoning a long line of frontier posts from Fort Abercrombie to the Iowa state line, and thus keeping 3,000 or more infantry in the state, will perhaps never be known. But this policy, so disappointing to men enlisted to go South, was carried out. It is at this point that the Sixth Regiment was separated and scattered along the posts mentioned. The headquarters of the Sixth Regiment were fixed at Fort Snelling for the winter of 1862-3, and the companies distributed at first as follows; later on in the winter they were changed somewhat: Companies A, B, G, H and K at Fort Snelling; C, F and I at Glencoe; D at Forest City; E at Kingston. At some of these posts stockades were erected. The men occupied empty houses left by settlers, who had gone below to the cities when the outbreak began. Life in barracks commenced. There was discipline, guard duty, company drills and restraint. The men found time, however, to learn the mysteries of bean poker, and every other game of cards known to man. Chess and checkers raged. That company was fortunate which possessed one or more fiddlers. That marvelous instrument was the nucleus of many a stag dance in quarters, and many a more pretentious hop at the village hotel, where all the village girls were gathered in, and where the blue coats outnumbered them six to one. Daily reports to headquarters were made. Life was made endurable by the receipt of letters from home, and the newspapers with accounts of the doings of the armies of the South. So passed the winter of 1862-3. Headquarters of the regiment were at Fort Snelling, Col. Crooks being in command there, where, also, were Major McLaren, Drs. Wharton and Potter, Adjutant Snow and Quartermaster Carver.

In the annual report of the adjutant general for 1863 appeared the following: "The Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth regiments of infantry, the Third Battery of artillery, and the First Regiment of Mounted Rangers have all served during either the greater part or the whole of the time since they were mustered in, in the Department of the Northwest, and have given a remarkable exhibition of the extreme rapidity with which our recruits may be transformed into soldiers. They have received the highest praise of the brigadier general commanding the military district, and they have, no doubt, well and justly deserved it."

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN OF 1863.

The winter of 1862-3 was spent in making preparations for another Indian campaign the coming summer. The War Department was clamoring for the infantry regiments of Minnesota to be sent South, and the officers and men were praying to go. The citizens of Minnesota on the frontier felt insecure. There were plenty of rumors of the intentions of the Indians, and there was good ground to believe that a renewed attack on the settlements in the spring was contemplated. The official correspondence between Gen. Sibley and Gen. Pope regarding the number of troops necessary to follow the Indians and protect the frontier the following summer abounds in disagreements. On the 13th of October, 1862, Gen. Pope had informed Gen. Halleck that five regiments could be sent from Minnesota by November 1st, and asked for instructions where to send them. Among the regiments proposed to be moved South were the Sixth and Seventh. Gen. Sibley thus refers to this proposition in one of his letters to Gen. Pope: "I cannot but regret that you propose to deprive me of the Sixth and Seventh regiments, for they have become somewhat accustomed to Indian fighting, and cannot readily be replaced by others. I would respectfully request that these regiments be retained on this frontier, if consistent with the public advantage, and the other and later regiments be sent South in their stead." Gen. Sibley had his way. The Sixth and Seventh regiments formed part of the forces that marched to the Missouri River in 1863. The campaign of 1863, on the scale in which it was carried on, was inaugurated against the protest of Gen. Pope and the secretary of war. By peremptory order the number of men reserved in the state might, it is true, have been reduced one-half; but the insistence of those whose influences were effective were effectual as against the judgment and wishes of the War Department. Gen. Sibley was urged not to keep very many men in the frontier posts during the summer, and to assume the offensive. The local policy demanded, however, that the state should be fully protected against roving bands of Indians. There were Chippewas and Winnebagos on reservations within the limits of the state, and these, though friendly, needed watching. Settlers were slowly returning to their homes, and it was necessary that the utmost security should be afforded them to restore their confidence. In the latter part of the winter of 1862-63, the positions of the various companies of the Sixth were changed about. In February they were located as follows: Headquarters remaining at Fort Snelling, detached companies reporting to Lieut. Col. Averill at Glencoe, as heretofore; Companies A, G and K at Glencoe; B, Forest City; C, D, F and I at Fort Snelling; E, Clearwater; H, Kingston. The plan of operations for the summer of 1863 is thus outlined by Gen. Pope in an official communication to the general of the army:

The hostile Sioux are encamped at Devil's Lake and on the upper waters of the James River (Riviere au Jacques). There are a number of bands, some of them from the upper Missouri. It is believed that there is great dissatisfaction amongst them, and very great difference of opinion, both as to the policy of making war at all and as to the manner and place of carrying it on. It is very doubtful whether any sort of understanding will be arrived at between the various bands. General Sibley marches from the upper Minnesota (above Fort Ridgley) with 2,000 infantry and eight hundred cavalry, and the necessary batteries of mountain howitzers. He carries supplies for upward of three months. General Sully moves up the Missouri with 2,000 cavalry and some light howitzer batteries to a point southwest of Devil's Lake, and will then cross the country to that place to meet Sibley, thus cutting off any retreat of the Indians toward the Missouri River. He is directed to move a portion of his command up the south side of the Missouri River in case there is any apprehension of Indian troubles on the frontier of Nebraska. He has a small train of wagons, and can move with great celerity. The Missouri River is lower than it has been for thirty years, and as little snow fell in the mountains the June rise will be slight. I fear, therefore, that Sully may be delayed somewhat, though I have done all that is possible to prevent it. After the expedition leaves the frontier nothing more will be needed by them, and we shall probably hear but seldom from them during their absence. I hope early in the autumn to be able to send nearly the whole of these forces South.

The Sixth Regiment, together with the other forces assigned to march upon the Indians, assembled at Camp Pope, the general rendezvous, in the month of April. Six weeks were spent here waiting for supplies, and Col. Crooks put in

the time faithfully drilling his men. Company drills in the morning, battalion drills and dress parades daily, the most rigid discipline as to inspections, guard duty and the care of the camp marked the routine. Every man was being fitted for a soldier's life and duties. The colonel's example was contagious. He was thoroughly military, and a careful instructor. The officers and men caught his spirit, and devoted themselves to the study of tactics and evolutions. The men drilled each other in the manual of arms and the school of the soldier as a pastime. Instruction in the officer's school under the colonel was most rigid. The men at Camp Pope were in daily receipt of the stirring news from the Potomac, from the Mississippi, from Kentucky and Tennessee, and they were nerved to the business of drilling by the keenest desire to be qualified for participation in those great scenes. The expedition being now in readiness, on the 16th of June we began the march, making from fifteen to twenty-four miles per day, according to location of water supply for company purposes. It was a dry season. Through Minnesota there was no lack of water, but on reaching the wide prairie stretches of Dakota the drought became very harassing to both men and animals. Alkali abounded in the streams and lakes, hundreds of which were entirely dried up. As the column progressed the suffering for water became more and more intense, and the lack of forage for the animals more distressing. Indians were simply heard of—none seen for weeks. But each evening, on arriving in camp, a detail was made, and intrenchments carefully thrown up, and guards and pickets carefully posted, as if expecting an attack in force every moment. We were not to be surprised. The Indians at Devil's Lake soon heard of our approach, and, at their leisure, packed up their tents and papooses, loaded them on the backs of the patient squaws, and, when they chose to do so, gained on us. On the evening of the 4th of July we had reached Camp Hayes, at the first crossing of the Sheyenne River, one hundred and ninety-one miles from Camp Pope, where we remained until July 9th, until supplies arrived from Abercrombie.

At Camp Atchison, where the command arrived July 18th, it was determined to move forward faster, as it was plainly evident that the Indians were easily able to keep out of harm's way. A *quasi*-permanent camp was established as a garrison, and suitably intrenched, of course. Companies C and G of the Sixth were left here as a guard; all the sick and invalids and those unable to march, rapidly were also left. The rest of the command, including the cavalry, provided with twenty-five days' rations, were sent after the fleeing Indians in a hurry. They were overtaken, fought and defeated on the 24th, at Big Hills, D. T. Pushing forward immediately after the retreating Indians, they were again overtaken and whipped, with considerable loss to them, on the 26th of July. The engagement lasted two hours. The Indians again retreated. The following morning the pursuit was continued, and on the evening of July 27th the command camped at Stony Lake. While breaking camp on the morning of the 28th, an attack was begun by the combined Indian forces, but in a short time they were repulsed, and the pursuit was continued all day, they being almost constantly in sight, their scouts appearing on either flank of the column, a few at a time, while their main body pushed ahead. On the 29th of July they made a stand in the timber skirting the Missouri for half or three-quarters of a mile. For two days skirmishing ensued, and they were driven across the river, the troops destroying all their wagons, poles, robes and meat, the Indians escaping with their horses only. Their loss was considerable, and that of the command very light.

On the 1st day of August, pursuit of the Indians across the Missouri River not being practicable, and a junction with Sully having entirely failed on account of the low water in the Missouri, the Sibley expedition retraced its steps to Fort Snelling, via Fort Abercrombie, arriving at Fort Snelling September 12th. The return trip was much pleasanter, some rain having fallen to refresh the grazing and the streams and lakes. But will any man who accompanied that memorable march of 1,200 miles ever forget how sweet the muddy waters of the Missouri tasted those last days of July, or those of the Red River of the North at Abercrombie?

ANOTHER WINTER IN GARRISON.

On our return the question of going South was again renewed. Nothing else was talked of in the regiment. With the Indians driven across the Missouri and up into the British Possessions, what need for such a force of competent soldiers doing garrison duty on the frontier, when they were so imperatively needed at the front? The Seventh, Ninth and Tenth regiments were sent South during the fall; the Sixth Regiment was assigned again for garrison duty on the frontier. On the 26th of September, 1863, Col. Crooks was assigned to the command of the second subdivision, District of Minnesota, with headquarters at St. Peter. Lieut. Col. Averill was absent at St. Paul the first part of the winter, and on Feb. 5, 1864, was detailed as acting assistant provost marshal general, with his office at St. Paul. He never rejoined the regiment. The command of the regiment devolved on Major McLaren and Capt. Grant during the winter, regimental headquarters being at St. Peter. The assignment of companies was as follows: For September—A and F, Fort Ridgley; B and K, Fort Snelling; C, Fairmont; D, Kingston, and a detachment of twenty men under Lieut. King at Lake George; E, Lake Hanska, and a detachment under command of Lieut. Holl at Big Cottonwood; G, Watonwan River, with a detachment under Lieut. Gilbert at Camp Wilkin; H, Buffalo Creek, with a detachment under command of Lieut. Geisenger at Fort Burnes; I, Forest City. For October, November and December—A, Fort Ridgley; B, Swan Lake and Fort Ridgley; C, Fairmont, and a detachment under Lieut. White at Chanyaska; D, Fort Snelling, Mankato, and *en route* for Missouri River; F, Lake Hanska; G, Watonwan River and Madelia; H, Fort Ridgley and *en route* for Missouri River; I, Forest City; K, Fort Snelling. For January to May, 1864—A, Fort Ridgley; B, Fort Snelling; C, Fairmont; D, Kingston; E, Fort Ridgley; F, Lake Hanska; G, Madelia; H, Fort Ridgley, I, Forest City; K, Fort Snelling. In December, 1863, Assistant Surgeon Jared W. Daniels was promoted to be surgeon of the Second Minnesota Cavalry. He had accompanied Company A at Birch Coolie, and no man on any battlefield displayed more heroism. On the morning of that fateful 2d of September he is remembered as, bareheaded, examining and binding up the wounds of the men. He was in great personal danger, but, seemingly unheeding of it all, he never flinched for a moment; and for thirty-six hours he neither ate a morsel of food nor closed his eyes for sleep, so great were the demands upon him.

THE "MOSCOW" EXPEDITION.

During this winter a most remarkable and precarious relief expedition was planned and carried out. The Government had decided, after the capture of the Indians in Minnesota in the fall of 1862, to move them all, some 2,000 or 3,000, to Fort Thompson, a military post on the Missouri River, nearly five hundred miles due west from Mankato. The winter of 1863-4 found them in an absolutely starving condition. The Government advertised for supplies to feed them. General Pope's view of the situation is thus stated in a letter to the War Department, dated Milwaukee, Oct. 21, 1863:

I desire particularly to invite the attention of the general-in-chief to General Sully's report of the deplorable condition of the Sioux and Winnebago Reservation, lately established on the Missouri River, seventy-five miles above Fort Randall. My object in asking the attention of the general-in-chief to this matter will be apparent when I state that Indian Superintendent Thompson of Minnesota, who removed these Indians from that state, and who now has charge of them, has applied to me for an escort for a train to haul supplies for these Indians from Minnesota. Why it is arranged to buy in Minnesota, and haul provisions over the uninhabited regions south and west of the Minnesota River to the upper Missouri, rather than from Sioux City, on the Missouri itself, so much nearer to the reservation, I will not undertake to say; but I much doubt whether, at this season of the year, it will be possible to make such a journey with troops and a large train without great suffering to the men and the loss of most of the animals and wagons. I have, however, directed General Sibley to furnish the necessary escort, provided he considers it possible to make the journey, having ox teams to haul the soldiers' rations, as mules could not possibly survive such a trip over a country nearly destitute of grass. The cost to the War Department of furnishing this escort will be large, and the troops composing it will not be able to return this winter; but I have thought it best to comply with the application of the Indian Bureau, as I do not wish the

failure of these Indian reservation operations on the upper Missouri to be attributed to the military authorities. From General Sully's account of the deplorable condition of affairs at that reservation, I have little expectation that the Indian Department will be able to maintain the Indians there through the winter. If the general-in-chief thinks that the expense of this escort ought not to be incurred, please telegraph me at once on the subject. * * *

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,

Major General, Commanding.

It was decided that the expedition should be undertaken from Minnesota rather than from Sioux City, and a military escort was necessary to accompany the relief train. The original order for this escort designated Companies B, F and H; that of Oct. 21, 1863, however, designated Companies D, E and H, with Capt. J. C. Whitney to command the expedition, Lieut. King to act as adjutant, and Dr. Potter as surgeon. At Mankato, the depot of supplies, a new difficulty arose. It was impossible to hire teamsters to undertake a trip to the Missouri. The country had been drained of men fleeing from the Indians and enlisting in the army the previous two years. The contractors offered three dollars and a half per day for drivers, but it was impossible to procure a dozen at even such prices, and more than a hundred were necessary. So they hit upon the project of hiring the soldiers as teamsters. At first, with the permission of the officers, 25 cents per day was proposed; none offering, they advanced to 50 cents, then to 75 cents, then to \$1.25. A few men relented at these prices, for this addition to \$13 per month was a tempting offer, especially for men with families. It was believed among the men, however, that the whole project of sending a train and escort to the Missouri to brave a Northwestern winter could be frustrated if the men would only refuse to drive teams. Driving ox teams was not in line with a soldier's duty. The expedition was to start on the 1st of November, but there was a delay of five days on account of teamsters. Every day was precious of the beautiful fall weather then prevailing. On the 6th of November a partial start was made, the men marching to South Bend, leaving the provision train mainly behind. The next day eight miles more to Lake Crystal, where a halt of another day ensued, waiting for teamsters. Little Cottonwood River was reached on the 8th, when the expedition halted three days more. The case was becoming desperate. There were sixty teams unmanned at Mankato, unable to be moved, and the fine weather advancing toward winter. The men had generally agreed, many had solemnly signed a paper, not to drive teams under any circumstances, in the hope of forcing an abandonment of the expedition. It was called the "Expedition to Moscow," and viewed with concern, if not with terror, by the most conservative. On the 12th eleven miles were made. On the 13th Col. Crooks came up and met the command at Big Cottonwood River to see what was the trouble. Here there was a halt of five days more, and it was then made plain to the men that the expedition must go, the sooner the better. Upon that announcement a large number of men entered the employ of the contractors at two dollars per day, and the back of the little rebellion was broken. The malcontents, however, did not cease their efforts. Some bright genius conceived the idea of disabling the new red wagons. They all had patent burs holding the wheels to the axles. It was a simple matter to unscrew one bur from each wagon, and as none could be obtained nearer than St. Paul this was equivalent to disabling about forty wagons. A thorough search was made, and the burs finally found buried in one of the tents of Company D. Several arrests were made, and on one day the men under arrest marched at the post of honor in the rear of the column, the heroes of the hour. They were finally released without trial, and the expedition got off without further mishap on the 20th of November from Lake Shetek. Arrived at Crow Creek Agency, or Fort Thompson, on the Missouri River, on the 2d day of December. Remaining there three days, on the 5th the expedition started on the return trip via Sioux City. This route was chosen because it was deemed safer to return via the line of military posts from Sioux City to Mankato. When the expedition reached the James River, seven miles below Yankton, Capt. Whitney received a communication from Lieut. Col. S. M. Pollock, commanding the post at Fort Randall, ordering his command

into winter quarters at that point upon what he deemed an order from Gen. Sully. Being one hundred miles below Fort Randall, and having no official communication with the said officer, Whitney considered that Lieut. Col. Pollock had no official jurisdiction over his command. Whitney did not propose that Sully should assume jurisdiction during his temporary stay in Dakota. He persisted in his march, and proceeded ahead to Sioux City to report in person at Sully's headquarters.

He found Sully absent from the city but represented by his adjutant general, Capt. Pell, who stated to Whitney that he was disobeying the orders of Gen. Sully. Capt. Whitney deemed it his duty to move his command to Minnesota, which he had been ordered to do by Gen. Sibley, and which he deemed he had the authority to do from Gen. Pope. He made a requisition at Sioux City for supplies for his men for his return, but was refused by the authorities there. Nothing daunted, however, he put his men on half-rations and started for Minnesota on the 17th of December. Snow was encountered almost all the way. The hardships of the men marching in snow all day on half-rations, and camping for the night in Sibley tents pitched in the snow, were among the most trying experienced by the Sixth Regiment during its entire service. The command reached Fairmont, the first post in Minnesota, December 29th. It was a very cold day. Company C of the Sixth Regiment was stationed here, and they gave the little command a warm, generous welcome. To quote from a diary kept by the writer of this narrative at the time, the details of the remainder of this extraordinary trip:

FAIRMONT,

Dec. 30, 1863.

Thermometer at zero and below; weather clear. Started after giving Company C three cheers and traveled rapidly over good roads. Arrived at Winnebago City about 2 P. M., and took dinner at the Moulton House. Several of the boys live in this vicinity, so they remained here on leave. Traveled six miles further to Shelbyville and stopped for supper. Twenty-six miles to-day.

ON THE FLOOR AT SHELBYVILLE,

Dec. 31, 1863.

Ugh! it snows, and blows, and freezes,
Ugh! the cold northwestern breezes!
How they blow without your leave
On this stormy New Year's eve.

We have never seen such a disagreeable day. There was, combined, rain, sleet and snow to face, covering the clothing of every man with a thick coating of ice. Started from Shelbyville early, after cheering Landlord Allen for his hospitable treatment of the returning prisoners; and traveled six miles. It was impossible to go further. Many had fingers, noses and cheeks frozen. Stopped at Vernon.

ON THE FLOOR AT VERNON,

Friday, Jan. 1, 1864.

Cold and clear. Thermometer thirty-five degrees below zero. Started late for Mankato, and traveled rapidly. At Garden City at eleven o'clock to warm. South Bend, warming again. Arrived at Mankato at 4:30, and were there informed that it was the coldest day known to the oldest inhabitant. Twenty miles during the day. Everybody surprised to see the expedition back again.

An extract from Capt. Whitney's report to Gen. Sibley, reviewing the expedition, is as follows:

MINNEAPOLIS,

Jan. 3, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant General,

DEAR SIR: On the 5th of November I took command of the three companies of the Sixth Regiment ordered to form an escort to a supply train to the agencies upon the Missouri River. The companies designated were D, E and H, commanded by Second Lieut. D. W. Albaugh, Capt. R. Schoenemann and Capt. Tattersall. I moved the escort from Mankato because of the evil influences and suggestions relating to breaking up the expedition of which you have been fully informed.

We found impediments to progressing until we reached Lake Shetek, eighty-one miles from Mankato, on the 18th of November, 1863. We had no difficulty from the command after the 14th inst., but wagons, yokes and chains were broken daily, eleven yokes in as many miles before we reached Lake Shetek. I am happy to say that from the 14th of November the command behaved admirably. Nothing desired on the part of the commander of the escort but was cordially and instantly performed. On the morning of the 24th the line of march was taken up for the James River. The guides not taking a compass soon had the train headed to the south. My adjutant was

permitted to ride in the rear this day. He said the train was making constantly to the left. I ordered him (Lieut. King) to direct the course of the train by compass, and that directly west until we reached the James River. The night of the 25th and the day of the 26th we had a severe snow-storm, the wind directly from the west, snow falling from six to eight inches in depth. It was a hard day upon the men and teams upon the prairie. The 27th the cold was intense, not less than twenty degrees below zero, wind from the west, and blowing hard. On the 28th of November we marched fourteen miles and crossed the James River, with one hundred and thirty loaded wagons. * * * On the twentieth day of traveling, at 2 o'clock P. M., we made the fort in the best possible condition that could have been anticipated of men, teams and loads. * * * On the 14th of December I contracted with James B. Hubbell, agent of Wilder & Co., St. Paul, at fifteen dollars per hundred, to transport our supplies to Minnesota. I did this in view of the instructions of Brig. Gen. Sibley, as, also, in view of a communication from the department headquarters, Milwaukee, Oct. 26, 1863, to Brig. Gen. Sully, a copy of which was forwarded to me by district headquarters of Minnesota. The contract bound the parties to transport the compound garrison equipage, the commissary and quartermaster's stores of the escort from Fort Thompson, via Sioux City, to Mankato, Minn., covering about 90,000 pounds. We had excellent weather on our homeward trip until the snowstorm of the 16th of December. * * *

I cannot conclude without bearing my testimony to the good conduct of the officers and men under my charge. We are under great obligations to Lieut. King for the success of the expedition. The guides were faithful to the end, and I am more than gratified in being able to demonstrate the feasibility of the undertaking at the lateness of the season, and of returning the entire command to the district from which I took them. I hope that the officers and men will be indulged with a generous furlough for twenty days at least; and the extra clothing the men were obliged to draw will be donated to them, to the amount of ten dollars to each man, by the Government.

I am, your obedient servant,

CAPT. JOS. C. WHITNEY,

Commanding Escort to Missouri River.

Out of this expedition grew a court martial of Capt. Whitney, on charges preferred by Gen. Sully, of disobedience to orders, which resulted in the captain's acquittal and complete vindication of the course pursued by him.

THE AGITATION TO GO SOUTH.

The winter of 1864, what remained of it, passed quietly enough on the frontier. Everywhere in the South there was the utmost activity, on the Potomac, on the Mississippi, and in Tennessee where many of our Minnesota men were; and troops were being collected to participate in the Banks expedition up Red River, in Sherman's march to the sea, and were being massed against Petersburg and Richmond. The South was also strengthening at every possible point, by conscriptions, the numbers of the army for the final desperate conflicts of the war. These great preparations kept the men of the Sixth Regiment in a fever to go South. It got around somehow among the men that Col. Crooks was making efforts to get his men into a good position where they could be heard from. What influences had been constantly at work to keep the regiment in Minnesota, it seemed, could now no longer be effective. The pretext of necessity was exhausted. But there was still trouble and disappointment ahead. Concerning the efforts that were made to get the regiment South, Col. Crooks has this to say:

I made persistent efforts to get my regiment together and assigned South, where they would make some reputation for themselves, for I knew they were brave, qualified men, and would fight if they got a chance. I did not consult the officers of my regiment respecting my plans. I did not even speak to Sibley. But I knew the term of the First Minnesota, which had made such a splendid record on the Potomac, and had been reduced in action to a mere handful of men, was about out. I knew Hancock very well, and I wrote him that I had a regiment of nine hundred and sixty men who were in thorough condition for any service; they were inured to hardship. I requested that he make application that this regiment be brigaded in the Army of the Potomac to take the place of the First Minnesota. My letters reached Hancock's headquarters while he was away from Washington for a week at the front. This was early in the spring of 1864. I knew the fighting was done here. My letters were forwarded to Hancock, and within a week after he had received the last one on this subject he went to Washington and succeeded in getting this regiment brigaded as I had requested, and orders to this effect were promulgated by the War Department. I commenced making preparations to move the regiment to the Potomac. About the 1st of June, when we were almost ready to start, General N. J. T. Dana, inspector general of the army, was sent to St. Paul bearing peremptory orders from the secretary of war (Stanton) that this regiment should proceed without delay to Helena, Ark. * * * We left St. Paul on the 14th of June to report to Gen. N. B. Buford at Helena. I immediately wired to Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, then a United States senator at Washington, to have us go to the Potomac, and he telegraphed

me that the secretary of war had positively refused to change the last orders. When we arrived at Memphis I reported to Gen. C. C. Washburn, in command there. I told him what kind of men I had, their fitness for useful service, and he agreed with me that it was a shame that such a regiment should be put in garrison in such a place as Helena. He was about moving Gen. A. J. Smith out against Forrest. I started out in the rain and mud at night to find Smith, whom I knew personally, and secure his help, but got swamped, lost, fired on by pickets, and was obliged to abandon the search for Smith. I then appealed to Gen. Washburn to retain me for service with him in the emergency. He needed men badly. He was on the point of yielding to my wishes, but after thinking the matter over and examining my orders, he said, "Your orders are too imperative; I dare not take the responsibility," and so we went on to Helena.

The following official confirmation of Col. Crooks' statement that the Sixth Regiment was actually brigaded in the Army of the Potomac, and such order duly promulgated, and the additional note, are from the records of the War Department at Washington. To realize that the Sixth Regiment might have served under Hancock and Miles and Crooks on the Potomac is a little disappointing to this day:

"HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
"Colis Hill, Culpepper County, Va., March 25, 1864.

"[General Orders, No. 11.]

"Under the provisions of General Orders, No. 10, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, March 24, 1864, the following organization is announced for the Second Army Corps: The original regiments of the Second Corps will be consolidated into two divisions, with the following arrangement of brigades and assignment of commanders. First Division, Brig. Gen. F. C. Barlow, commanding. First Brigade, Col. Nelson A. Miles, Sixty-first United States Volunteers, commanding. Sixty-first New York Volunteers, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, One Hundred and Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers, and Sixth Minnesota Volunteers.

"By command of Maj. Gen. Hancock.

"FRANCIS A. WALKER,
"Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General."

NOTE.—The regiment was taken up on the return of the First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, for March, 1864, and dropped with the following remarks: The Sixth Minnesota Volunteers, assigned to duty in this brigade, per General Orders, No. 11, March 25, 1864, from headquarters Second Army Corps, but has not joined this command. Strength and whereabouts unknown.

IN THE SOUTH—FIRST SEASON AT HELENA, ARK.

The regiment met at the general rendezvous, Fort Snelling, on the 9th of June, 1864, preparatory to going South. On the 14th of June, the day of our leaving the fort, there were nine hundred and fifty-four men reported for duty. We were advertised to be at the levee in St. Paul at one o'clock, and the city was full of people from Minneapolis, Stillwater and other points of the state, to see the boys off. The work of turning over property, drawing new clothing, ammunition and rations, and a review by Gen. Sibley consumed the whole day, and we did not arrive in St. Paul until 7 o'clock P. M. The weather for weeks had been very dry, the fort road much traveled, and as a consequence it was covered with fine dust from one to two inches deep. The marching of 1,000 men raised a cloud of dust which settled down upon them, and gave them the appearance of weather-beaten veterans when they entered the city. The regiment was in heavy marching order, with full knapsacks, blankets, three days' rations, forty rounds of ammunition to the man. The thousands who filled the streets of the city had a better idea of the soldiers' appearance under marching orders, in seeing the Sixth Regiment pass through the city, than from any other regiment that had preceded it. Just from the frontier, bronzed and covered with dust, it was evident we were fit for service. The crowd was so great that, on reaching the levee, it was almost impossible to preserve any organization; so, in single file, the regiment proceeded to the boat. The "good-byes" on such occasions are such as touch all hearts. All veterans know with what anxiety and foreboding, not

unmixed with the tears of pride and the throbbing of patriotic impulses, they are said. In the Sixth there were three full companies from St. Paul and two from Minneapolis, and there was an unusually warm place in that neighborhood for them. The regiment embarked on two boats at 7:30 P. M., but before turning the first bend of the river a sand-bar was struck, and the boats remained all night in sight of the lights of the city. By daylight the boats got off and proceeded down the river as far as Dunleith, Ill., where the regiment took the cars on the Illinois Central Railroad for Cairo, arriving at that point about midnight Saturday. On Sunday embarked on board the Empress for further south, reporting to Brig. Gen. Buford, in command at Helena, Ark., on the 23d of June. Leaving the boat here, the regiment marched, nine hundred and forty strong, to the camp on the bank of the river opposite the upper end of the city. Oh, the weary days and nights of that dismal summer, spent in watching the hospital boats go up and down the great river, while our own comrades sickened and died by our side!

THE WASTING OF DISEASE.

The utter recklessness and monstrous outrage of sending an unacclimated Northern regiment, in splendid condition, to do useful service on the Potomac or in any other part of the field, in midsummer, to such a malaria-stricken, disease-fostering hole as Helena, Ark., was soon manifest. The country around Helena comprised a series of swamps, bayous and flat lands, overflowed from the Mississippi in high water, reeking with miasma and covered with green scum in dry weather. The chief article of diet of the people was corn whisky and quinine; their chief occupation, damning the Union every day and shaking with ague every other day. Within a fortnight after arriving at Helena the sick-call list began to increase, the doctors to be busy and the hospital accommodations to be too small. The following table and comments thereon have been kindly furnished by Adjutant Connolly. It shows the inroads of disease upon the Sixth Regiment as a result of the climatic engagement at Helena:

TO	SICK.		DIED.	
	OFFICERS.	ENLISTED MEN.	OFFICERS.	ENLISTED MEN.
June 30, 1864.....	3	108		1
July 31, 1864.....	17	445		13
Aug. 31, 1864.....	14	457		23
Sept. 30, 1864.....	16	638		17
Oct. 31, 1864.....	4	423	1	5
Nov. 30, 1864.....	4	358		11
Dec. 31, 1864.....	4	281	1	19
Jan. 31, 1865.....		245		14
Feb. 28, 1865.....	3	252		6
March 31, 1865.....		210		4
April 30, 1865.....	2	227		3
May 31, 1865.....	2	226		2

The officer who died in September, 1864, was Asst. Surgeon A. O. Potter. He died at Helena, Sept. 12, 1864. Lieut. A. C. Helmkamp of Company G died at St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1864; Lieut. Frank E. Wheelan of Company B died at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 30, 1864. The first death that occurred from the regiment after our arrival at Helena was Corp. John T. McClintock of Company C. He died July 12, 1864. He was a man who stood over six feet, strong of physique and the embodiment of health. His death was very unexpected and a great shock to all who knew him. The regiment fretted and chafed at Helena, consoled with the single reflection, while the death list grew so rapidly, that it was as much the soldier's duty to meet disease and death in garrison in obedience to orders as upon the field of action to meet bullets and death.

The havoc made by disease is shown by the proportion of officers sick during the stay at Helena. In July there were reported sick Dr. Wharton, Captains Bailey, Whitney, Stees and Slaughter; Lieutenants Partridge, Wheeler, White, Hutchinson, King, Albaugh, Holl, Pingrey, Helmkamp, Geisenger, Bassett and

Gayle. In August, of those officers who had not already been sent North to hospitals, Captains Stees, Tattersall and Slaughter, and Lieutenants Gilbert (regimental quartermaster), Connolly, White, Hutchinson, Albaugh, Holl, Parker, Pingrey, Helmkamp, Hasty and Gayle were in the local hospitals. There were times when for a fortnight or more there were several companies of the regiment with not a commissioned officer for duty, and not more than one or two non-commissioned officers. The records at the War Department show that in July, 1864, there were 13 officers and 802 men for duty; in August 7 officers and but 178 men; for September, 355 men, including officers; *en route* to New Orleans from St. Louis the following January, 1865, 402 men and 27 officers; at New Orleans, 377 men and officers; in the field in Alabama, 444 men and officers; for June, 1865, 331 men. These records also show deaths at Helena in the regiment, not including those who died North, as follows: June, 1 man; July, 13 men; August, 23 men; September, 17 men and 1 officer, Assistant Surgeon Potter; at St. Louis, October, 5 men, 1 officer; November, 11 men.

But the situation was really worse than these reports show; sick calls and hospital records did not show the actual condition of the regiment. There was not room in the hospitals at Helena, enlarged as they had been several times for the sick; scores of the men, though nominally reported for duty, were under treatment by the doctors in their camps and tents. There were frequent deaths of men who had not reported sick. At one time, covering a period of two weeks, the writer was one of the twenty-six men in the regiment reporting for duty, and was placed on picket every other day on the hills of Helena, overlooking the burial ground, where he could see his comrades carried in their cheap pine boxes to their long resting places almost daily. Six hundred men of this Sixth Regiment were sent north to hospitals at Memphis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien and elsewhere, where their recovery was rapid, and they came trooping back to St. Louis the following winter. The story of the stricken condition of the Sixth Minnesota seems almost incredible, the mortality was so heavy and the devastation so complete. But official reports of the period amply verify it. The report of the adjutant general of the state for 1864 says: "Its ranks were full when the Sixth Regiment arrived at that Southern pest-hole, but soon reports reached us relating with what fearful rapidity the flower of our young state was stricken down by malarial diseases. The report for the month of September showed but one hundred and forty men for duty. Many had died; others, too sick to be removed, were not expected to recover, while four hundred and sixty-one had been sent to Northern hospitals. The transfer of the whole regiment, in October, to St. Louis, where it is now stationed, has been very beneficial to the health of its members, four hundred and forty-one of whom are now again on duty."

Dr. W. P. Belden, who succeeded Dr. Wharton as surgeon when the latter was taken sick in the discharge of his arduous duties, and had resigned, thus describes, in a letter to Gov. Miller, the condition of the regiment:

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH REGIMENT MINNESOTA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Gov. STEPHEN MILLER, Helena, Ark., Oct. 29, 1864.
St. Paul, Minn.,

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request I have the honor to report that after many days of delay I arrived here on the morning of the 15th of September. I found two hundred officers and men of our regiment sick in their tents upon the banks of the river, at least sixteen feet below high-water mark, and I have studied my profession to a poor purpose if it is not a well-established fact that every foot of elevation, other things being equal, increases the probability of health in all malarious districts; a truth that was poorly understood, or, for reasons unknown to me, disregarded in the location of our camp. Some three-quarters of a mile up town were three stately private rebel dwelling houses, filled and overflowing with another large number of sick officers and men from the regiment; the remainder of the men were jaundiced and sallow, and rapidly falling down with sickness. The lamented assistant surgeon, Dr. O. O. Potter, had just lost his life, heroically battling against the increasing ravages of disease among his fellow officers and men; and the brave Sixth Minnesota had turned its last look of flickering hope upon the second assistant surgeon, J. M. McMasters, a young man of fine abilities, of indefatigable industry and energy; they did not look in vain, but the task was too great for any one surgeon to perform. * * * On the evening of the 18th of September, an order came extending to us the privilege of having such number of our sick as required a change of climate in readiness to go on board a hospital boat at 7 o'clock A. M. on the

19th. A full twelve hours allowed us to consult and examine about three hundred patients by candle-light, and select such as required a change of climate in order to recover and live. Simply because we had not hospital room to accommodate all our sick, we sent one hundred and ninety-four men up river rejoicing with the thought that they were going to the general hospital nearest their own home. On the 20th the hospital buildings were again crowded full, and the new cases of sickness accumulating upon our hands in alarming numbers, surgeons, stewards, druggists, nurses and an extra detail of apothecaries were busy all day and night; new requisitions for medicines and sanitary supplies were made, the citizen drug stores were drawn upon, every reasonable and some unreasonable efforts being made to stay the tide of suffering and sickness. * * * And though the morning report of October 6th showed only forty-one men for duty out of the whole regiment, there was an evident change for the better among the sick, and we began to return a few to duty. On the 24th one hundred and ninety men were returned to duty at one time. * * * The buildings in the city are built flat down to the mud, and even the Horner House, in the highest point of the city, around which the Sixth Regiment has built new quarters, has two feet of water upon its lower floors in time of high water. Yes, truly, Helena is a city in a swamp, and is the city which the valorous Sixth helped to hold through trying times, in the face of poisonous dangers a hundred fold more damaging and terrifying than the fiercest battlefield; and it is astonishing to observe the calm, determined resignation with which they hold their peace, and the boldness with which they submit to their fate. * * *

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. BELDEN,

Surgeon Sixth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

Dr. Levi Butler, one of the commissioners on the part of the state appointed to visit Minnesota regiments South and report upon their health conditions and necessities, thus wrote under date of Oct. 8, 1864: "I spent Tuesday last with the Sixth Regiment, but have made no report of the condition and number of sick, as I could not obtain a satisfactory statement from the surgeons, one of them being sick in hospital, and the other too much engaged to attend to it then. They will make out one and forward it to you very soon. I do not feel that it is expedient to report the true condition of the Sixth Regiment to the public. Officers and men seem willing and anxious to do their whole duty. When called out on Monday last only two hundred and twenty, all told, were able for duty out of the nine companies there, and my fear is that the regiment will be destroyed if compelled to remain there sixty days longer. They are burying about one per day now. Dr. Wharton has tendered his resignation, feeling it useless for him to try it longer."

F. B. Etheridge, another roving commissioner to look after Minnesota regiments, reported as follows: "The condition of the Sixth Regiment at Helena, as I found it on the 18th, was the following: June 23, 1864, regiment arrived at Helena 950 strong. Sickness commenced in about three weeks. The mortality commenced August 12th, and ended about September 18th; number of deaths, 70; being about 2 per day. From the 1st of September to the 19th, 317 men were sent to Northern hospitals. This left 573 to be accounted for. Of these, on the morning of the 18th of October, 43 were in regimental, 6 in general, hospital, and 220 attended sick-call, making 269 men out of 573, a little less than one-half."

A RECONNAISSANCE AT HELENA.

The object of stationing men at Helena was to observe the movements of certain rebel guerrilla bodies, mainly remnants of Price's army, which was dislodged from the west Mississippi territory the year before, and now scattered, sometimes in force, through southern Missouri, Arkansas and northern Texas. The resident population was intensely disloyal, and had to be watched. The Union fleets and arms had cleared the Mississippi River to the mouth, and it was necessary to keep it clear. There were frequent skirmishes and sorties in Arkansas, principally from the Union base at Little Rock, where there was a strong Union force; also actions growing out of the enemy attacking the important Union line of White River. Col. Crooks has furnished an outline of the movements of the Sixth Regiment growing out of such a movement:

A Confederate brigade with artillery was at White River, and had opened communication with Marmaduke, who was supposed to have 4,000 men with strong works at Napoleon, menacing commerce on the Mississippi River. Our own communication with Little Rock was cut off. The first move Buford made was to send a small force, consisting of a detachment of four companies of the

Sixth Regiment and the Sixteenth Regiment of Illinois Cavalry, on a transport, landing at the forks of the Arkansas River. We drove in Marmaduke's pickets and found him in force. It was then proposed to advance the gunboats to within range of the rebel batteries, and shell them out. But the captains of the boats, fearing the falling of the river during the night, which would leave the boats aground, declined to make the effort. The cavalry under Major Carmichael were landed on the north shore of the Arkansas, and scoured the country between the Arkansas and White rivers, endeavoring to get information as to Price's strength. It was owing to information thus obtained that Buford immediately dispatched a column from Helena, consisting of the Sixtieth United States Colored Infantry, and two other regiments and a battery of artillery, which engaged the enemy in considerable force, and suffered severe loss, the captain and two of the lieutenants of the battery being among the killed, at Big Creek. All the troops, including our regiment, were at once ordered out to support this column. The rebels finding our men reinforced, retreated, and we returned to Helena.

Adjutant Connolly's account of the affair is as follows:

Early in July all our available men were taken on gunboats and transports for a cruise up White River. It was known that the vicinity was infested with guerrillas, and this expedition was intended to surprise, and, if possible, capture them, and also to engage any other rebels met on the way. No game was found, and we returned, all save Company A, which was left on an island at the mouth of White River to protect a lot of contrabands and government stores. Company A was supported by a company of Iowa troops and a gunboat. At Helena the regiment was called out several times to occupy the bluffs in the rear of the city to fight off the raiders, who were determined on dashing in to liberate some very important prisoners we held, one in particular, known as "Caststeel," who seemed to be of great interest to them. We took part in one engagement, but the colored troops bore the brunt of the fighting, and lost over one hundred killed and wounded, including five officers, one a colonel, one a surgeon, one an adjutant. Owing to our severe sickness our contingent was only about two hundred, and we suffered no loss.

Several resignations from the regiment took place at Helena. The first to avail himself of that privilege was Chaplain R. B. Bull. He was succeeded by Rev. D. Cobb. Adjutant Connolly was chaplain *ad interim*, using an Episcopal prayer book given him by Chaplain Sweet of Fort Ridgley. Chaplain Cobb was a big man, big in body, big in heart. He came with his body full of health, his heart full of religion, and his grip full of writing paper, postage stamps, needles, thread and buttons, and other things with which he had been loaded by the ladies of Minnesota, and so comforting to sick soldiers on their way to health or glory. He got himself appreciated immediately by his unselfish devotion to the sick, and his personal nursing of the men. His presence was a benediction, and his preaching heartfelt. He and Adjutant Connolly were great friends, and when the chaplain took sick and wanted to resign, Connolly persuaded him to remain, assuring him if he died he should have a soldier's burial, and if he lived, the regiment needed his services. The next to resign was Dr. Wharton, on July 29, 1864. He had worn himself out in attendance at hospital, and the prevailing malaria prostrated him, rendering it hazardous to remain. The regiment was then in deep distress, Dr. Potter being the only dependence, and he literally overwhelmed with work, night and day, Assistant Surgeon McMasters being at the mouth of White River with the men there. Night and day Potter could be seen going through the camp, with his shirt-sleeves rolled up, bottles and powders in both hands, attending to the urgent calls upon him. How shocked we were to hear, on the morning of September 13th, that Potter was dead! How infinitely more shocked when suspicion of poisoning him fell upon one of our comrades! Noble Potter! His body was taken to Minnesota for burial. Col. Crooks, who was, part of the time that we were stationed at Helena, acting brigadier general, resigned Oct. 28, 1864. His departure was sincerely regretted by every man in the regiment. Not only for his military competency were we proud of him, but for his generous heart. Col. Crooks' resignation promoted Lieut. Col. Averill to be colonel, but he never joined the regiment in the South, retaining his position as acting assistant provost marshal general until the muster-out of the Sixth. Major Grant was promoted lieutenant colonel, and assumed command of the regiment, Capt. H. S. Bailey being promoted major. Adjutant Snow also resigned, and was succeeded by Lieut. Connolly, who served the regiment until the muster-out in August. In expectation of wintering at Helena, winter quarters were built, but orders came for us to report to St. Louis for duty. After four and a half months at Helena, the regi-

ment was ordered to St. Louis, leaving Helena November 4th, arriving at St. Louis November 11th by boat. We reported to Major General Rosecrans in command at St. Louis, and were assigned to duty as provost guard.

THE LAST YEAR IN SERVICE.

The regiment remained at St. Louis until the 29th day of January, 1865, where we embarked for New Orleans, under orders to report to Major General E. R. S. Canby, who was in command of the military division of the trans-Mississippi, with headquarters at New Orleans. The regiment, traveling by rail to Cairo, and boat to New Orleans, arrived at New Orleans February 7th, in a furious rain, and ordered to report to Gen. T. W. Sherman (he of the famous Sherman Light Artillery before the war, and the hero of Port Hudson), commanding the southern district of Louisiana. The regiment was quartered in one of the cotton presses in the city, and so remained until March 5, 1865, when, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 6, Headquarters Southern District of Louisiana, we took up the line of march for Chalmette, the old battle ground of Gen. Jackson, four miles below the city. While in New Orleans our duty was to furnish the quota of guard, attend battalion drill and dress parade, until the building of the railroad across the city and out to Lake Pontchartrain, heavy details being made from the regiment for that duty. Our orders to Chalmette did not reach us until midnight, but we got away at 8 o'clock A. M. The regiment was assigned to duty in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Major General A. J. Smith, commanding, the very same corps to which Col. Crooks had endeavored to get the regiment attached nearly a year before. Brig. Gen. Kenner Garrard was in command of the division, and Brig. Gen. James Gilbert in command of the brigade. We embarked on the Gen. Cromwell with two other regiments, and sailed for Dauphin Island, which we reached after a boisterous passage of thirty-six hours. We landed on this sandy island where Gen. Canby was organizing an army to take the field to operate against the Confederate forces in and about Mobile, Blakely, and the defenses thereto, supporting the fleet which was to make the attacks from the water side. We landed on the island March 8, 1865, and everything indicated that a large army would soon be ready to march.

STORMING OF FORT BLAKELY.

The troops remained on the island twenty days, when, in light marching order, we were placed on board gunboats and transports for the mainland. Landed at Fish River in another relentless rain, and when it ceased the heat was terrific. The men threw away blankets, clothing, anything and everything. There were roving bands of rebels all through the woods on the eastern shore of the bay, and our passage was met at every step by sharp skirmishing. The orders were to march at five o'clock the next morning, and, in accordance with this, we broke camp and were on the march, in the mud. On the second day our brigade was in the advance, and the Sixth the advance regiment; but the Eleventh Kansas, with one hundred and fifty men, was thrown out as skirmishers first. They commenced a rapid fire, and in about two hours, having exhausted their ammunition, the Sixth was ordered up with five companies as skirmishers and five in reserve, with positive instructions not to waste ammunition. The firing was not so brisk at first, but the results were better, for we soon found dead rebels. We halted on the crest of a deep ravine about 4 P. M. for a few minutes, and, amid a shower of bullets, crossed the creek at Sibley Mills and dislodged the enemy from the hill beyond. After advancing a mile further a general halt was ordered. We now held the hill and the road that communicated from Blakely to Spanish Fort. Here we were ordered to remain and throw up breastworks. In this position we were supported by two guns from the Seventeenth Ohio Battery. With the exception of one other regiment the balance of the army was across the creek and two miles in the rear; our position at the time being regarded a very exposed one. It was suggested to Gen. A. J. Smith, on this account, that this small force should be moved back across the ravine. In his emphatic way he said, "By G—d, sir, they have done enough work to-day; if necessary I'll move the whole corps

up to them; they will remain where they are." Several hours after other troops were sent up. Our brigade made a reconnaissance in force around Blakely, with instructions, if possible, to open up communications with Gen. Steele of the Seventh Corps. The result was successful and the casualties light, our loss being two men and six horses by torpedoes. In the meantime Gen. Steele had arrived near enough to attract the attention of the rebels at Fort Blakely. The Second Division was ordered to report to Steele. Upon our arrival the division was assigned a position on the extreme left of Gen. Steele's line. The Sixth Regiment was marched in just under the brow of the hill, silently and unobserved by the enemy, and got into position before dark. Our first instructions were not to light any fires, but get ready for an onward move by midnight. This order was soon countermanded, and, instead, we were called on for one hundred and twenty-five men for guard. The guard for this occasion made quite an army of itself, and in advancing we drove the rebels from their advance rifle-pits. Following, we drove them from another line, and advanced our regimental front about one hundred yards. Here we remained for several days, furnishing about one-half of our available force for duty daily, and in the face of the rifle firing from the rebel lines, and the grape and shells of their batteries. Some portions of our lines were not more than one hundred yards from those of the enemy, and the rifle-pits of each side were the scenes of many a death and many a wounded man's suffering. In the lulls of the picket firing there was many an opportunity to exchange news between the guards of both armies. We found out that they were anxious to get home, and, as some of them said, they would make a break at the first opportunity. They were very anxious to know how many men we had, how long we had been in the service, and if we ever got paid, and had good grub and plenty of tobacco and whisky.

Gen. Canby's forces, after heavy cannonading, captured Spanish Fort the evening of April 8th, and the long line of fortifications at Blakely were assaulted and carried between 5 and 6 P. M., April 9th. The grand artillery duel lasted from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. The very earth trembled, and thick clouds of smoke had settled down over the thousands of waiting men on shore, when the bugle note sounded along the line for the general charge, in which, besides the division of General Garrard, those of Generals Veatch, C. C. Andrews and Hawkins on the right also participated. Promptly the men sprang to the work and the whole line moved forward over torpedoes, pits, wires, abatis and ditches until the forts were reached. The order had been to take the lines of rifle-pits and halt; but the impetuous victorious troops of the Sixteenth Army Corps would not, or did not, listen to officers' or generals' orders, but leaped the works of defense at Blakely, and the rebels threw down their arms. While we were yet in the fort our guns were firing upon us, and did not cease until the signal was sent back "The fort has surrendered!" It was one of the last chapters of conflict of the war; and thus on the very same day that Lee surrendered to Grant, our armies in the far South had succeeded in overthrowing the great force massed to make a final stand in the Confederacy.

The following order was promulgated by our division commander:

"HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

"Near Blakely, Ala., April 12, 1865.

[*"General Orders, No. 36."*]

"The general commanding the division desires to express his heartfelt thanks to the brave officers and men of his command for their heroic and noble conduct in the battle of the 9th inst. To your gallantry in action, your daring advance over terrible obstacles and your cheerful and prompt obedience to orders, is due the fall of Fort Blakely.

"K. GARRARD,

"General Commanding Division.

[*"OFFICIAL."*]

"W. G. DORMAN,

"Acting Assistant Adjutant General Second Brigade."

"To Commanding Officer Sixth Minnesota Infantry Volunteers."

AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

After occupying Fort Blakely for one day, we were removed back to our old camp. The next morning the Sixteenth Army Corps took up the line of march for Montgomery. It was during this march that the news of the surrender of Lee's army to Gen. Grant and the assassination of President Lincoln was received. The weather was intensely hot during this march. In our march through the city the Sixth was given the position of honor, on account of its fine band. Gen. A. J. Smith was desirous of showing the rebels at Montgomery what a Union army looked like. On reaching the city, as soon as the men could get away from the column, hundreds of them rushed to the state capitol building, which had also been used as the capitol building of the Confederacy, and its treasury, and captured from the Confederate States of America treasury vaults millions on millions of Confederate money, canceled and uncanceled. The uncanceled money was immediately offered in the stores of Montgomery for tobacco, writing paper and other trifles, but was refused. An armful would not buy a plug of tobacco. They wanted nothing but good, sound, Yankee greenbacks. The Sixteenth Corps succeeded Forrest at Montgomery, and as he fled he burned everything which might be of value to the victors.

The victories in Alabama constituted the very last act in the drama of the Rebellion, and left the forces at Montgomery with but two duties, guard duty and waiting for the muster-out. We remained at Montgomery seven weeks, during which time the residents became reconciled to the occupancy by blue coats of the Confederate ex-capital. The celebration of all the troops of the 4th of July, 1865, on an intensely hot day, by a review and grand parade, was, for us, likewise, a celebration of the close of the war and overthrow of the Rebellion.

On receipt of orders for the regiment to report at Fort Snelling for muster-out, we took steamer and proceeded down the Alabama River to Selma, from Selma by rail to Marion Junction, thence to Demopolis, thence to Meridian, thence to Jackson, Miss. Here there was a break in the railroad, and we marched from Jackson to the Big Black, a distance of twenty miles, through the region made historic by Grant and Sherman. From the Big Black we reached Vicksburg by cars. From Vicksburg to St. Louis by boat, and there taking an upper Mississippi steamer we arrived at St. Paul. The gun on the bluff below the city announced our arrival. At the capitol building we were accorded a reception and a square meal. After the welcome home in the city we were transferred by boat to Fort Snelling, where we were mustered out of service on the 19th of August, 1865, and the Sixth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteer Infantry ceased to be.

ROSTER OF FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonels—</i>				
Wm. Crooks.....		Aug. 23, '62		Resigned Oct. 28, '64; Cadet at West Point 1850.
John T. Averill.....		Nov. 22, '64		Lieut. Col. Aug. 22, '62; dis. by special order War Dept. No. 518, Sept. 30, '65; Brevet Brig. Gen.; died at St. Paul Oct. 3, '89.
<i>Lieutenant Colonel—</i>				
Hiram P. Grant.....		Nov. 25, '64	Aug. 19, '65	Major April 9, '64.
<i>Majors—</i>				
Robert N. McLaren.....		Aug. 22, '62		Promoted Colonel 2d Minnesota Cavalry Jan. 12, '64.
Hiram S. Bailey.....		Nov. 25, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
<i>Adjutants—</i>				
Florian E. Snow.....		Aug. 21, '62		Resigned Dec. 10, '64.
Alonzo P. Connolly.....		Dec. 29, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
<i>Quartermasters—</i>				
Henry L. Carver.....		Aug. 22, '62		Promoted Captain Assistant Quartermaster Feb. 29, '64.
Henry H. Gilbert.....	26	June, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
<i>Surgeons—</i>				
Alfred Wharton.....		Aug. 22, '62		Resigned July 29, '64.
Wallace P. Belden.....		Sept. 20, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
<i>Assistant Surgeons—</i>				
Jared W. Daniels.....		Aug. 23, '62		Resigned Dec. 28, '63.
Augustus O. Potter.....		Aug. 23, '62		Died at Helena, Ark., Sept. 13, '64.
James N. McMasters.....		May 20, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
Henry Wilson.....		Oct. 10, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
<i>Chaplains—</i>				
Richard B. Bull.....		Oct. 16, '62		Resigned in '64.
Daniel Cobb.....		Oct. 15, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
<i>Sergeant Majors—</i>				
Fred W. Norwood.....	23	Oct. 15, '62		Discharged for promotion in Colored Regiment May 9, '64.
D. Hance McCloud.....	24	Oct. 1, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
<i>Quartermaster Sergeants—</i>				
Henry H. Gilbert.....	26	Oct. 8, '62		Promoted 2d Lieutenant Company G Jan. 21, '63.
Henry D. Tenney.....		Jan., '63		Discharged per order May 19, '65.
John H. Wagner.....		May, '65	Aug. 19, '65	
<i>Commissary Sergeant—</i>				
Wm. S. McCauley.....	22	Oct. 1, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
<i>Hospital Stewards—</i>				
John H. Gillig.....	35	Oct. 8, '62		Died April 8, '64, at St. Peter, Minn.
Geo. L. Van Solen.....	29			Reduced to ranks and assigned to Company G Oct. 1, '64.
Anos Hyatt.....	24		Aug. 19, '65	
<i>Principal Musicians—</i>				
Samuel Freeman.....	20	Oct. 20, '62		Died at Helena, Ark., Aug. 20, '64.
Sedon A. Farrington.....	37			Reduced to ranks and assigned to Company B Oct. 10, '64.
Wilton R. Seaman.....	23			Reduced to ranks and assigned to Company I March 1, '65.
Louk Miller.....	20		Aug. 19, '65	
Levi Longfellow.....	24		Aug. 19, '65	

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY A.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
Captains—				
Hiram P. Grant...	33	Oct. 1, '62	.....	Major Jan. 18, '64; Lieutenant Colonel Oct. 23, '64.
Harry J. Gillham	27	April 9, '64	Aug. 19, '63	1st Lieutenant Oct. 1, '62.
First Lieutenants—				
Alonso P. Connel	25	.....	.....	Serg. Oct. 1, '62; 2d Lieut. January '64; Adj. Dec. 16, '64.
Wm. F. Barnes...	26	.....	19, '63	Corporal Oct. 1, '62; 2d Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenants—				
Jacob E. Baldwin	21	.....	.....	Died Dec. 10, '63, at St. Paul.
Joseph Madison	20	.....	19, '65	Enlisted Oct. 1, '62.
ENLISTED MEN				
Alford, Joseph.....	24	.....	19, '65	
Arbuckle, Benjamin	21	.....	.....	Died Sept. 2, '64, at Memphis, Tenn.
Arbuckle, Samuel G.	24	.....	.....	Wounded at Birch Coolie; discharged for dis. March 19, '63.
Atcherson, Joseph...	21	.....	19, '65	
Augs, James.....	22	.....	19, '65	Promoted Corporal.
Barnes, Mellen.....	21	.....	19, '69	
Beare, Townsend....	21	.....	.....	Died July 17, '64, at White River, Ark.
Beck, Edwin S.....	.....	.....	.....	Transferred to Invalid Corps Nov. 8, '63.
Blase, Ernest S.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged Dec. 1, '62; wounded at Birch Coolie.
Bowers, Wm. H.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted Jan. 23, '63.
Bolton, Wm. H.....	.....	.....	19, '65	
Bratman, George W.	.....	.....	19, '65	Sergeant; promoted 1st Sergeant.
Bryant, Moses.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged for disability Feb. 6, '64.
Bryant, Chas.....	.....	.....	.....
Brumelle, Louis.....	.....	.....	.....	Died July 24, '64, at White River, Ark.
Brown, Enoch.....	.....	.....	.....	Wounded at Birch Coolie.
Brumelle, Paul.....	.....	.....	.....
Brotch, Frederick I.	.....	.....	.....
Burnhart, Louis.....	23	.....	.....	Died Oct. 15, '64, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Burdett, Frank D....	19	.....	.....	Discharged for disability Dec. 16, '64.
Brynes, Pat. H.....	29	.....	.....
Calne, Wm. H.....	23	.....	.....	Discharged for disability Nov. 21, '64.
Campbell, Warren....	21	.....	.....
Call, Rufus H.....	19	.....	.....	Died Aug. 7, '64, at Helena, Ark.
Chapron, Joseph F....	34	.....	.....	Promoted Corporal.
Chalmers, John.....	24	.....	.....	Promoted Corporal.
Chapman, Daniel.....	21	.....	.....
Chadwick, Robert....	19	.....	.....	Died Oct. 5, '64, at Memphis, Tenn.
Chadwick, Joseph....	21	.....	.....	Per order.
College, John.....	23	.....	.....	Sergeant; killed at Birch Coolie.
Cobb, Wm. M.....	21	.....	.....	Corporal; killed at Birch Coolie.
Colter, George.....	16	.....	.....	Killed at Birch Coolie.
Coye, Cornelius F....	30	.....	.....	Killed at Birch Coolie.
Crandall, James.....	18	.....	.....	Discharged for disability Feb. 24, '65.
Crandiner, Henry.....	26	.....	.....	Died Aug. 30, '64, at Helena, Ark.
Daniel, Asa M.....	21	.....	.....	Promoted Corporal.
De Rosie, Emma.....	24	.....	.....
Drill, Frederick.....	26	.....	.....
Eagles, Geo. W.....	22	.....	.....	Corporal; discharged for disability Aug. 16, '65.
Erickson, Erick A....	18	.....	.....
Engler, Christian....	28	.....	.....	Discharged for disability Oct. 20, '64.
Felix, Peter.....	.....	.....	.....
Felix, Dana.....	.....	.....	.....
Fielding, Seth.....	.....	.....	.....	Corporal; promoted Sergeant.
Field, Melville B....	.....	.....	.....	Corporal; promoted Sergeant.
Freany, Patrick.....	.....	.....	.....
Gardner, Geo. B.....	.....	.....	.....	Corporal, promoted 1st Sergeant.
Gardner, David.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenlee, Henry C....	.....	.....	.....	Promoted Corporal.
Hayes, John.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged for disability April 9, '64.
Hard, Geo. W.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged for disability Jan. 4, '63.
Havens, Wm.....	.....	.....	.....
Havens, Joseph C....	.....	.....	.....
Hart, Samuel.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayford, Alvin.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrison, James M....	.....	.....	.....
Hillberge, Andrew....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged for disability Sept. 24, '64.
Howlett, John W.....	.....	.....	.....
House, Hewitt C.....	32	.....	.....	Wounded at Birch Coolie; discharged for disability Mar. 10, '63.
Howard, John.....	21	.....	.....	Promoted Corporal.
Irvine, Wm.....	35	.....	.....	1st Sergeant, died of wounds received at Birch Coolie.
Jarvis, Francis.....	41	.....	.....
Jay, Aaron.....	22	.....	.....
Johnson, Madder....	23	.....	.....
Johnson, Anke.....	26	.....	.....
King, John H.....	25	.....	.....	Died Aug. 9, '64, at Helena, Ark.
King, Chauncey L....	18	.....	.....	Discharged for disability April 14, '64.
Kilpatrick, Andrew J....	36	.....	.....	Killed at Birch Coolie.
Kopling, Ludwig.....	18	.....	.....	Transferred to 3d Minnesota Battery May 18, '63.
Lanson, Charles.....	25	.....	.....	Died Sept. 19, '64, at Helena, Ark.
Leyde, James S.....	19	.....	19, '65	Died Oct. 18, '64, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Linstroen, Swan.....	19	.....	.....
Marlo, Louis.....	29	.....	19, '65	Died Oct. 18, '64, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Marsden, Horatio....	27	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
Mayall, Charles.....	45	Aug. 9, '62	.....	Transferred to Invalid Corps Oct. 1, '63.
McCauley, Wm. S.....	19	Aug. 7, '62	Promoted Commissary Sergeant Sept. 1, '62; transf. to N. C. S.
McCauley, Daniel S....	24	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 19, '65	

COMPANY B.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY A—Continued

	AGE	REMARKS.
	45	Died Nov. 14, '64, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
	18	Per order.
		Transferred to Invalid Corps Nov. 18, '63.
		Promoted Corporal.
		Musician.
		Corporal; promoted Sergeant.
		Transferred to 3d Minnesota Battery May 1, '63.
		Discharged for disability March 9, '65.
		Sergeant; died Sept. 22, '64, at Memphis, Tenn.
		Transferred to Invalid Corps Oct. 1, '63.
		Killed at Birch Cooile.
		Killed at Birch Cooile.
		Discharged for disability May 8, '64.
		Promoted Principal Musician; transferred to Non-Com. Staff.
		Wagoner; discharged per order June 13, '65.
		Wounded at Birch Cooile; dis. for disability Dec. 11, '62.
		Died Sept. 16, '64, at Jefferson Barracks.
		Died Sept. 7, '64, at Memphis, Tenn.
		Discharged for disability Feb. 1, '65.
		Corporal; discharged for disability Oct. 13, '64.
		Died Sept. 1, '64, at Helena, Ark.
		Discharged for disability Jan. 28, '65.
		Promoted Corporal.
		Transferred to 9th Minnesota Infantry.
		Corporal; died March 13, '62, at Glencoe Minn.
	20	
	27	Died Sept. 15, '64, at Jefferson Barracks, M
	21	
	18	
	23	Wounded at Birch Cooile; transf. to Invalid Corps Nov. 18, '63.
	39	
	21	Killed at Birch Cooile.
	21	Deserted Jan. 28, '63, at Fort Snelling.
	21	Died Oct. 18, '64, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
	43	Transferred to 3d Minnesota Battery May 1, '63.
	15	Musician.
Young, Benjamin F.	21	

ROSTER OF COMPANY B.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
Captains—				
Orlando C. Merriman.	35	Oct. 1, '62	.....	Enrolled Aug. 16, '62; resigned June 5, '64.
Wm. Grant	37	July 29, '64	Aug. 19, '65	Enrolled Aug. 8, '62; 1st Lieutenant Oct. 1, '62.
First Lieutenant—				
Henry Partridge	33	June 15, '64	Aug. 19, '65	Enrolled Aug. 8, '62; 2d Lieutenant Oct. 1, '62.
Second Lieutenants—				
Francis E. Wheeler	24	June 13, '64	.....	1st Sergeant Oct. 1, '62; died Dec. 30, '64, at St. Louis, Mo.
Wm. Moore		Feb. 11,	g. 19, '65.	Sergeant Oct. 1, '62.
ENLISTED MEN.				
Allen, Miles	23	July	.....	Died Aug. 6, '64, at Helena, Ark.
Angell, Alpheus C.	30	Feb.	g. 3, '65	Per order.
Armstrong, Wm.	26	Aug.	g. 19, '64	Transferred from Company F, 7th Regiment Minn. Infantry.
Auer, Simon	23	Aug.	.....	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Oct. 1, '63.
Augus, David	27	Aug. 11	g. 19, '63	
Bartlow, Luther M.	37	Aug. 11	.....	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Oct. 1, '63.
Bartlow, Wm. H.	30	Aug. 11	g. 19, '63	Promoted Corporal.
Bailey, Merrill A.	21	Aug.	.....	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Oct. 1, '63.
Batdorf, Wm.	21	Aug.	.....	Died Sept. 3, '64, at Helena, Ark.
Benjamin, Perez.	33	Oct.	g. 19, '65	Sergeant.
Birch, Wm. W.	41	Aug.	.....	Died Nov. 1, '64, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Birch, Alouzo	21	Aug.	.....	Died Dec. 5, '62, at Fort Snelling.
Blanchard, Chas.	19	July	.....	Deserted June 2, '63, at Camp Pope, Minn.
Brownell, Marcus	23	Aug. '62	.....	Corporal; discharged for disability Oct. 11, '64.
Bragden, Eben J.	24	Aug. '62	.....	Died Jan. 3, '65, at St. Louis.
Brewer, Henry	21	Aug. 2, '62	.....	Died Nov. 1, '63, at Fort Snelling.
Brandon, James C.	28	Aug. 4, '62	.....	Died July 5, '65, at Montgomery, Ala.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY B—Continued.

NAME.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
		Aug. 11, '62	Aug. 19, '63	Corporal.
		Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 19, '63	Per order.
		Feb. 27, '64	May 3, '63	Transferred to Company A Nov. 1, '62.
		Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 19, '63	Discharged for disability June 12, '63.
		July 21, '62	.....	.....
		Feb. 7, '64	.....	.....
		Sept. 10, '64	Aug. 19, '63	Died Aug. 12, '64, at Helena.
		Feb. 26, '64	.....	.....
		Aug. 12, '62	Aug. 19, '63	Sick in hospital on discharge of regiment; dis. Sept. 7, '63.
		Aug. 11, '62	.....	Transferred to 3d Minnesota Battery May 1, '63.
		Aug. 13, '62	.....	.....
		Jan. 30, '64	Aug. 19, '63	Per order.
		Jan. 16, '64	June 20, '63	Discharged for disability March, '63.
		Jan. 16, '64	.....	.....
		Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 19, '63	Discharged for disability May, '63.
		Aug. 2, '62	.....	.....
		Aug. 11, '62	Aug. 19, '63	.....
		May 20, '64	.....	.....
		July 9, '62	.....	.....
		Aug. 9, '62	.....	.....
		July 29, '62	Aug. 19, '63	.....
		Aug. 2, '62	July 24, '63	.....
		Feb. 26, '64	.....	.....
		Aug. 8, '62	.....	.....
		Aug. 8, '62	June 2, '63	Per order.
		Aug. 15, '62	.....	Discharged for disability May 31, '63.
		Aug. 11, '62	.....	Discharged for disability Nov. 26, '62.
		July 30, '62	Aug. 19, '63	.....
		July 25, '62	Aug. 19, '63	.....
		Aug. 9, '62	.....	Corporal; discharged for disability Aug. 16, '63.
		Aug. 11, '62	Aug. 19, '63	Corporal, promoted Sergeant.
		Aug. 8, '62	Oct. 11, '64	At Jefferson Barracks.
		Aug. 13, '63	.....	Discharged for disability March 2, '63.
		Aug. 12, '62	Aug. 19, '63	.....
		Aug. 12, '62	.....	Transferred to Corps Oct. 1, '63.
		Aug. 11, '62	.....	Discharged for disability, 24, '63.
		Aug. 11, '62	Aug. 19, '63	.....
		Feb. 25, '64	.....	Transferred to Company F.
		Aug. 12, '62	Aug. 19, '63	Promoted Corporal.
		Feb. 27, '64	.....	Died Oct. 10, '64, at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis.
		Feb. 6, '64	.....	Discharged for disability May 13, '63.
		Aug. 9, '62	.....	Corporal; discharged for disability Oct. 24, '64.
		July 29, '62	.....	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Oct. 1, '63.
		Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 19, '63	.....
		Feb. 29, '64	.....	Discharged for disability Dec. 8, '64.
		July 23, '62	Aug. 19, '63	Musician.
		Aug. 11, '62	.....	Discharged for disability March 24, '64.
		Feb. 20, '64	Aug. 29, '63	.....
		Feb. 17, '64	Aug. 19, '63	.....
		Feb. 6, '63	Aug. 19, '63	.....
		Feb. 29, '64	Aug. 19, '63	.....
		Feb. 29, '64	Aug. 19, '63	.....
		Feb. 16, '64	.....	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 10, '65.
		Aug. 8, '62	Aug. 19, '63	Corporal.
		Aug. 12, '62	Aug. 19, '63	.....
		Aug. 6, '62	Aug. 19, '63	.....
		Aug. 13, '62	.....	Discharged for disability Feb. 17, '63.
		Aug. 9, '62	.....	Transferred to Non-Comm. Staff as Prin. Musician March 1, '63.
		Feb. 30, '64	.....	Died June 27, '63, at St. Louis, Mo.
		Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '63	Promoted Corporal.
		Aug. 11, '62	Aug. 19, '63	.....
		Aug. 9, '62	.....	Discharged for disability May 9, '63.
		Aug. 2, '62	.....	Discharged for disability May 9, '63.
		July 19, '62	.....	Discharged July 10, '65, at Montgomery, Ala.
		Feb. 27, '64	.....	Discharged for disability Oct. 24, '64.
		July 23, '62	.....	Wagoner; discharged per order May 8, '63.
		Aug. 6, '62	.....	Discharged for disability March 30, '63.
		Aug. 18, '62	.....	Discharged for disability May 8, '63.
		July 23, '62	.....	Transferred to 7th Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, Oct. 14, '62.
		Aug. 6, '62	.....	Trans. to Non-Commissioned Staff; Prin. Musician Oct. 10, '64.
		Feb. 16, '64	Aug. 19, '63	.....
		Feb. 27, '64	Aug. 19, '63	.....
		Aug. 11, '62	.....	Discharged for disability Nov. 8, '64.
		Aug. 8, '62	Aug. 19, '63	.....
		Feb. 29, '64	Aug. 19, '63	.....
		Aug. 6, '62	.....	Corporal; pro. Sergeant, discharged for disability Sept. 17, '64.
		Nov. 21, '64	Aug. 19, '63	.....
		Aug. 9, '62	.....	Discharged for disability Nov. 9, '64.
		Feb. 26, '64	.....	Discharged for disability February, '63.
		Feb. 27, '64	.....	Died Nov. 15, '64, at St. Louis.
		Feb. 29, '64	.....	Discharged for disability Feb. 18, '63.
		Aug. 2, '62	.....	Died at Fort Snelling Jan. 20, '63.
		Aug. 18, '62	.....	Sergeant; 2d Lieutenant 73d U. S. Colored Infantry Dec. 14, '64; Captain U. S. Colored Artillery Oct. 21, '63.
Rank, John A.	23	Aug. 11, '62	Aug. 19, '63	.....
Rausay, David.	24	Aug. 5, '62	Aug. 19, '63	.....
Pamsey, Andrew.	22	Aug. 5, '62	Discharged for disability March 20, '63.

COMPANY C.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY B—*Continued.*

ROSTER OF COMPANY C.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY C—Continued.

Discharged for disability Oct. 4, '63.

Corporal

Sept. 1, '64.

Deserted

Promoted

at Dec. 22, '64.

Per order May 13, '65.

discharged

13.

Discharged for disability April 22, '63.

Discharged on expiration of term.

Discharged for disability April 22, '63.

May 1, '63.

May Aug. 14, '64.

5, at St. Louis.
ion of term.

Pro. Corporal

for disability June 12, '65.

Deserted Nov.

dinn.

Discharged for disability Jan. 5, '63.

Died Aug. 17, '64, at Helena, Ark.

Sergeant Aug. 12, '62; discharged per order July 6, '65.

Corporal Aug. 12, '62; promoted Sergeant Sept. 20, '64.

Died July 18,

k.

Transferred to

March 7, '64.

Discharged for

Promoted Corporal June 13, '65.

Discharged for disability May 9, '63.

Discharged for disability March 3, '63.

Discharged for disability May 30, '63.

Died Dec. 11, '64, at St. Louis, Mo.

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 22 Aug. 14, '62 Aug. 19, '68
 15 June 24, '62
 42 June 12, '62
 31 Aug. 4, '62
 18 May 23, '62 May 28, '65
 42 July 1, '62

Musician; discharged on expiration of term.

Died Nov. 8, '64, at St. Louis, Mo.

Discharged for disability Jan. 20, '63.

Corporal Aug. 12, '62; promoted Sergeant.

Musician; transferred to Invalid Corps March 7, '64.

COMPANY D.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY C—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Whitcomb, Milo S.	25	Feb. 20, '64	.....	Discharged for disability May 24, '65.
Whitcomb, Edward E.	21	Feb. 20, '64	.....	Died July 25, '64, at Helena, Ark.
Wiltze, Thomas B.	40	Feb. 25, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
Wilson, Charles	32	Feb. 27, '64	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal.

ROSTER OF COMPANY D.

24	Aug. 21, '62	.....	Discharged for disability Aug. 29, '64.
36	Aug. 14, '62	.....	Discharged for disability March 26, '63.
33	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
32	Aug. 11, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
24	Aug. 14, '62	.....	Transferred to 3d Minnesota Battery May 1, '63.
40	Aug. 13, '62	June 5, '63	
19	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
18	Feb. 30, '64	.....	Died Nov. 14, '64, at Chicago, Ill.
26	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 19, '65	

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY D—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Knickenapp, Wm. T.....	35		Discharged at Fort Snelling.
Lanning, Charles.....	30		
Layman, Andrew.....	29		Discharged for disability Dec. 20, '64.
Layman, Samuel.....	19		Discharged for disability Dec. 20, '64.
Layman, Wm.....	18		
Leathers, Levi L.....	21		Promoted Corporal.
Livingston, Silas.....	21		Sick on discharge of regiment.
Loftis, Alfred.....	25		
Madison, Bailey.....	23		
McConnell, James.....	23		
McKimball, John.....	18		
Mills, Wm. W.....	26		
Moore, Chas. H.....	18		
Mulliner, Chas. H.....			Discharged for disability June 11, '63.
Neill, Wesley.....			
Neill, Levi.....			Died Nov. 11, '62, at Mankato, Minn.
Palme, Ezra.....			Per order.
Palme, Washington.....			Corporal.
Powers, Eddy.....			Per order.
Pratt, James.....			
Ray, Theodore.....			
Richardson, Dean I.....			Per order.
Richardson, John I.....			Died at St. Louis Oct. 17, '64.
Richardson, Josiah.....			
Roth, John.....		Aug. 19, '63	
Rock, Russell W.....	28		Discharged for disability Jan. 14, '63.
Robe, August.....	18		Sick at Keokuk, Iowa, on discharge of regiment.
Robinson, Reuben.....	41	Aug. 19, '63	Corporal; promoted Sergeant.
Sanford, Ira.....	33		Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 16, '63.
Sanford, Oliver T.....	21		Deserted June 15, '63, at Camp Pope, Minn.
Sanford, Lewis.....	15	Aug. 19, '63	
Seider, Henry E.....	27	Aug. 19, '63	First 1st Sergeant.
Shepley, Oscar H.....	18	'62 June 22, '63	Per order.
Shrewsbury, John C.....	18	'62	Died Dec. 9, '62, at Forest City, Minn.
Smith, Arctas.....	19	g. 19, '65	
Snyder, Henry.....	29		Corporal, discharged per order May 24, '63.
Stinson, Albion.....	18	g. 19, '65	
Storrs, George.....	22		Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Nov. 20, '63.
Stinson, Wm. R.....			Sick at Prairie du Chien on discharge of regiment.
Stinson, Sylvanus.....			Sick at Prairie du Chien on discharge of regiment.
Stoupe, John A.....			Discharged for disability Oct. 17, '64.
Sutherland, Wm. H.....			Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Nov. 20, '63.
Sutherland, Darius D.....			Transferred to Invalid Corps Nov. 20, '63.
Swager, Christopher.....			Discharged for wounds received at Birch Coats, Minn.
Thompson, Isalah.....			Died Nov. 17, '64, at St. Louis, Mo.
Walt, John.....		g. 19, '65	Corporal.
Whitmore, Willard.....		y 16, '65	Per order.
Williams, William I.....			Transferred to 3d Minnesota Battery May 1, '63.
Wolf, Michael.....		'64	Died Jan. 18, '65, at St. Louis, Mo.
Zimmerman, Frederick.....	24	Aug. 17, '62	Transferred to Invalid Corps Nov. 20, '63.
Zimmerman, Chas. H.....	19	Aug. 17, '62 Aug. 18, '65	

ROSTER OF COMPANY E.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
Captain—				
Rudolph Schoenemann.....	36	Oct. 5, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Enrolled Aug. 19, '62.
First Lieutenants—				
Christian Exel.....	26	Oct. 5, '62		Enrolled Aug. 11, '62; resigned July 23, '63.
Mathias Holl.....	25	July 23, '63	Aug. 19, '65	Enrolled July 23, '62; 2d Lieutenant Oct. 5, '62.
Second Lieutenant—				
Justus B. Bell.....	40	Nov. 9, '63	Aug. 19, '65	Enrolled Aug. 4, '62; 1st Sergeant.
ENLISTED MEN.				
Adams, Wm. S.....	18	Oct. 23, '64		Left camp for water at Montgomery, Ala; not heard from.
Bast, Wm.....	26	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
Besicke, Ferdinand.....	23	Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
Beckendorf, Peter.....	27	Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal.
Becker, Matthias.....	23	Aug. 13, '62		Discharged for disability in '63.
Bell, George L.....	16	Sept. 10, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
Blesius, John.....	26	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal.
Boaz, Michael.....	39	Jan. 12, '62		Died Aug. 18, '64, at Helena, Ark.
Bristle, Christian.....	18	Aug. 4, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
Bryan, Edward.....	35	Nov. 7, '63	Aug. 19, '65	
Burch, John.....	31	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Corporal.
Chandler, Nelson A.....	17	Sept. 10, '64		Transferred to Company B Feb. 13, '65.
Churchill, Henry.....	18	Aug. 27, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
Deters, Henry.....	23	Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
Dreis, Nicholas.....	24	Aug. 15, '62		Died Nov. 20, '64, at Hutchinson, Minn.

COMPANY E.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY E--*Continued.*

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY E—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Swan, Stephen.....	27	Feb. 28, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
Temme, Charles.....	19	Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
Thiele, Lewis.....	19	Aug. 30, '62		Trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps March 15, '65; dis. Sept. 7, '65.
Troska, Francis.....	22	Feb. 28, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
Wetterau, Louis.....	19	Aug. 5, '62		Died Aug. 5, '63, at Helena, Ark.
Wetterau, Henry.....	18	Feb. 4, '64		Died Dec. 20, '64, at Prairie du Chien, Wis.
Williams, August.....	28	June 10, '62		Died Aug. 23, '64, at Helena.
Wolf, Anton.....	45	June 2, '62		Transferred to Invalid Corps Nov. 20, '63.

ROSTER OF COMPANY F.

NAMES.	MUSTERED IN.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.		
<i>Captain</i> —		
Horsace B. Wilson.....	Oct. 1,	Enrolled Aug. 22, '62; wounded at Wood Lake Sept. 23, '62.
<i>First Lieutenant</i> —		
Geo. W. Parker.....	Oct. 1,	Enrolled Aug. 22, '62.
<i>Second Lieutenant</i> —		
Joseph F. Pingree.....	Oct. 1,	Enrolled Aug. 22, '62.
ENLISTED MEN		
Akers, Robert M.....	Aug.	Per order.
Arnold, Samuel.....	Aug.	
Ardins, James.....	Aug.	Per order.
Bartron, Reynolds.....	Aug.	
Baker, Grant B.....	Aug.	Discharged for disability May 7, '63.
Benson, Bennett.....	July	Musician; trans. to Co. A Sept. 29, '62; dia. for dis. April 17, '63.
Bennett, King B.....	Aug.	Discharged for disability April 23, '63.
Bever, Geo. E.....	Feb.	
Boyd, Robt. K.....		Dis. for disability March 20, '63; badly wounded at Birch Coolie.
Boothroyd, Geo.....		
Brink, Chas. R.....		Corporal; promoted Sergeant.
Braunman, Eugene.....		
Bruber, Frank.....		Discharged for disability Feb. 9, '63.
Buchholz, August.....		
Bunch, Baker.....		Transferred to 3d Minnesota Battery April 27, '63.
Bullock, Franklin.....		Discharged July 19, '65, at St. Paul.
Cady, Henry W.....		Died Oct. 23, '64, at Helena, Ark.
Cattin, Reiel.....		
Cattin, Wm., Jr.....		Deserted Sept. 5, '62; apprehended Nov. 26, '63, and sentenced to make his time good.
Carrell, Peter.....		
Chase, Benj.....		Discharged for disability Oct. 27, '63.
Clague, John J.....		1st Sergeant Aug. 10, '64; Captain U. S. Colored Infantry.
Clark, Charles A.....		Per order.
Cook, George.....		Per order.
Cobb, Alonzo W.....		Discharged for disability Nov. 2, '64.
Darling, James.....		
Devore, Richard W.....		
Eastman, Alfred.....		
Eggleston, Hubert.....		Corporal; discharged for disability May 2, '65.
Erickson, Thos.....		Discharged for disability March 24, '65.
Farrow, Wm. D.....	Oct. 1,	Deserted Sept. 10, '62, from Fort Ridgley.
Fagan, Thomas.....	Aug. 11	
Featherstone, Wm. H.....		Sergeant; discharged for disability June 2, '63.
Forester, Allen.....		Discharged for disability June 12, '65.
Gell, David B.....		Discharged for disability Sept. 15, '64.
Godfrey, Rinaldo.....		Discharged for disability June 12, '65.
Gould, Silas H.....		Deserted Sept. 10, '62, from Fort Ridgley.
Gustafson, Peter N.....		Transferred to Invalid Corps Oct. 11, '63.
Halloran, James.....		
Hennings, John.....		Absent on discharge of regiment.
Henze, John.....		Died Dec. 8, '64, at Prairie du Chien, Wis.
Hill, James D.....		Died June 23, '63, of smallpox, at Fort Ridgley.
Hilton, Lot C.....		Transferred to Invalid Corps Oct. 1, '63.
Hodge, Edward A.....		Musician; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 1, '63.
Hodson, Edward J.....		Discharged for disability May 11, '62.
Holtman, Frederick.....		Transferred to Invalid Corps Oct. 1, '63.
Hobert, John S.....		Transferred to 3d Minnesota Battery April 27, '62.
Holman, Arnold.....		
Huffman, Samuel E.....		Discharged for disability Oct. 7, '64.
Huntley, John S.....	'62	Discharged for disability Feb. 16, '64.
Jewell, Whitney.....	'62	Discharged for disability March 23, '63.
Jensen, Peter.....	'62	Transferred to Invalid Corps Oct. 1, '63.
Johnson, Andrew J.....	'62 Aug. 19, '65	Corporal; promoted Sergeant
Jones, Samuel.....	'62	Wagoner; discharged for disability Aug. 23, '63.
Johnson, Lewis.....	'62	Discharged for disability Jan. 26, '64.
Johnson, Charles.....	'62	Discharged on writ of habeas corpus April 20, '63.
Johnson, Gustav.....	'62 Aug. 19, '65	
Kinney, Wm. S.....	'62 Aug. 19, '65	Corporal; promoted Sergeant.

COMPANY G.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY F—Continued.

Age.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
19	Aug. 11, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal.
20	Aug. 10, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Discharged on writ of habeas corpus March 9, '63.
18	Aug. 12, '62	.....	Promoted Corporal Oct. 8, '63; Sergeant June 27, '65.
20	Aug. 12, '62	.....	Sergeant, discharged per order Oct. 20, '63.
26	Aug. 10, '62	.....
29	Aug. 11, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
27	Aug. 10, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
25	Aug. 12, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
21	May 25, '62	.....	Dia. for dis. Nov. 9, '64; wnd. by Indians at Lake Hanks, Minn.
38	Aug. 16, '62	.....	Died Sept. 22, '64, at Memphis.
21	Aug. 11, '62	June 27, '65	Sergeant.
23	Aug. 10, '62	.....	Died Sept. 14, '63, at Fort Snelling.
19	Aug. 11, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal.
24	Aug. 12, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal.
30	Feb. 23, '64	.....	Died Sept. 23, '64, at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.
22	Aug. 12, '62	.....	Died Sept. 26, '64, at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.
21	Feb. 27, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
25	June 14, '64	May 23, '65	Per order.
26	Aug. 10, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
24	Aug. 10, '62	.....	Transferred to Invalid Corps Oct. 1, '63.
27	Aug. 10, '62	.....	Discharged May 18, '65, at Davenport, Iowa.
22	Aug. 12, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
17	Aug. 12, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
32	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Died Aug. 2, '64, at Helena, Ark.
26	Aug. 12, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
39	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal.
41	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Sergeant.
21	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Discharged for disability Nov. 3, '63.
24	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
33	Aug. 7, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
19	Aug. 12, '62	.....	at Fort Snelling.
19	Aug. 11, '62	Aug. 19, '62	apprehended Nov. 26, '63; deserted again
21	Aug. 12, '62	.....	racks Sept. 23, '64.
30	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
21	Apr. 22, '64	Aug. 19, '65	Corporal; discharged for disability Nov. 8, '64.
40	Aug. 27, '64	May 28, '65	Per order.
33	Aug. 9, '62	.....	Discharged April 22, '65, at Fort Snelling.
30	Aug. 12, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
26	Aug. 10, '62	.....	Discharged for disability July 21, '64.
19	Aug. 12, '62	.....	Transferred to 8d Minnesota Battery April 27, '63.
36	Aug. 11, '62	.....	Transferred to Invalid Corps Nov. 18, '63.
29	Aug. 11, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
18	Aug. 11, '62	.....	Died Dec. 17, '64, at Helena, Ark.
18	Aug. 11, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
26	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
28	Aug. 11, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
40	Feb. 26, '64	.....	Discharged for disability Oct. 17, '64.
34	Aug. 10, '62	.....	Discharged for disability July 6, '65.
19	Aug. 11, '62	Aug. 19, '64	
22	Aug. 10, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal.
19	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
18	Feb. 22, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
37	Aug. 27, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
43	Feb. 27, '64	May 16, '65	Per order.
38	Aug. 13, '62	.....	Corporal; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 13, '65.
30	Aug. 18, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Corporal; promoted Sergeant, 1st Sergeant.
26	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
21	Feb. 24, '64	Aug. 19, '65	

ROSTER OF COMPANY G.

NAMES.	Age.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
<i>Captains</i> —				
Daniel H. Valentine	35	Oct. 1, '62	.....	Enrolled Aug. 19, '62; res. Jan. 21, '63; died at St. Paul May 15, '66.
Charles J. Steen	28	Jan. 21, '63	Aug. 19, '65	Enrolled Aug. 12, '62; commissioned 2d Lieutenant Aug. 12, '62.
	33	Oct. 1, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Enrolled Aug. 19, '62.
	26	Jan. 21, '63	.....	Quartermaster June 10, '64.
	27	June 29, '64	.....	Serg. Oct. 2, '62; died Sept. 24, '64, St. Paul.
	19	Dec. 1, '64	Aug. 19, '65	Corporal Oct. 1, '62; Sergeant June 13, '64.
ENLISTED MEN				
Abbott, Wm. H.	22	Aug. 14, '62	.....	Died June 7, '65, at White Hall, Pa.
Archaubeau, Zephira	28	Aug. 12, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
Bartlett, Benjamin I.	33	Aug. 16, '62	.....	Discharged for disability March 6, '63.
Barbeau, Peter	24	Aug. 12, '62	Aug. 19, '65	

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY G—Continued.

NAME.	AUG.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS
	34	Aug. 16, '62		Corporal; killed at Birch Coulee.
	31	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '63	
	18	Aug. 18, '62		Musician; died Jan. 11, '65, at St. Paul.
	46	Aug. 16, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	18	Aug. 12, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Sergeant July 1, '65.
	22	Aug. 12, '62		Discharged for disability April 12, '63.
	28	Jan. 4, '64		Discharged for disability June 12, '65.
	20	Dec. 28, '63	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal.
	19	Aug. 15, '62		Deserted March 4, '63.
	31	Aug. 12, '62		Commissioned Quartermaster Aug. 21, '62.
	36	Aug. 13, '62	June 24, '65	Per order.
	36	Aug. 12, '62	May 10, '65	Per order.
	30	June 4, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
	44	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	23	Feb. 19, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
	26	Aug. 13, '62	May 31, '65	Per order.
	36	Aug. 15, '62		Corporal, promoted Sergeant; discharged for disab. Jan. 14, '68.
	36	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	72	Aug. 14, '62		Died March 4, '63, at Glencoe, Minn.
	29	Dec. 21, '63		Died Nov. 14, '64, at Prairie du Chien.
	24	Aug. 14, '62		Transferred to 3d Minnesota Battery May 1, '63.
	18	Feb. 26, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
	22	Aug. 14, '62		Died Aug. 4, '64, at Helena, Ark.
	21	Feb. 11, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
	22	Feb. 11, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
	24	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	23	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	36	Mich. 5, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
	29	Dec. 21, '63		Died July 10, '65, at Montgomery, Ala.
	41	Aug. 12, '62		Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Oct. 8, '63.
	22	Aug. 16, '62		Discharged for disability Dec. 26, '64.
	26	Feb. 29, '64	May 26, '65	Per order.
	23	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	33	Aug. 14, '62		ing.
	18	Aug. 12, '62		Minn.
	23	Aug. 13, '62		ig. 26, '62; died at St. Peter,
	32	Aug. 12, '62		3.
	24	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	20	Aug. 14, '62		Promoted
	21	Aug. 16, '62		Corporal; 10, '65, at St. Paul.
	29	Aug. 12, '62		Promoted 18, '65.
	20	Feb. 21, '64	Aug. 4, '65	S. Col. Infantry July 25, '64.
	28	Aug. 13, '62		Per order.
	22	Aug. 15, '62		Discharged for
	18	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Transferred to
	18	Feb. 9, '64		Promoted
	20	Aug. 12, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Died Oct.
	17	Aug. 16, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Corporal, Barracks, Mo.
	28	Aug. 12, '62		1st Sergeant.
	30	Aug. 15, '62		Discharged for disability May 8, '63.
	23	Aug. 12, '62		Discharged
	20	Feb. 16, '64	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted for disability Oct. 30, '64.
	26	Dec. 22, '63	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
	29	Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Sergeant.
	21	Feb. 28, '64	May 29, '65	Per order.
	19	Jan. 8, '64		Died Jan. 31, '65, at St. Louis, Mo.
	35	Aug. 13, '62		Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Nov. 18, '63.
	24	Aug. 12, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	31	Aug. 14, '62		Corporal; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Oct. 3, '63.
	23	Aug. 14, '62		
	17	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	36	Aug. 14, '62		Nov. 15, '63; transferred to
	23	Aug. 12, '62		Non-Com. Staff May 30, '64.
	18	Jan. 5, '64		cks, Mo.
	33	Aug. 12, '62		
	19	Aug. 12, '62		died before reaching home.
	20	Aug. 15, '62		
	35	Aug. 13, '62		disability Nov. 27, '64.
	25	Feb. 27, '64		
	24	Feb. 22, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
	26	Dec. 22, '63		Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 10, '65.
	20	Mich. 4, '64	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted
	23	Aug. 12, '62		Promoted
	24	Aug. 16, '62		Deserted 1 per order May 31 '65.
	21	Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	19	Aug. 12, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted 8th Corporal.
	35	Aug. 12, '62		Sergeant, discharged for disability Jan. 16, '63.
	26	Aug. 15, '62		Discharged for disability April 21, '65.
	30	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	23	Aug. 12, '62		Discharged for promotion in 1st Regiment, Minnesota Heavy
				Artillery, Sept. 14, '64.
Bernolde, Griffin P.	28	Aug. 13, '62		Sergeant, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Oct. 23, '63.
Robl, Anton	35	Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
Rogers, Orlo	26	Aug. 12, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	45	Aug. 12, '62		1st Sergeant; discharged for disability Oct. 8, '64.

COMPANY H.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY G—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY H.

REMARKS.

resigned Aug. 24, '64.
2d Lieutenant Nov. 20, '62.

1st Sergeant Nov. 20, '62.

rt Ripley.
July 2, '63, at Montgomery, Ala.
n Reserve Corps Nov. 18, '63.

ity Aug. 4, '63.
en on discharge of regiment.
f regiment.
rgeant.
n Reserve Corps Oct. 1, '63.
led Nov. 6, '64, at Chicago, Ill.
t Fort Ripley.
t. Louis.
elena, Ark.
ity Jan. 20, '65.

ity Jan. 16, '63.
rgeant; discharged July 9, '65.

rgeant.
elena, Ark.
rgeant.

ity Jan. 25, '65.
emphis, Tenn.
elena, Ark.
n Reserve Corps Oct. 1, '63.
elena, Ark.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY H—Continued.

NAME.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Felt, Marius B.....	28	Aug. 15, '62	Promoted Corporal; discharged May 19, '65.
Flab, Hiram M.....	28	Feb. 25, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
	23	Feb. 25, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
	82	Aug. 13, '62	.....	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 16, '65.
	16	Aug. 13, '62	.....	Musician; pro. Principal Musician May, '63; transf. to N. C. S.
	18	Sept. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	82	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	27	Aug. 20, '62	.....	Sergeant; died Dec. 30, '62, at Fort Snelling.
	23	Feb. 25, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
	29	July 28, '62	.....	Discharged for disability July 31, '64.
	23	Aug. 16, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	44	Feb. 29, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
	40	Aug. 13, '62	.....	Promoted Corporal; discharged for disability Jan. 1, '63.
	17	Feb. 29, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
	44	Feb. 25, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
	20	Feb. 1, '64	.....	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 1, '65.
	37	Aug. 5, '62	.....	Corporal; discharged for disability June 28, '65.
	21	Aug. 18, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	26	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	41	July 10, '62	.....	L. I, '63.
	27	Aug. 10, '62	.....
	21	Aug. 6, '62	.....
	36	Aug. 14, '62	.....
	83	Aug. 10, '62	.....	Oct. 1, '63.
	21	Aug. 13, '62	.....	Nov. 1, '64.
	23	Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	41	Aug. 11, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	42	July 28, '62	May 31, '65	For order.
	24	Aug. 10, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	25	Aug. 18, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Sergeant.
	34	Aug. 20, '62	.....	for promotion April 7, '63.
	22	Aug. 10, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Sergeant.
	29	Feb. 27, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
	82	Aug. 18, '62	.....	L. I, '63; died Aug. 18, '64.
	18	Feb. 6, '64	.....
	20	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Sergeant June 15, '63.
	31	Aug. 6, '62	.....	Charge of regiment.
	20	Aug. 18, '62	.....	'64, at Helena, Ark.
	37	Aug. 18, '62	.....	or disability Aug. 10, '64.
	22	Aug. 18, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	18	Aug. 6, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	19	Aug. 6, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	35	July 28, '62	.....	Discharged for disability June 19, '65.
	27	July 28, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	16	Sept. 3, '64	.....	Died Feb. 13, '65, at Vicksburg.
	25	Aug. 10, '62	.....	Transferred to 2d Minnesota Battery Jan. 15, '63.
	28	Aug. 13, '62	.....	Discharged for disability May 9, '63.
	18	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	13	Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	25	Aug. 18, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal.
	34	Aug. 20, '62	.....	Sergeant; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 15, '65.
	15	Feb. 27, '64	.....	Promoted Corporal; discharged for disability Feb. 2, '65.
	19	Aug. 11, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	30	Feb. 23, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
	28	Feb. 29, '64	May 25, '65	
	43	July 10, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	30	July 28, '62	May 25, '65	For order.
	24	Aug. 18, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	25	Aug. 14, '62	May 25, '65	NOTED
	30	Aug. 18, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	32	Aug. 14, '62	.....	'63.
	21	Aug. 6, '62	.....
	31	Aug. 6, '62	.....
	31	Aug. 18, '62	.....
	42	Aug. 18, '62	.....	15, '63.
	21	Aug. 18, '62	.....	15, '64.
	26	Aug. 10, '62	.....	'64.
	31	Feb. 19, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
	36	Aug. 14, '62	.....	Jan. 15, '65.
	34	Aug. 13, '62	.....
	19	Aug. 18, '62	.....	Nov. 8, '63.
	27	Aug. 10, '62	.....	Discharged for
	18	July 18, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	27	Aug. 6, '62	.....	Corporal; promoted Sergeant and 1st Sergeant.
	28	Aug. 14, '62	.....	Died July 27, '64, at Helena, Ark.
	26	Aug. 11, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal and Sergeant.
	21	Aug. 10, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal.
	42	Feb. 22, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
	37	Feb. 27, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
	21	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	25	Aug. 10, '62	Discharged for disability July 11, '63.

COMPANY I.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY I.

		1862		1863		REMARKS.
		1862	1863	1862	1863	
Miles, John	18	Feb. 27, '64	June 20, '65			Assigned for temporary service at Ft. Co.
	42	May 28, '64	May 28, '65			
	38	July 30, '62	Aug. 13, '63			
	21	Aug. 18, '62	Aug. 13, '63			
Nelson, John	14	Aug. 18, '62	Aug. 13, '63			Promoted Corporal.
Nelson, John A.	24	Aug. 8, '62	Aug. 13, '63			
O'Brien, Samuel	24	June 16, '62	June 13, '63			Sergeant.
O'Brien, Michael	24	Aug. 13, '62				Deserted March 16, '63, at Fort Snelling.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY I—Continued.

			REMARKS.
			valid Corps Nov. 20, '63. ed for disability March 31, '63.
			nd Sergeant. '64, at Helena, Ark. J. ability June 15, '65.
			teran Reserve Corps. ability June 25, '65.
			. St. Louis, Mo.
			, '65, at St. Paul.
			il. ability Dec. 27, '64.
			ability March 31, '63.
			ed for promotion in 18th U. S. Colored Inf. il; discharged June 23, '65. ability Nov. 8, '63. ability March 31, '65. red to 8d Minnesota Battery May 1, '63.
			t. at Memphis, Tenn. t Helena, Ark. il. ter May 15, '65.

ROSTER OF COMPANY K.

NAMES.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.			
<i>Captains—</i>			
Win. H. Woodward.....	Oct. 10, '62	.....	Enrolled Aug. 19, '62; resigned Jan. 5, '63.
W. W. Braden.....	Feb. 23, '63	Aug. 19, '65	Enrolled Aug. 22, '62; 1st Lieutenant Oct. 10, '62; promoted Captain Jan. 5, '63.
<i>First Lieutenant—</i>			
Henry S. Bassett.....	Feb. 23, '63	Aug. 19, '65	Enrolled Aug. 22, '62; 2d Lieutenant Oct. 10, '62; promoted 1st Lieutenant Jan. 5, '63.
<i>Second Lieutenant—</i>			
Charles L. Gale.....	Feb. 23, '63	Aug. 19, '65	Wagoner Oct. 10, '62; promoted 2d Lieutenant.
ENLISTED MEN.			
Andrew, William.....	Aug.	.....	Transferred to Invalid Corps Aug. 1, '63.
Anderson, Peter.....	Jan.	Aug. 19, '63	.....
Appel, Jacob.....	Aug.	Aug. 19, '63	.....
Atkins, David.....	Oct.	.....	Discharged for disability Feb. 3, '65.
Backhoff, John.....	Jan.	Aug. 19, '63	.....
Barrows, Luther.....	Aug.	.....	Died Sept. 14, '64.
Berger, Peter.....	Aug.	May 18, '65	Per order
Bottom, John.....	July	.....	Discharged for disability Feb. 10, '63; Corporal.
Brown, John H.....	Aug.	Aug. 19, '65	Corporal.
Braden, James C.....	Aug.	.....	Promoted Adjutant Tenth Minnesota Infantry Oct. 2, '62.
Burum, Ole O.....	July	Aug. 19, '65	Corporal.
Carlin, James.....	July	.....	Discharged for disability Oct. 17, '64.
Carr, Wm. J. O.....	Dec.	Aug. 19, '65	.....
Churchill, Lorenzo D.....	July	Dec.	Discharged for disability Aug. 15, '64; 1st Sergeant.
Chapman, Charles.....	Aug.	Aug. 19, '65	Sergeant.
Closson, John G.....	Dec.	Aug. 19, '65	.....
Closson, Amos F.....	Dec.	'63	Died Sept. 25, '64, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Cooper, Chas. D.....	'63	Aug. 19, '65	.....
Conklin, George.....	'64	Aug. 19, '65	.....
Cooney, John.....	'62	.....	Deserted Sept. 8, '62, at Fort Snelling, Minn.
Crowell, Robert.....	'62	Aug. 19, '65	.....
Curry, Joseph.....	'62	.....	Died June 6, '63, at New Orleans, La.
Danahy, Alexander.....	'62	.....	Transferred to Invalid Corps Oct. 1, '63.
Dennison, Myron W.....	'62	Aug. 19, '65	.....
Dignen, Michael.....	'62	May 21, '65	At New York City.
Douglas, Robert.....	'62	Discharged for disability Dec. 31, '64

COMPANY K.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY K—Continued.

Smith, John C.	23	July 31, '62	Discharged for disability Jan. 27, '63.
Smith, Leland P.	14	July 21, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Musician
Wm. P.	21	Aug. 18, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
Wm.	21	Feb. 1, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
Geo. W.	21	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
Stewart, Wm. J.	21	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal.
Straw, Calvin S.	39	Aug. 17, '62	.....	Drummed out of service by sentence of general court martial, for desertion.
Stevens, Sherburne W.	33	Feb. 29, '64	—	Discharged July 5, '65, at St. Paul
Tinkersbaugh, Albert	14	Feb. 26, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
Thomas, George	15	July 16, '62	.....	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 31, '66.
Tyler, Joseph H.	14	Jan. 5, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
Tyler, Jonathan C.	40	Feb. 26, '63	.....	Transferred to Company F June 12, '64.
Widington, John	13	July 16, '62	.....	Died Feb. 13, '64, at Lenora, Minn.
Westworth, David	44	Dec. 4, '63	.....	Died Sept. 16, '64, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

30, '65.

U. S. C. T. Feb. 7, '65.

rt. 13, '63.

'64.

2, '65.

Feb. 17, '64.
near Missouri River.
'65.

'6.

22.

1, '63.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY K — *Continued.*

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Wentworth, John H.....	19	Dec. 4, '63	.....	Died Jan. 5, '65, at Fort Snelling, Minn.
West, Charles J.....	21	Feb. 26, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
Whitelow, John.....	31	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
Wisel, Ezra.....	21	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Died Nov. 18, '64, at Prairie du Chien.
Wier, Wm. T.....	18	July 16, '62	.....	Died July 20, '64, at Helena, Ark.
Wiggins, David W.....	21	July 21, '62	.....	Transferred to 3d Minnesota Battery May 1, '63.
Wright, Alvah.....	24	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal.

NARRATIVE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

COMPILED, UNDER DIRECTION OF THE COMMISSION, FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS AND
INFORMATION FURNISHED BY SERGEANT JAMES T. RAMER AND OTHERS.

The Seventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteers came of that fervent patriotism which responded —

We are coming, Father Abraham,
Six hundred thousand more,

to the call of President Lincoln after the failure of McClellan's army before Richmond in July, 1862. Minnesota, from its meager population, had, the first year of the war, furnished five infantry regiments, three cavalry companies and two batteries. It seemed as if the last man who could had volunteered; yet in one month, August, 1862, five full infantry regiments were enlisted. Of these the Seventh was the second organized. How it was done shall be told by the men themselves in the following accounts of recruiting the companies.

Of the enlistment of Company D of Winona county, Captain Norman Buck says: "The call of President Lincoln came to these men in the midst of harvest — they left the field or the workshop to enlist. Rolla Banks, a merchant and farmer living in the town of Pleasant Hill, Winona county, having the respect and confidence of his neighbors, enlisted a large part of the company from the young men of his section. Norman Buck, a lawyer just graduated from the Albany Law School, and deputy register of deeds of Winona county, held meetings at St. Charles, in the northwestern part of the county, and enlisted about one-third of the company from there. Zebulon W. Marsh, who had been a soldier in one of the earlier regiments, lived at Saratoga, in the western part of the county. He gathered about him the young men of that section which completed the company. The excitement was at fever heat; at a public meeting in St. Charles the church was crowded; at the close of the speeches opportunity for enlistment was given. Sisters held to their brothers, dreading to have them leave their sides. Mothers and wives, without fortitude to see the sacrifice, yet willing to make it, bowed their heads and covered their eyes as sons and husbands walked forward to give their names. The next morning, by agreement, wagon-loads of young men fell into line along the road, and took their way to Winona. About forty or fifty met at Paris' tavern, twelve miles from Winona, and took dinner, after which, with patriotic songs and jokes and laughter, which was not all real, they came to the city and duly enlisted. The company at once went to Fort Snelling to be mustered in. Rolla Banks, who had seen service in the Mexican War, was elected captain, Norman Buck first lieutenant, and Zebulon W. Marsh second lieutenant. When enlisted the men were promised that after the company was mustered in they could return home for ten days to arrange business for the long absence coming. They left home with this expectation. But the muster-in had hardly taken place when news came to the fort of the Sioux outbreak of August 18th, and the company was ordered to Fort Abercrombie, three hundred miles away."

J. T. Ramer of Company B relates that on August 12th he and five others at Utica, Winona county, enrolled their names with James H. McFarland, agreeing to report at Winona when called. On the 14th they were notified to do so. He says: "I was raking grain off a four-horse McCormick reaper in my father's wheat field. I stepped off, telling my brother Charles to take the rake, for I was going to enlist; others joined, making eight that left the harvest field to volunteer. We started for Winona about eleven o'clock, getting there at three,

and at once enlisted with Dr. S. B. Sheardown, who had a recruiting commission. My name was sixty-third on the list. By nine next day over one hundred had enrolled, and at eleven o'clock Sheardown, with ninety-seven men, started by boat for Fort Snelling; the others were turned over to Captain Banks for Company D. We got to St. Paul at six next morning and marched to the state capitol, where the company was organized by electing John Curtis, a merchant of Winona, captain, Albert H. Stevens first, and Archibald A. Rice second, lieutenant; the two latter had been clerks in Winona. We took boat again, and reached the fort at 11 A. M. We then had our first meal of army rations—hard bread, salt pork, black coffee, tin plates, etc. Most of the company had lived well, a few luxuriously. It made some of the more delicate ones look homesick. But later experiences made this fare comparatively luxurious."

Captain W. H. Thomas relates that Company C was enlisted from the counties of Chisago and Washington. Fifty-nine were from Taylor's Falls, sixteen from Marine, thirteen from Afton, seven from Lakeland and three from Stillwater. The enlistment commenced on the 8th of August, 1862, and on the 17th, only nine days, ninety-eight men went into camp at Fort Snelling. On the 23d of August the company was organized by electing Wm. H. Burt captain, Carpenter A. Winslow first lieutenant, and Frank H. Pratt second lieutenant.

Of the incidents of the raising of Company C, N. M. Chase, corporal (afterward captain in Sixty-eighth United States Colored Infantry), gives this sketch: "On Saturday, August 9th, W. H. Thomas of Afton, Washington county, went to Stillwater and enlisted with W. H. Burt, who had a second lieutenant's recruiting commission. He brought word back that Burt would be down the next Sunday to hold a war meeting. It was held about a mile above the village, in the open air, at the intersection of roads near Bolles Creek. Quite a large gathering was there. Speeches were made from a wagon. At the conclusion men were called to come forward and enlist; I put my name down and nine others followed me. Another meeting was held at Lakeland, when Howard Oliver, known afterward as our tall sergeant, put his name down. His father, a very old man, made us a brief speech, in which he said: 'This is my sixth son to go into the army, and if I was a little younger I would go to.' That old man, tottering on the brink of the grave, giving up his sixth and last boy (his baby), wishing only that he was young enough to go, made the most eloquent speech I ever heard."

Omer H. Case says: "Company E was recruited in August, 1862, by Josiah F. Marsh of Preston, Fillmore county. He was elected captain of the company at Fort Snelling, Sept. 1, and promoted lieutenant colonel of the Ninth Regiment Sept. 25, 1862, when T. G. Hall was promoted captain, Lewis Hardy first lieutenant, and Alexander Wight second lieutenant. Aaron H. H. Dayton was the first man to enlist at a war meeting at Preston in the early part of August. War meetings were held in other towns; men left their reapers in the fields, their grain uncut, their stacks half built, and came pouring into Preston, with bands of music and banners flying, to listen to patriotic speeches by such men as the late Chief Justice C. G. Ripley and Hon. R. A. Jones. No man can convey to written page the exalted feelings that actuated the men who responded to that call. I have seen the men since then when ready to go into battle,—notedly when we first invested Spanish Fort, and the order came to lay aside all things except cartridge box and canteen and prepare for a charge,—when the same expression came over their faces that I had seen in the fervor of enlistment days. An artist can paint a battle, or part of one, but he cannot put upon canvas the exaltation of spirit that animates the true soldier any more than he can the shriek of a shell or the whiz of a bullet."

Daniel Densmore of Company G of Red Wing says: "Amid the rush of enlistment in August, 1862, W. C. Williston, Herman Betcher and Daniel Densmore, upon consultation, decided to raise a company. Captain Williston threw open his law office for the purpose, N. S. Olstrom, who held a recruiting commission, was engaged to do the swearing in. Enlistment proceeded rapidly; en-

thusiastic men were out among their acquaintances hurrying in their squads, and in five days, August 12th to 17th, the complement was secured and started by boat for Fort Snelling, reaching there and being placed in camp on the 18th. On the 20th the culling out by surgical examination under Dr. Potts left the company wanting in men just enough to skip it over the much-coveted first letters of the regimental alphabet. (To-day the boys would have it no other letter than G—old Company G.) Following the examination Captain Betcher was commissioned as first lieutenant. The men were furloughed and went home to finish harvest. The 26th of August found the men hurriedly recalled to Fort Snelling by the Indian massacre; and with them were enough recruits to fill the company. Capt. Williston and Second Lieutenant Densmore thereupon received their commissions. It was a hurried and half-accoutered crowd that, as Company G of the Seventh Minnesota Infantry, started for Fort Ridgley."

Charles Bonarth of Company H says: "That company was composed of sixty-one men enlisted by Adam Buck, Jr., from the farmer youths of Sibley county, and the remainder by James Gilfillan from Ramsey county. Before August 22d, the day appointed to unite these in one company at Fort Snelling, the Indian War broke out. The Sibley county contingent at once, without clothing or arms except as they supplied themselves, rallied under Lieutenant Buck and marched to St. Peter, where with others from Le Sueur and St. Peter they started, under Captain E. St. Julien Cox, to the relief of New Ulm, arriving on that fatal Sunday, August 24th, when evacuation of the town was decided on as the only safety for its exhausted inhabitants. Lieutenant Buck's command was part of the guard that conducted the 1,500 refugees to Mankato, there being one hundred and fifty-three wagons of women, children and sick. From Mankato they marched to Fort Snelling, arriving there September 1st, where the Ramsey county contingent had been since August 25th. The company was organized by electing James Gilfillan captain, Adam Buck, Jr., first lieutenant and S. Lee Davis of St. Paul second lieutenant. That night the company took boat to Shakopee and thence marched to Fort Ridgley, where it joined other companies of the Seventh Regiment under Lient. Col. Marshall."

Captain T. G. Carter relates of Company K: "That on the evening of Aug. 13, 1862, a war meeting was held at Cleveland, Le Sueur county, at which between sixty and seventy men publicly agreed to enter an organization to be called the Cleveland Guards. There had been, previous to this, efforts to enlist a company made by Adam Buck, Jr., Geo. J. Virtue, George Edwards, F. A. Bohrer, John N. Hess, and others; this meeting was the result, embracing men from the towns of Cleveland, Cordova, Waterville, Elysian and Kasota. It was agreed that Francis Burke should be captain, as he had had experience in company drill in Baltimore. The company was to start for Fort Snelling August 15th to be mustered in, and to get furloughed to secure their crops, then partly harvested. The same night, and after the meeting, Daniel E. Williams and Nathan S. Carter, two of the company, went to St. Peter and about two o'clock in the morning called up Theodore G. Carter, brother of the latter, and told him what had taken place and that he must join their company, the three having agreed before to go together. He was clerk in Edgerton & Donahower's bank; resigning his position he hastily prepared to join the company. The next day, the 15th, he met the company at Le Sueur, where the patriotic ladies had provided them a good dinner in the Baptist church. The night was passed at Farnam's Hotel below Belle Plaine. At Shakopee they took boat, arriving at Fort Snelling next day, when the company was organized by the election of Francis Burke captain, T. G. Carter first, and Felix A. Bohrer second, lieutenant."

Captain J. E. West says: "Company I was enlisted at St. Cloud, Stearns county, by Asa Libby, James M. McKelvey, Geo. V. Mayhew and Josiah E. West. Enlisting commenced Aug. 15, 1862, and in less than a week there were eighty-eight young and vigorous men enrolled, only four of the number being over thirty-five years of age; sixty-eight were native-born citizens. The men were residents of Stearns, Benton, Sherburne and Todd counties. Just as the company was ready to start for Fort Snelling to be mustered in, expecting to go

South, news of the terrible Sioux massacre was received; many of the men had families exposed on the frontier, yet they hurried to Fort Snelling, arriving there at noon of a cold rainy day; they were hastily examined and armed with Springfield muskets (which they carried through the war), and supplied with only two rounds of ammunition each. Clothing and blankets could not be had. At dark orders were received for the company to make a forced march to Fort Ripley, one hundred and thirty miles north, where the Chippewa chief Hole-in-the-Day was gathering his braves for war. They left the fort that night and marched to Minneapolis. Owing to the absence of the officers that were to be commissioned Sergeant J. E. West was put in command."

Lieutenant L. W. Collins of Company F says: "That company was enlisted at Hastings by John Kennedy, T. R. Huddleston and myself assisting. Kennedy had a commission to recruit for the Sixth Regiment, but on reaching Fort Snelling with his men was crowded out of that organization, and on the 22d of August, very fortunately I think, the company was assigned to the Seventh. Our men were nearly all from Dakota county, a few from across the river in Washington. Captain Kennedy spent about five hundred dollars in raising the company and getting it to Fort Snelling. He never asked or received pay for this, always refusing to make any claim for it, although often urged to do so."

Sergeant Ramer, whose account of the recruiting of Company B has already been given, ending with its arrival at Fort Snelling August 16th, continues his narrative as follows:

Sunday morning, the 17th, we were examined by the surgeon and sworn in as Company B, Seventh Regiment. On the 19th news came of the Sioux outbreak with all its horrors. Some companies of the Sixth Regiment started for Fort Ridgley this afternoon, and eighty of Company B of the Seventh were furloughed, as promised, for nine days to go home to save their crops. They arrived home on the 20th. On the 21st orders hurriedly came to report at Fort Snelling soon as possible. August 24th took steamboat to Fort Snelling, arriving the evening of the 25th. Received orders the 26th to be ready to march at a moment's notice; in the afternoon received our uniform and guns and equipment. It was hard for some of the men to get a fit of clothing; the small men could not find clothes small enough, nor the large men large enough. I had to take a coat much too small which gave amusement to the boys. August 27th we received marching orders, and at six o'clock all of the Seventh Regiment then at the fort — Companies A, B, F and G — started by boat and arrived at Shakopee next morning. We got our breakfast and received sixteen rounds of ammunition, and at three o'clock started for Fort Ridgley with Captain Cutler of Company A in command. Adjutant J. K. Arnold was with us. We marched ten miles and camped for the night. This being our first experience at pitching tents we made awkward work. September 2d, when about five miles from Fort Ridgley, Lieutenant Colonel Wm. R. Marshall met us, the first field officer of our regiment we had seen. He was with the volunteer party under McPhail that first relieved the fort a week before. He conducted us to the fort, where we arrived about four o'clock. Tents were already pitched for us. We began to get dinner, or rather supper, having eaten our last rations that morning, but soon received orders to be ready to march to reinforce McPhail, who had gone to relieve Grant's company and others whom the Indians had surrounded at Birch Coolie. At six o'clock we were in line, and two pieces of hard bread issued to each man. It was a light supper after marching twenty-two miles, and having to march sixteen more, and that in the night. Wagons were provided for as many as possible. At ten minutes after six o'clock we were with General Sibley's whole force on the way to Birch Coolie. We arrived about midnight within two miles of Grant's camp, where, with McPhail's command, we lay on our arms. We were called into line at daylight, and without any breakfast; the skirmish line was thrown out and the advance began. The Indians opened fire upon us, but at long range. Shells from a howitzer were thrown among them; we steadily advanced and they retreated down the coolie to the Minnesota River. Without casualties, we reached Grant's camp about ten o'clock. It was a sorrowful scene; some of the survivors tried to cheer, others only shed silent tears; some begged for water and others for something to eat. They had been besieged and had fought thirty-six hours without water and having but little to eat. The tents and wagons were riddled with bullets. In looking over the camp we found thirteen dead soldiers and thirty-nine wounded, many of whom died. Ninety horses lay dead at the picket rope, one only still standing, but he was wounded; a colt was standing near its dead mother. The wounded and exhausted men were made as comfortable as possible. We of Company B, half famished, got flour and salt pork from Captain Grant. We fried the pork and made cake of flour and water, and fried them in the pork fat; these, with coffee, constituted our first meal since the morning of the day before. We buried the dead, and with the wounded in wagons reached the fort about midnight; we lay down to sleep without anything to eat, tired out, having marched in two days fifty-four miles, almost without rest. September 4th we received full rations and got rested. Two of the wounded died on the way to the fort, and on the 5th two more. There were a great many very narrow escapes in Grant's camp during the fighting. Among them was a German woman, found by Grant's party; she had

been wounded two weeks before, and had been in hiding since that time; they made her as comfortable as possible in a wagon by herself. She lay there during all the fighting unhurt, although many bullets struck the wagon.

On the morning of the 7th an Indian came in with a flag of truce, bringing a message from Little Crow to General Sibley, who had left a note stuck up at Birch Coolie for Little Crow, if he had anything to say to send a flag of truce. The troops were all ordered out on parade, probably to show Little Crow's messenger how many soldiers the general had. From the 8th to the 18th there was nothing of special interest except drilling and foraging. I was sent out foraging several times, having two teams and a detail of men; we went to get supplies for the camp, such as potatoes, turnips, etc. There was also a detachment sent out to run a threshing machine on the deserted farms. The settlers had left their grain in the shock, and this detachment was in charge of a citizen named Spafford, who attended to threshing and measuring the grain, so that each owner could get pay for his grain. On the 18th, having received marching orders, we crossed the Minnesota River near the fort and camped on the south side at a lake. There were five companies of the Seventh together now, A, B, F, G and H. On the 19th the rest of the command crossed, consisting of most of the Sixth Regiment, a detachment of the Third Regiment, the company called Renville Rangers, and one company of the Fifth Regiment and some citizen mounted men.

September 20th we started up the south side of the Minnesota River in pursuit of the Indians. We found and buried the bodies of one white man and two Indians; we saw several Indians during the day, but at a long distance. During the night there were some buildings burned by Indians a mile from camp, toward the river.

Sunday, September 21st, we marched about sixteen miles, passed the ruins of Redwood Agency and crossed the Redwood River soon after noon. We found and buried the body of George Gleason, a prominent man about the agencies. Other-Day, a noted friendly Indian, who had conducted to safety a large number of refugees, now with the command as scout, had tied his horse to a tree in the edge of the woods near a deserted house which he entered. On hearing a noise he ran out just in time to see two Indians on his horse, racing across the valley beyond rifle-shot. Other-Day looked crest-fallen, but said, "Never mind, I will make that up the first chance," and he did at Wood Lake.

September 22d we marched about fifteen miles and camped just south of a small stream flowing from Wood Lake, about three miles from Yellow Medicine River. The column was hindered by bridges being burned across some of the ravines; it seemed very quiet all day. September 23d reveillé was sounded at four o'clock in order to march early and to be ready for any emergency. While the Seventh were eating breakfast some of the Third Regiment boys started ahead with a wagon in order to forage; they were camped in the advance and went without order. When half a mile from camp the Indians attacked them and came near gobbling them up. The rest of the Third rushed out and got their comrades back to camp, but not all of them; three were killed and many wounded. The fight became hot on that side, the Renville Rangers joining the Third. Soon the Indians opened fire from the ravine on the north side of the camp. We, the Seventh Regiment, were deployed toward this ravine. We advanced steadily, keeping close to the ground, and made a charge on the double-quick that cleared the ravine and ended the battle. The firing was heavy for a short time; many of the Indians escaped down the ravine to our right. When the firing had about ceased a few Indians were discovered still in the tall grass in the ravine; a few shots started them out on the run, one trying to carry off another, but he was soon shot down and both were found dead. One Indian started to run up a small ravine leading out from the main ravine on the opposite side from us. There was a storm of bullets sent after him; he was hit and fell several times, but ran to near the high ground before he finally fell. I fired two shots at him and was about the first to get to him; he was still alive and had a fierce look, but soon gasped his last. He had nothing on but his breech-clout and a powder horn strung over his shoulder; he had dropped his gun. We found that he had been pierced with seventeen balls, nine of which were in his body or had passed through. We found and buried fifteen Indians; one, wounded, was taken who died in a few days. The loss to the command was four killed and about thirty wounded. One of the killed was Charles E. Frink of Company A, Seventh Regiment; the others killed were from the Third Regiment; among the wounded were Sergeant C. C. Chapman and Private Charles Billings of Company B of the Seventh; Chapman was wounded in the wrist and Billings in the thigh.

Other-Day was about the first out to the front and in the thickest of the fight. He made good his word that he would get even for the loss of his horse, for he captured two. At one time he was so far out among the Indians, and partly dressed like them, that the soldiers fired at him and would have killed him but that some of the officers recognized him by a white handkerchief tied around his head. A man of our company—I think Dan Dana—captured a pony, with saddle and bridle. He gave it to Captain Curtis, who rode it the rest of the campaign, being out of health. Next day, the 24th, we remained in camp to send back the wounded, etc. The 25th we were on the march early and crossed the Yellow Medicine. It was in a deep, narrow, wooded valley with high bluffs, the best place imaginable for an ambush. I cannot see why the Indians did not wait and attack us here instead of in camp.

Lieutenant Colonel Marshall's brief report of the battle of Wood Lake of September 23d says: "Immediately after the first alarm was given the men were formed on company grounds to await orders. These soon came and the battalion marched to the support of the gun (six-pounder) served by Captain

Hendricks, on the right or north side of camp. Captain Gilfillan, with Company H of the Seventh, was on guard. He was ordered to place half his men in the rifle-pits (dug for the protection of camp), and to advance the others as skirmishers on the extreme right of my line. I lengthened my line to the right of the gun, and somewhat in advance, facing the ravine occupied by the Indians. Gradually advancing the line, the men keeping close to the ground and firing as they crawled forward, I gained a good position from which to charge the Indians. Here we were joined by Captain Grant's company of the Sixth Regiment, and charged, successfully dislodging the Indians. Leaving two companies with the gun I pursued with the rest beyond the ravine until recalled by your order. The following are the casualties in my command: Private Charles Frink, Company A, killed; Sergeant C. C. Chapman, Company B, wounded by gunshot in the wrist; Private Charles Billings, Company B, wounded by gunshot in the thigh; Private John Ober, Company G, bruised in foot by a spent ball.

"Shortly after our return to camp we were ordered out to prevent the Indians recovering the bodies of their dead in the ravine. With Captain Hendrick's gun again advanced to the edge of the ravine, we gathered up six bodies, which, with what I brought in before, made seven of the enemy's dead brought in by my command. All, both officers and men, behaved admirably; commands were promptly obeyed; not a man flinched under fire. Captain Hendricks and men under my immediate notice, if not strictly under my command, behaved handsomely."¹

Extract from General Sibley's report of the battle of Wood Lake, dated Sept. 23, 1862:

Meantime another portion of the Indian force passed down a ravine with a view to outflank the Third Regiment, and I ordered Lieutenant Colonel Marshall with five companies of the Seventh Regiment, who was ably seconded by Major Bradley, to advance to its support with one six-pounder, under the command of Captain Hendricks, and I also ordered two companies of the Sixth Regiment to reinforce him. Lieutenant Colonel Marshall advanced at a double-quick, amid a shower of balls from the enemy, which, fortunately, did little damage to his command, and after a few volleys he led his men to a charge and cleared the ravine of the savages.

Resuming the narrative of Sergeant Ramer, he says:

We passed the upper or Yellow Medicine Agency. Indians had burned all the government buildings. September 26th, on our march, we passed a deserted village said to be Red Iron's, and came in sight of the great friendly Indian camp of 2,000 or more, where the captives were. It was about a half mile south of the Minnesota River, on high prairie opposite the mouth of the Chipewa River. The command passed to the north of the Indian camp, and went into camp between it and the river. This was Camp Release. General Sibley went with an escort and received the white captives. The hostiles under Little Crow, after the battle of Wood Lake, fled west. October 27th the released captives were sent to Fort Ridgley with an escort. While here, Capt. Atchison of Gen. Pope's staff arrived and duly mustered us into the service, as of the dates when our service actually began. We left Fort Snelling too hurriedly for that ceremony. Here, also, we saw the paymaster for the first time, and received one month's pay and twenty-five dollars bounty. Col. Miller joined the regiment at Camp Release, coming from the Army of the Potomac. Lieut. Col. Marshall was on the military commission trying three hundred or more Indians arrested in the friendly camp, who had taken part in the outbreak. On the 13th of October Lieutenant Colonel Marshall was put in command of a force consisting of Company B of the Seventh, Company G of the Sixth, and a mounted detachment of the Third Regiment, to pursue a band of the hostiles who had separated from Little Crow and were heading directly west to the Missouri River. The force started at midnight, made a forced march of thirty-five miles that day and camped near the eastern edge of the coteau near the Dakota boundary. On the 16th Lieutenant Colonel Marshall with the mounted men and a mountain howitzer in a wagon left the infantry to follow, and pressed on on the fresh trail of the savages. The two infantry companies made a weary march into the night, hoping to camp at Lake Kampeska, but failed to reach the lake, and bivouacked without wood or water. Next morning they got to the Big Sioux River, there a small stream with a marshy bed. October 17th, at daylight, Lieutenant Colonel Marshall surprised and captured on the eastern slope of the James River Valley two camps of Indians, thirty-nine warriors and over a hundred squaws and children. The squaws were wailing a death-song most dismally, thinking their braves would be shot. The infantry met him on his return that afternoon. Our four days' supplies were ex-

¹ There were in this action Companies A. Capt. C. Cutler; B. Capt. John Curtis; F. Capt. John Kennedy; G. Capt. W. C. Williston; and H. Capt. James Gilfillan, all of the regiment that was in this expedition.

hausted, but we got some flour of the Indians. Wm. Quinn and another scout, on the best horses, were dispatched to General Sibley for supplies to meet us. They rode a hundred miles or more in less than twenty-four hours. We met the supplies on the 20th and got back to Camp Release on the 21st, a most dismal day, a blizzard blowing ashes and cinders from the burnt prairie that darkened the air worse than a snowstorm, and made the men black as their Indian prisoners. We had marched over two hundred miles in eight days and were tired enough. General Sibley was much pleased with our success.

October 24th Camp Release was abandoned, and the entire command, with prisoners and friendly Indians, marched for the lower agency, where we arrived the 26th and established Camp Sibley. The trial of the prisoners proceeded, and battalion drill of the Seventh by Colonel Miller was begun. November 7th Lieutenant Colonel Marshall was put in command of a detachment (Captain Culver's company of the Fifth and Folsom's of the Eighth) and started to conduct the 2,000 friendly Indians to Fort Snelling. He had difficulty in protecting the Indians from the vengeance of the whites on the way, but got through safely. He joined us at Mankato a month afterward. Company A of the Seventh rejoined us at Camp Sibley, they having been detached burying the dead about Yellow Medicine. They found a woman, almost a skeleton and half-demented, with a little child, who escaped the massacre by hiding in the woods along the bank of the Minnesota River; she had managed to subsist on berries and leaves, afterward venturing to deserted farms for turnips and potatoes, which she ate raw; a nursing child, it sickened and died in the woods. Her surviving in the cold rains and early snows,—from August 18th to October 27th,—without shelter or fire or food, was very remarkable. November 8th the whole command, with the prisoners shackled, in wagons, started for Mankato. On the way, at New Ulm, the citizens attacked the train and tried to kill the prisoners, but were successfully resisted by the guards. We got to Camp Lincoln, at the mouth of Blue Earth River, November 10th. Winter had set in, and it was cold and dreary camping. Company K of the Seventh joined us here. November 17th General Sibley took his departure, leaving Colonel Miller in command. Colonel Crooks, with the Sixth Regiment, left for Fort Snelling; Company A of the Seventh went to Fairmont, and B to Tivoli, near the Winnebago Agency. December 5th Camp Lincoln was abandoned, the command moving into quarters in vacant buildings in Mankato. The prisoners were confined in a log inclosure and buildings adjoining. Here, on the 26th of December, thirty-eight Indians were hung from one gallows. They had been found guilty of massacring whites. The other prisoners, about two hundred and sixty-six, were only in battles, at Fort Ridgley, New Ulm, etc., and were regarded by President Lincoln as prisoners of war. They were guarded by the Seventh Regiment till spring and then sent to Davenport, Iowa, and finally to the Sioux Reservation on the Missouri River.

Company E of the Seventh was stationed at Madelia, twenty miles west of Mankato, during the winter. A part of the company went twenty-five miles southwest and built a stockade on the south branch of the Watonwan. Here, about April 15th, a small party of Indians made a raid, killing two or three citizens and one soldier of Company E, and wounding others. Lieutenant Colonel Marshall hastened from Mankato, and with mounted men from Fort Ridgley pursued the Indians to Lake Shetek; but they had too much the start and got away with stolen horses. We remained on duty at Mankato until May 30th, when we marched, under Lieutenant Colonel Marshall, for Camp Pope, at the mouth of Redwood River, where all the troops were to rendezvous before starting for the hostiles at Devil's Lake, Dak. Colonel Miller took command of the District of Minnesota at St. Paul, in place of General Sibley, who took command of the expedition. Colonel Miller was never with the regiment again. The citizens of Mankato gave the regiment a fine entertainment before we left, at which speeches were made very complimentary to the Seventh Regiment, Colonel Miller responding. A beautiful silk flag was presented by John A. Mathews of Winona to Company B, and by that company presented to the regiment, and borne by it through the war. It is now among the flags at the state capitol, and can be known by the stars heavily wrought in silk. The march to Camp Pope was uneventful, but satisfied some of the line officers that they could not endure the long march to Dakota. Capt. Curtis of Company B resigned, greatly to the regret of the company and of Col. Marshall, although Capt. Stevens, who succeeded him, was a good officer; also, Capt. Cutler of Company A resigned, and Adjutant Arnold was promoted to his place. This was an injustice to First Lieutenant Hoag, who should have succeeded Cutler (he became captain afterward when Arnold resigned in the South). Sergeant Major Trader was promoted adjutant and A. J. Patch sergeant major.

June 16th the army under General Sibley moved out from Camp Pope up the south side of the Minnesota River. We reached the head of Big Stone Lake July 26th and camped in what is now Brown's Valley. We remained in this camp, named McLaren, until July 30th. It was so dry that the hard bread packages were falling to pieces and had to be coopered and reloaded. Lieutenant Colonel Averill of the Sixth Regiment, with a detachment, went north to Fort Abercrombie. June 30th we resumed the march toward Devil's Lake. We took wood to cook with till we should get to the Sheyenne River, which we reached at the great bend, on the 4th of July, in time that day to celebrate by raising a flag pole, firing a national salute, etc. We passed through a grasshopper district south of the Sheyenne, where only the stiff straw of the marsh grass was left—all the blades of grass eaten away. The hoppers threatened to defeat us by leaving no forage for our mules and horses. July 9th Company D, from Fort Abercrombie, joined the Seventh Regiment for the first time. It had been on duty there since it went from Fort Snelling in August, 1862. The men of Companies B and D had a good hand-shake, being neighbors from Winona county. July 11th we broke camp and were on the march at four o'clock going north on east side of Sheyenne.

July 18th we went into camp near a lake, a mile and a half southwest of Lake Jessie, with some timber on its banks, about forty miles south of Devil's Lake. Camp Atchison, July 19th. It being Sunday we had dress parade in the evening, and orders were read that a part of the expedition, the men and animals not able to stand a forced march, would remain here while the rest would press on in search of the Indians. Companies C and I of the Seventh were detailed to remain, also men of other companies who were not able to stand a rapid march. July 20th the organized command resumed the march in a southwesterly course and marched about twenty miles. Soon after we camped, two or three hundred Red River half-breeds, well mounted, dashed up, saluting by firing their guns in the air. They were on a buffalo hunt, and in two days had killed 1,000. They told us the Indians were toward the Missouri River.

July 21st we passed the hunters' camp in the morning. We saw a white boy with them, rescued from the hostile Sioux. We crossed the James River and camped on the west side. July 23d we traveled along the border of the Coteau Missouri all day in a northwesterly direction, and crossed the range, which was rough and broken.

BATTLE OF BIG MOUND.

July 24th we were on the march at five o'clock; about noon it was reported that the Indians had been seen a few miles ahead on a high hill. We moved on as if to pass to the right of the hills, but halted when nearly opposite the highest, which we called Big Mound. By this time many Indians could be seen on the hill; a few of our scouts had gone to meet them. The Indians said that they did not want to fight, but to council. While we were corralling the train, about three o'clock, they commenced action by shooting Surgeon Weiser of the Mounted Rangers. He had gone with some of the scouts to parley with the Indians—having lived among them. The Seventh Minnesota was ordered out, and with the cavalry charged the Indians, driving them from the hills southward to the plains. A thunder storm came on, two heavy bolts striking the earth, killing one cavalryman. Colonel Marshall was nearly unhorsed while making a dash with the cavalry on some Indians. The cavalry pursued, the Seventh and Captain Edgerton's company of the Tenth Minnesota following. We were hungry, thirsty and tired, but pressed on. The Indians began to throw away their luggage, robes, poles, tepees, dried buffalo meat, etc. Some of the men and Colonel Marshall ate of the dried meat. About dark Colonel Marshall sent to General Sibley for rations, to be forwarded as soon as possible. We pushed on till about ten o'clock, when we came to a lake with a dead buffalo in it. We lay down, tired, hungry and foot-sore. Soon afterward Colonel McPhail with the cavalry came back and told Colonel Marshall that he had orders from General Sibley to return to camp. We were angry and disappointed that, when so near the Indians, we had to let them go and return to camp, twelve or fifteen miles distant. But we started and arrived in camp about sunrise. Soon after arriving in camp we heard that George A. Brackett and Lieutenant Freeman were missing. Three of the mounted men were reported killed, two wounded and one missing. After breakfast we lay down to rest and sleep, it being impossible to pursue that day, the men being so exhausted. July 25th, at ten o'clock, we broke camp and moved about three miles to a lake on the south of the hills where we could get better water. Sunday, July 26th, we broke camp at five o'clock and started in pursuit of the Indians. We saw a large amount of dried meat, robes and camp equipage along the route. A number of bodies of Indians that had been killed on Friday, or wounded and died, were found on the trail. About twelve o'clock we came in sight of the Indians again and went into camp near Dead Buffalo Lake, where we had been two days before, just giving the Indians that much time to get their train away. Soon after going into camp the Indians appeared and made a dash on some teams and men that had gone to cut grass. The cavalry went to their aid, and the Indians retreated after a skirmish in which some Indians were killed. One cavalryman was wounded and died next day.

July 28th we struck tents at six o'clock. Soon after starting the Indians pitched into us again. The fight lasted about three-quarters of an hour, when they fled. The teams were formed in lines near together, some five or six lines wide, one infantry regiment marching in front and one on each side, forming a square. We marched this way the most of the day. During the forenoon we overtook one young Teton Indian who had lain down to rest, and captured him after a number of shots had been fired. July 29th we broke camp at four o'clock, crossed Apple River, and expected to come on the Indians at the Missouri River, about twelve miles distant. Shortly after noon we halted in the edge of woods about two miles from the river. The Sixth Regiment was deployed as skirmishers and went through the woods to the river, the artillery shelling ahead of them. When they returned they reported no Indians to be seen on this side of the river, but that they had abandoned the most of their plunder. It was fearfully hot; two men were sunstruck and others exhausted from the heat. Toward evening we moved down the river a few miles to Apple River. The water was only in pools and strongly alkali. Lieutenant Beaver of General Sibley's staff and a private of the Sixth were missing. Lieutenant Beaver had carried a dispatch to Colonel Crooks at the river but did not return. July 30th we remained in camp until noon, when three companies from each infantry regiment and two companies of cavalry went up the river where we were the day before. We advanced through the woods to the river, and destroyed the Indians' wagons and camp equipage. We found one of Burbank's stages and harness and also a baggage wagon belonging to him. We saw a few Indians on the opposite side of the river; we returned, deployed as skirmishers, to find Beaver. His body was found shot with arrows, and had a part of his whiskers torn off. His horse lay near him pierced with arrows. The man of the Sixth was also found dead and scalped. July 30th, lay in camp, buried Lieutenant Beaver and the man of the Sixth. The weather was very warm—one hundred and ten degrees in the shade.

The men suffered for want of good water. Orders were read at dress parade that the expedition had accomplished its mission and would start on the return march to-morrow. (If Colonel Marshall could have had rations and a few more men, or even the rations alone, forwarded to him, and he could have had the privilege of following the Indians on the 25th instead of having to return to camp, they would never have crossed the Missouri River with their families; and a great many of them would have been left on the prairie for their bones to bleach, like those they massacred.) The night of July 31st the Indians fired a volley into camp, not doing serious damage. At six o'clock, August 1st, we started on our return march toward Camp Atchison; passed the battle ground of Big Hills on Tuesday, the 4th, and went into camp by the lake where Lieutenant Freeman was killed; still no news of Brackett. Camped on the 5th to rest the teams. About nine o'clock Indians were seen ahead of us, but they proved to be half-breeds bringing the mail.

August 7th we were on the march at six o'clock, and crossed the coteau. During the afternoon the scouts captured two Indians at the Hawk's Nest. Colonel Marshall started with a few scouts to go through to St. Paul,—carrying dispatches to Gen. Pope,—leaving Major Bradley in command of the Seventh. August 10th we arrived at Camp Atchison, and found those we left there well and in good spirits. August 12th we resumed the march toward Fort Abercrombie, and crossed the Sheyenne River on the 13th. The 14th we went into camp at a lake on the south side of Mount Bottineau. The 20th, the inspecting officer of the regular army inspected our command at the second crossing of the Sheyenne. The 21st, crossed Wild Rice River, arriving at Fort Abercrombie at noon, and remained there until the 25th, when we started for Fort Snelling.

September 3d, near Sauk Centre, Gov. Ramsey met us on his way to make a treaty with the Red Lake Chippewas. September 4th the command divided up, part going toward Fort Ridgley, and a part of the battery and some of the cavalry went as escort for Gov. Ramsey. The Sixth and Seventh regiments marched to Fort Snelling. We arrived there on the 9th or 10th, completing a long and weary march of about 1,200 miles in eighty-nine days. The men stood this march remarkably well. A great many made the whole trip without once getting or trying to get a ride. A few days later the men received a leave of absence of twenty days to go home before starting South.

DEPARTURE FOR THE SOUTH.

Oct. 7, 1863, the Seventh Regiment was ordered South, Lieutenant Colonel Marshall commanding, Col. Miller remaining in command at St. Paul. We arrived at St. Louis, Mo., on the 11th and were quartered in Schofield Barracks on Choteau avenue, doing guard duty, including the guarding of civil prisoners, who were kept in McDowell's College. In January details were made to go to Memphis, Vicksburg and other places as escort, or as guard to steamboats carrying government stores, etc. Fifteen of us, with Lieutenant Collins of Company F in command, were sent to Vicksburg, and started the 17th of December on the steamer Fannie, loaded with government stores and about two hundred and fifty stragglers, being returned to their commands. We arrived at Vicksburg and were ordered to take thirty-two rebel prisoners (bushwhackers) to Cairo, but when we arrived there the commander would not receive them, and ordered us to Indianapolis. We took them to Indianapolis to Camp Morton, where we remained one day, then returned to St. Louis, crossing the State of Illinois on New Year's day, 1864, in a severe snowstorm. Arriving at East St. Louis about three o'clock, we had great difficulty in crossing on the ferry-boat on account of the river being so full of ice. We got over to St. Louis about five o'clock. The streets were deserted, no street cars were running, and snow-drifts were piled up in every direction, the wind was blowing hard and the mercury was down to zero. We walked from the steamboat landing to our quarters, about two miles. When General Grant was in St. Louis, on his way to Washington to take charge of the Army of the Potomac, the regiment was marched in review past headquarters on Fourth street, then on Washington avenue to Fourteenth street, where we were halted near a church and stacked arms to rest. After resuming our march Colonel Marshall walked on foot a short distance at the head of the regiment, his orderly having taken his horse to a grass plot to graze, and when we came in front of a large residence, a little girl about six years old, dressed in a white, low-necked, short-sleeved dress, with a bow of red ribbon on one shoulder and one of blue on the other, her curls hanging down her back, carrying a small flag in each hand, came running down the walk crying, "Hurrah for the Union!" The colonel stooped and kissed her, which made the boys in the ranks cheer lustily.

Lieutenant Colonel Marshall was promoted to colonel soon after coming to St. Louis, Colonel Miller having been made brigadier general. Major Bradley

became lieutenant colonel, and Captain Burt of Company C, major. The regiment remained here until the 20th day of April, 1864, when it embarked on the steamer *Rob Roy* for Paducah, Ky., where we arrived a day or two after, and went into camp west of the city, near the fort occupied by colored troops. This was soon after the fort had been attacked by Forrest's command. The negroes had fought bravely, successfully repelling assaults. It was reported that there was a force of rebels near Paducah; the pickets were doubled and about midnight of the 29th we were called into line and received ten extra rounds of cartridges. After an hour we were allowed to return to our tents with orders to keep on our accouterments until morning. Morning came, but no Johnnies. The regiment went out to Mayfield, about twenty-five miles, to reconnoiter, but saw no force in that direction. It remained here until June 19, 1864, when it started to Memphis, Tenn., where it arrived on the 22d, and was assigned to the right wing of the Sixteenth Corps, under General A. J. Smith, in the Third Brigade, First Division. The division was commanded by General J. A. Mower, and the brigade by Colonel J. J. Woods of the Twelfth Iowa Infantry, who had been an officer in the regular army. The regiment went to the Memphis & Charleston depot and took the cars; went about thirty miles and camped, this being as far as the cars could be run at that time. The next day we marched to Moscow and remained until the 26th or 27th of June, when we went to La Grange, Tenn., where we remained a few days, and on the 5th of July, the command, consisting of about 10,000 or 12,000 men under General A. J. Smith, entered the northern part of Mississippi, arriving at Pontotoc in the afternoon of the 11th.

BATTLE OF TUPELO.

On the 13th of July we started toward Tupelo, Miss. The Seventh, being train guard, had to march most of the time out of the road through the woods and fields; about two o'clock the column halted. The Seventh being alongside of the train and in a narrow field, we remained about an hour and rested. In about an hour the rebels came through the woods to the opposite side of the field and opened fire. The Seventh advanced and drove them back, killing and wounding seventeen. Surgeon Smith of the Seventh was killed—shot through the neck while standing by the roadside. Some of the teams were killed, and we had to abandon some ambulances and wagons. While passing an opening in the woods we came to where the rebels were shelling the column. Our men had left two cannons here, their horses being disabled. It was hard to keep some of the men in the ranks. General Mower sat on his horse, just out of range, in the edge of the woods, watching his men, and once said: "What are you dodging for; they won't hurt you?" Just then a shell passed through Company B of the Seventh, and took off the leg of George Blackwell. I stepped over him, and he crawled out to an oak tree, when Corporal George L. Richardson stopped to help him off the field; this was the last I ever saw of Blackwell. He was left in field hospital and died soon after in Mobile, Ala. We kept on toward Tupelo, going into camp a mile or so from Tupelo long after dark. About five o'clock the next morning the pickets commenced firing, but soon came in, the rebels following. They soon advanced and the fight became general. The Seventh lay along a road and had pulled down a rail fence to shield them some. The hard fighting lasted about two hours, and the losses on both sides were heavy, but we drove the rebels back. The Third Brigade advanced a short distance and remained there until evening, and then returned to its first position. Early the next morning the Seventh was advanced half a mile, and then threw out Company D and Company E as pickets. They deployed near a fence, quite a distance from the regiment. About noon the rebels came up in front, but soon fell back. About one o'clock Lieutenant Lewis Hardy of Company E and Private James Davis of Company D were killed. Col. Alex. Wilkin of the Ninth Minnesota was killed on the 14th. Soon after the command started back toward La Grange the rebels ran up a battery and shelled our train and attacked with cavalry, but got the worst of it, Gen. Forrest getting badly wounded in the foot. The Seventh lost ten killed and fifty-two wounded. We buried our dead; those that were wounded

too severely to move were left in a field hospital with a surgeon and some men in charge, and, of course, became prisoners of war. Assistant Surgeon Barton of the Seventh was left with the wounded; he, with the men that were left to care for the wounded, were sent to Vicksburg under an escort by the rebels. On the afternoon of the 14th, the rebel general, Forrest, sent a flag of truce to Gen. Smith, asking permission to bury his dead; General Smith replied that he would do it himself, but in the afternoon, when the ambulance corps went out to pick up the dead, the rebels commenced shelling them; General Smith then ordered them back and the rebel dead were left unburied. Colonel Marshall was very cool and brave during all the fighting, and frequently told the men to keep down and not expose themselves needlessly, as he would do the looking for them. He had his horse shot on the 14th. A spent ball lodged in his felt hat.

On the 16th we resumed our march, on half-rations, which, in a day or two after, were reduced to quarter-rations. On the 19th, at Salem, we met a supply train and got full rations. Men who had thought sow-belly and hardtack rough fare now thought them delicious. We arrived at La Grange on the 21st and Memphis on the 22d. On this raid we had to forage a good deal or go hungry, although when we started we had strict orders against foraging or stealing. We took cattle, sheep, hogs, goats, chickens, hams, and sometimes a swarm of bees, and then had not enough to eat. We had no tents except the shelter tents, and most of the men threw them away. The weather was very hot, and a great many gave out and never were with the regiment afterward. On the 18th or 19th, as we were marching along, we came to a valley and heard cheering on the other side. On going up out of the valley, and near the top of the hill, we saw the object that caused the cheering. It was a log school house standing all alone in the woods. A number of the men went up to it and looked in to see the interior. This school house was the first that we saw while on this march of one hundred and fifty or two hundred miles.

On the 20th, while crossing the creek at Davis' Mills, some of the men leaned their guns against a beech tree while they filled their canteens. The guns fell down and one was discharged, wounding John E. Pinckney of Company I, who died on the 26th.

THE OXFORD RAID.

On the 31st of July the command started on the Oxford raid, and left Memphis by railroad, by way of La Grange and Grand Junction, through Holly Springs and Waterford to the Tallahatchie River, encountering the enemy there on the 7th and 8th of August. The Seventh Regiment, with the Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry, successfully crossed the river under fire and secured the passage of the army. While camped on the bank of the Tallahatchie, after dark,—before we had effected a crossing,—the rebels brought some six-pounders to the opposite side and shelled us. The mule teams, to get out of the way of the shells, started back over a corduroy road, and, going fast, made a great noise. Very soon the rebel guns ceased firing and we heard them going away. We were thankful for a quiet night, but wondered why the battery was withdrawn. Next day we captured a Texan captain. Colonel Marshall asked him why they stopped shelling us the night before. "Why," he said, "we heard you bringing down to the river some heavy artillery, and we got out of the way." It was our mule wagons that vanquished the rebel artillery. Captain Rolla Banks of Company D received a stroke of paralysis from which he never fully recovered. He was never with his company afterward. The expedition went as far as Oxford, Miss., where many buildings were burned. General Smith ordered safeguards withdrawn on hearing that Chambersburgh had just been burned by General Early. We returned to Memphis, arriving there on the 30th of August.

On the morning of the 3d of September we marched to the levee, lying there until late in the afternoon, when the First Division, under General Mower, went on board transports and sailed for the White River, Ark. We went up the White River, arriving at Devall's Bluff on the 9th. Gen. Andrews of Minne-

sota was in command there. On the 10th we marched to Brownsville, and camped there for a week. On the 17th of September the division started north in pursuit of Price through Arkansas and Missouri.

PURSUIT OF PRICE IN ARKANSAS AND MISSOURI.

One of the severest marches of the Seventh Regiment during the war was that in pursuit of General Price through Arkansas and Missouri, beginning September 17th, and ending after crossing Missouri to the Kansas border and marching back to St. Louis, about the 24th of November, 1864. The regiment was part of General J. A. Mower's division of the Sixteenth Army Corps, General A. J. Smith, with the other division, having gone north from Memphis in September, intending to go to Sherman at Atlanta, but was stopped off to go into Missouri to intercept Price if possible. Mower's command included a cavalry force under General Winslow—six or seven thousand infantry and cavalry. The march from Brownsville, Ark., to Cape Girardeau, Mo., about three hundred miles, was made in nineteen days on ten days' rations. The men's shoes gave out so that many were barefooted. They had left Memphis in hot weather, with light clothing; cold nights came on and the men, almost naked, suffered severely. From Cape Girardeau to Jefferson City the division went by boats. It marched to La Mine bridge, where it was united with the other division of the corps under General Smith. The corps made a forced march toward Lexington to get up with Rosecrans' cavalry, if possible, in the fight there. We marched from Sedalia until midnight, and until the men were utterly exhausted and fell out in squads, until almost no army at all was left. Colonel Marshall and his adjutant and only one man got through to where General Smith ordered a halt and camped. The folly of this was shown next day when we waited till noon to collect the scattered command and resume the march.

We got near the fight at the Little Blue, south of Kansas City, but not in time to take part. We followed the cavalry on down the Kansas border to Harrisonville, Mo., where Smith halted, and, after a day or two, started, about October 30th, on the march back to Jefferson City and St. Louis. The day we got to Sedalia there was a heavy snowstorm. We had bad weather and muddy and frozen roads all the way to St. Louis. We left St. Louis November 24th, and got to Nashville November 30th. We heard distinctly the battle at Franklin that evening, and next morning saw the long trains bringing in the wounded from that hard-fought battle.

BATTLE OF NASHVILLE.

Brigadier General McArthur now commanded the First Division in place of General Mower, who had gone to General Sherman to take command of the Twentieth Corps. Colonel Hill of the Thirty-fifth Iowa commanded our brigade, the Third; Colonel Wood's time having expired he had gone home. We were put to work throwing up breastworks. The Third Brigade was fortunate in having a good rail fence to help fill up with—large red cedar rails, too nice for such use. There was another line of earthworks thrown up in our rear stronger than the first, occupied by quartermaster men, etc. The first week of December was rainy, and it was very muddy. It then turned cold and snowed, and it froze hard and was so icy that the horses could scarcely be moved except on level ground. Up to the 15th there was considerable excitement at times, especially when a rabbit would be started from his lair and run through camp; the men would cheer and run after it; at other times the men would cheer General Smith, as they always did when there was any show for a fight. The cheering had become so common that when we heard it the boys would ask, "Is it General Smith or a rabbit?" The men suffered from the cold, especially when on picket duty, and that was about one-fourth of the time. Those on guard had to remain out six hours, and when being relieved we had to keep very quiet or we would be shot at by the Johnnies.

About the 12th the weather moderated, and we were in the mud all over. On the evening of the 14th we received orders to be ready for battle at day-

light the next morning. It was very foggy, and we did not start until about eight o'clock, when we marched out of our works and advanced a short distance toward the enemy. The brigade was here formed into column on the right of the Harding pike, the Seventh Minnesota and Twelfth Iowa in front. Company B of the Seventh Minnesota and one company of the Twelfth Iowa were thrown out as skirmishers. The First and Second brigades were on the Charlotte pike to our right. After deploying we advanced slowly until we crossed the pike, where we could hear the enemy across a narrow cornfield, the cornstalks still standing. The line advanced slowly through the cornfield, expecting to receive a volley when we emerged from the cornstalks, but the rebels had fallen back. When we crossed the fence the firing commenced. From here our advance was through the woods. We kept up a light firing until we descended into a ravine within three hundred yards of the enemy's line. Here we were out of danger from their guns, but could see their works and their flags flying over their redoubts. Soon after halting here a gun was fired from the hill in our rear and not far from us. The enemy replied, and this opened the ball. The firing then commenced in earnest, making the earth quake, the battery in our rear, Capt. Julians of Missouri, was playing on a fort of the rebels. After half an hour the skirmish line was ordered to march by the left flank. After going two hundred yards we had to pass through an open field in front of the enemy's lines, and in plain sight. They shelled us, but the infantry did not fire upon us at all. Lieutenant Rice of Company B was wounded, struck in the side with a piece of shell. After going about two hundred yards through the field the line went up into a ravine, sheltered by a small hill between us and the enemy, where we remained about two hours. By the time we arrived here another battery, Capt. Reed's Second Iowa, further to the right, opened on the rebel fort. Soon another battery opened, making three batteries playing on the rebel fort of six guns. We saw McMillan's and Hubbard's brigades of our division forming into column in the ravine to the right, and directly in front of the fort. Soon they started toward the fort, and when near the top they formed into three lines and moved forward, being about three hundred yards from the enemy, and in plain sight of them. Our batteries then opened a vigorous fire. The smoke from our shells and from their own guns completely enveloped the fort so we could not see it. Our infantry steadily advanced until within about fifty yards, when our batteries ceased firing and we could see the rebel fort plainly. The column never wavered, and the flags never halted, but charged straight up to the fort and over their works, and in less than a minute our men were firing the rebels' guns on them. Gen. Hatch's cavalry, dismounted, fully participated further to the right in this splendid assault.

Soon after the fort was taken an orderly rode up to Captain Stevens and told him to report to his regiment. The company was assembled and started up the ravine to the left; after going half a mile we could see our regiment lying on the ground along the brow of a hill, and the rebel lines across the ravine on the brow of the other hill, but a little higher. We could see the rebels' guns that were shelling our men, and we had to march to the regiment right in the fire of the rebel battery. We started (that is, all of us but one man, who stopped to tie his shoes, and he did not catch up with us for three days), and were not long going across the field, only John Murphy getting wounded, and when we reached the regiment Company F moved to the left to let us into the line. We lay so close to the ground that we almost made our impressions in it. We remained here a short time and then advanced down into the ravine where we were more out of danger. Two of Company B were slightly wounded by fragments of lead thrown from the shells of our cannon. Soon after the order 'Forward!' was given and the brigade charged up the hill to the enemy's works and over them without a halt or waver in the line. This was a strong redoubt on the Hillsboro pike. Colonel Hill of the Thirty-fifth Iowa, who commanded the brigade, was killed just before we reached the fort, and the command devolved on Colonel Marshall. The brigade captured three pieces of artillery in this, but pursued the fleeing rebels without leaving a guard over the guns, which were claimed by the Fourth

Corps which came in on our left; but General Garrard, whose division was in reserve just then, saw that we captured the battery and so reported, giving our brigade due credit. As soon as we got inside their works they sent a storm of grape and canister into our ranks from a gun to our left, which was quickly taken under the lead of Colonel Marshall. The line never halted, but followed the enemy right up for a half mile. It was growing dark, and we halted and bivouacked for the night. A battery off to our left commenced shelling us about dark. Colonel Marshall, walking along our line, said, "If I had a few more men and my horse I would take that battery yet to-night." I was glad that he had neither, for I thought we had done well enough for that day. It was now dark, and we soon lay down and slept soundly until morning. While we were eating our supper Adjutant Patch came along and told us that we would be the reserve to-morrow and Schofield's corps would be in the advance; this news made some of us feel happy for the night. During the evening, as I was passing through Company K, I heard Corporal Archibald Savage, who was wounded at Tupelo, say, "Boys, this is my last day with you." One of his comrades asked, "Why?" and he answered, "I will be killed to-morrow." His comrade said, "Oh, don't be foolish, you are no more likely to be killed than any one else." Savage said, "I am not foolish; I know that I will be killed to-morrow." It proved true next day, for he was shot through the breast.

Early next morning, the 16th, we formed into line, and, after marching across a field and passing through a woods, we came in full view of the enemy, about half a mile from us. There the brigade was formed in line, with the Seventh Minnesota on the left, the right of the brigade near the Granny White pike, and advanced until we came to a road parallel with and about five hundred yards from the enemy, who were behind a stone fence strengthened by earthworks. We lay here until about three o'clock in the afternoon, listening to artillery on both sides, we firing an occasional shot, and getting one from the rebels. At one time during the forenoon there was heavy musketry firing off to our left, the colored troops making bloody but unsuccessful charges on Overton Hill. Rain began to fall about noon and continued all day. About four o'clock orders came to send a detail to get shovels and picks to throw up breastworks. One of the men detailed from Company B, Ernest Schumann, said to Captain Stevens that it was no use to go after shovels. The captain asked why. He answered that old A. J. Smith would not dig here to-night. "Why?" asked the captain. Schumann answered, "He can go and take the rebels' works quicker." However, he went and brought the shovels and threw them down. The ring in the shovels had hardly died out when the First Brigade of our division, nearly a half mile to our right, was seen to be moving forward; immediately the Second Brigade, Col. Hubbard commanding, swung forward across the field. Quickly Col. Marshall had our brigade in motion, the three brigades moving in echelon. The enemy opened a terrific fire of musketry and cannon all along the line; a battery directly in front of the Seventh throwing canister, shot and shell so lively that the air was darkened. The rain was falling and the mud flying from bursting shells; we did not keep a good line; those that could go the fastest were ahead, those a little slower following close after, but all moved right along up to their works and over them, capturing a large number of prisoners and the Point Coupee (La.) Battery. This battery of four Napoleon guns (brass, twelve-pound) was behind a stone fence that had gaps broken in it for the guns, through which our men rushed while the rebels were loading the guns. Colonel Marshall rode his little chestnut horse Don across the field with his men, guiding the colors, and was among the first over the rebel works. He rode on to a rebel gunner that tried to run away, and captured him. One of our men said that he wished the colonel would not so expose himself. A rebel officer, standing with his back against a cannon wheel, said: "H—l, any man that is brave enough to ride a horse across that field will never be killed." However, if the colonel had not carried his gauntlets doubled up in the breast of his coat he would not have ridden Don another day, for while we were waiting before this charge they received a Minie-ball and saved his life. The line only halted a few moments

here, and then followed on after the rebels through the woods. We crossed a road here that ran through a farm, and the water had cut a small ditch on one side of it about a foot deep, in which there was water running. As I stepped over it I saw a rebel lying in it, face down. I asked one of our men to help me lift him out of the water; I thought he was wounded. As we took hold of him he said: "Oh, for God's sake, don't lift me out; if you do I will get shot; I am not wounded!" So we left him and went on until we came to a range of hills, where we halted and bivouacked for the night. It rained all night. The Seventh Regiment lost in the two days seven killed and forty-eight wounded. If we had kept a good line on the 16th our loss would undoubtedly have been much larger, but, as General Thomas said, we straggled badly, and I think that it saved many of us. Our corps took that day a large number of prisoners and sixteen cannons.

On the next morning it was still raining hard and our blankets and clothing were soaked; we had a load to carry. We fell into line and started after the rebels who were well on the way to Franklin. We went about a mile along the Granny White pike, through the Brentwood Hills, then filed to the left and crossed to the Franklin pike, where we halted and remained the most of the day, standing or sitting around in the rain which poured down, and expecting and hoping every minute to pursue the enemy. We were told that on the march General Thomas said to General Smith, "I observe that your men straggle very much." General Smith replied, "General, you observe that they fight like h—l when there is occasion, don't you?" That seemed to be all Smith required of them. In the afternoon we moved on a few miles and went into camp. It stopped raining toward night and our brigade was fortunate in finding three millet stacks which we took for beds; they were the only things that were dry. The next morning we marched early and waded in the mud all day—often up to our knees. We crossed Harpeth River and went into camp in Franklin just at night. The houses were full of rebel wounded. On the 19th we started after the enemy, wondering why we were not following faster. We thought it strange that we had not heard any firing the last few days. The roads were better and the weather growing colder. On the evening of the 23d we arrived at Duck River, opposite Columbia, and camped on its banks. It was very cold and hard to make fires, as we had but few axes and only a few rails. Major Burt got an axe and helped chop down a large beech tree. By felling smaller trees and cutting them up, and a few fence rails, we kept good fires that night. We had to make and keep good fires, as many of the men had neither overcoats nor blankets. On the morning of the 24th we crossed Duck River, passed through Columbia and marched six or eight miles. The First Division, about noon, filed out to the left in a piece of woods, and the command was given a rest. We sat around, talking over the events of the past few days. The weather was nice but we had no supply of rations, and our train had not crossed the river. About four o'clock some of the boys asked me to go to Colonel Marshall and ask him what he thought about our camping here. I did so. He replied that we were waiting for the train, and if it arrived in time he would go on, but he thought it would be well enough to prepare to camp. I reported to the boys, and immediately about half of the brigade started for a rail fence twenty rods distant, and in less than half an hour the whole farm was stripped of its fences. In a short time a man living across a creek to our left came and reported the soldiers were killing his stock, and that one man had killed a sheep and brought it to camp. He asked for a guard for his property; the guard was sent immediately. He wanted pay for his sheep; he was told if he could identify the man who killed it, he should be punished, or if he could find the sheep he could have it; but he could do neither. When the men had their supper ready, seeing that Col. Marshall and some of the officers had nothing to eat, they were invited to eat with us; they did not ask what kind of meat they were eating. After dark this man came to headquarters again and said the soldiers had killed another sheep and carried it off, but he could not find any one that had ever seen a sheep. We remained here over night, and, the next day being Christmas, and the day pleasant, the men enjoyed it very much. Some of Company B found potatoes, and we got up a good

dinner of mutton and potatoes. We also had a large goose roasted on a spit. Some of the officers ate dinner with us again and asked no questions. During the afternoon some inquiry was made as to who killed the sheep. I think that Thomas King of Company B could tell.

The day after Christmas we resumed our march, reaching Pulaski on the 27th. There we gave up the pursuit of Hood, who had crossed the Tennessee and turned to the right toward the Tennessee River at Clifton. We soon struck a deserted iron mining region, where there was almost no farming. The inhabitants were very poor and many had left their farms. We passed through Lawrenceburgh on the 29th and camped about four miles from there. In the evening the Third Brigade camped in a meadow to the left of the road. It was a nice evening and we had plenty of fence rails, but about 8 o'clock P. M. it began to rain and grow colder. About midnight the rain turned to snow and began to freeze fast. By 3 o'clock we had three inches of snow. It stopped snowing, but the wind blew hard. Before daylight many of the men started fires or they would have frozen. Three comrades and myself, who slept together, got wet and covered with snow; the wind blew down our shelter; I had my overcoat on and lay on the outside, and when I got up my blanket was frozen to my overcoat and that to my blouse, and I was shivering as though I had the ague. I felt just as though I would stay at home if ever I got there. However, we thawed out and resumed the march. On the morning of the 31st we ate about the last of our rations. We expected to get more that evening, but the roads were very bad from the snow and mud. We marched all day through a deserted country — no chickens, no hams, no sheep, no pigs, nor anything eatable. I traveled half the time away from the column, trying to find something to eat, but could not. We went into camp early and waited patiently for the train to come up with rations, but we did not get any that night. We camped in the woods near a house in a small clearing, and some of the men got a few hides from an outhouse to sleep on. Others cut brush and lay on it to keep them out of the snow, while many scraped the snow away and lay on the bare, wet ground. The owner objected to the men having the hides, but Orderly Sergeant Alfred Bartlett, who was more conscientious than the rest, promised that the hides should be taken back unharmed, and he went away. The only hide that was returned was Bartlett's. Jan. 1, 1863, with nothing to eat, we were called into line and marched out to the road. As we got to the road, General Smith and staff came riding by, and the boys, instead of cheering him as usual, called out, "Hungry New Year," "Three groans for General Smith," and others, "Where is the hardtack?" The general paid no attention, but shortly a wagon was driven along and we got two pieces of hard bread each. We then started on, but got no more rations until night. About January 2d, at night, Captain Carter and Lieutenant Folsom were reported lost or captured, causing much anxiety, but they got to camp next morning, having, in search of food, gone too far from the column. We arrived at Clifton, Tenn., on the Tennessee River, on the 3d of January, and went into camp. On the march we saw a good deal of pig iron along the roads. At that time it was very valuable, and it was about the only thing of value that a soldier of the Sixteenth Corps did not try to put in his haversack. We remained here until the 6th of January. That afternoon the Third Brigade was put on two gunboats, the Twelfth Iowa and the Seventh Minnesota on one, and the Thirty-fifth Iowa and the Thirty-third Missouri on the other; the two boats then took a monitor in tow, having it between them, and started up the river in advance of the fleet with the rest of the corps.

We landed next day at Eastport, Miss. Our camp here was about a mile back from the river, on high land, in a forest. Not having tents we built huts to shelter us; all the tools we had were axes. However, we soon had comfortable huts to sleep and stay in when the weather was too severe to be out. During the last of December the weather had got so cold that the mouth of the Tennessee River was frozen over and boats with our supplies could not get up the river for about two weeks, which reduced the army almost to starvation; men stole ears of corn from the mules' feed troughs to satisfy hunger. The Seventh Minnesota

was sent out about eight miles to a little mill, a corn cracker, to gather corn from the farms and husk and shell and grind it for the command. The first day most of the regiment went to gather corn from fields and cribs; after that some went to gather corn, while others husked and shelled. Those in charge of the mill kept it running day and night. We had no sieves to sift the coarse meal. At first we boiled it into mush just as it was, but it was rough eating and it brought on diarrhea; we then got most of the bran out of it by putting it in small vessels and shaking it sideways; the hulls would work to the top. In this way we got along very well. Finally, the boys made a raise of a few sieves; then we were happy. We remained here about eight days, having sent all the meal we could to the command at Eastport.

AROUND TO THE GULF—SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF SPANISH FORT.

The Sixteenth Corps remained here until the 5th day of February, when it embarked for New Orleans; the Third Brigade, or nearly all, was on the magnificent steamer *Magenta*. We steamed down the Tennessee and Ohio rivers to Cairo and there remained one day, then went on down the Mississippi to Vicksburg, where we arrived on the 11th and went into camp about two miles back of the city. On the 19th of February we again embarked on the *Magenta*, arriving at New Orleans the afternoon of the 21st. It was a cold day; the wind blew so hard that the boats could not land at the wharf; some landed on the opposite side of the river and others kept moving around in the river until after dark. During the night we landed about five miles below the city and next morning, the 22d, the ground was covered with snow. We went into camp on General Jackson's battlefield with the British, and only a little way from the Jackson Monument. The ground was low and marshy and we got brush and gray moss to make beds high enough to keep us out of the water while we slept, but the moment we put our feet out of bed they went into the water. On the second day General Smith, as was reported, asked General Canby to allow him to take the men nearer the city on a piece of ground that had been used as a brickyard. General Canby said he could not allow the Sixteenth Corps in the city as they were too reckless and would make trouble. General Smith said that if his men were treated justly they would behave as well as any in the service. It was reported that General Canby said, "Why, General Smith, your men would steal anything they could lay their hands on." "Yes," replied General Smith, "they took sixteen cannons in one day at Nashville." He told General Canby his men would not stay down in that mud-hole, and if he did not give them permission to get a better camp they would find one themselves. On the third day we moved up to the old brickyard without orders; each squad of men went on their own hook. We had a good camp-ground and the men behaved as well as any soldiers could. While here we received some potatoes and pickled cabbage from the Sanitary Commission, the first and last, I think, that we received while in the service. The first white sugar that we received while in the army we got here; up to this time it was all brown sugar, often very brown. Early in March we broke camp and marched to Lake Ponchartrain and took steamboat for Dauphin Island, off Mobile Bay, where the army was rendezvoused for the siege of Mobile. We arrived at Dauphin Island the next day and went into camp for about two weeks. It was warm spring weather and we had good times there. We had plenty of oysters, so plenty that Major Burt hauled them into camp by the wagon-load. Some young alligators were caught and brought into camp.

While at New Orleans there was a colonel of an Indiana regiment—Colonel Thomas of the Ninety-third Indiana, in another brigade of our corps—tried to get transferred to our brigade so that he could command the brigade, his commission being older than Colonel Marshall's. It caused a good deal of uneasiness among the men in our regiment and throughout the brigade. Gen. Canby was about to make the order, but General Smith protested and the change was not made, and we were all glad of it. While here we got a few recruits for the Seventh Regiment; two of them were assigned to Company B; they were mere boys, too young to be of any service; it was a shame to enlist such boys, for they could not stand army life. It was a good thing for them that the war ended so soon.

On the 18th or 19th we again embarked and landed a few miles up Fish River, on the east side of Mobile Bay. We remained here in a delightful camp among pine trees, the ground covered with leaves. The men pelted one another with the dry cones, and had a good time generally.

On the 25th of March we started toward Spanish Fort. It was a fine day and the men enjoyed the march. We were marching left in front, the Seventh Minnesota in the rear of the brigade; near noon we heard rifle shots ahead. After going about the length of two regiments we saw a squad of men by the roadside ahead of us, and wondered what it meant. Soon we saw Colonel Marshall's orderly standing near holding his horse, and someone said that Colonel Marshall was wounded. He had ordered the brigade not to halt and we passed on. We saw him sitting against a tree and a surgeon working at his neck, he having been shot while riding at the head of his brigade, the ball passing through the side of his neck and out near the spine. We passed on in silence, afraid that he was mortally wounded. In about half an hour we heard cheering in our rear, and on looking back we saw the colonel galloping along outside the road to get to the head of the brigade; as he passed his men sent up cheer after cheer. He kept on duty contrary to the advice of the surgeon, who wanted him to go into an ambulance. After we camped the men began calling on the colonel to learn about his wound and to congratulate him that it

was not worse. The colonel sat outside of the tent, on a camp stool, so that all could see him, and almost every man in the brigade called on him. I tell you, we were all glad to learn that he was not dangerously hurt, although the wound was severe.

The next day, the 28th, we reached and invested Spanish Fort, the principal defense of Mobile on the east side of the bay. We went into camp just out of range of the enemy. Next morning, the 27th, we moved slowly up until we came near the enemy's works, and established our lines around their works and about five hundred yards distant; the Thirteenth Corps with their left resting on Mobile Bay and extending south of Spanish Fort about half way around the enemy's works; the Sixteenth Corps on their right extending to the bay north of the fort, making the Union lines about three miles long. We got to our positions without much loss, being out of musket range, and the rebels did not shell us much; two or three shells exploded in the Seventh Minnesota ranks in the morning. Eugene Fadden of Company I was wounded by a Minie-ball, and died on the 30th. Late in the afternoon our brigade was formed into line by column and we were ordered to relieve ourselves of everything but our guns and cartridge boxes; we expected we would charge the enemy's works. We were ready, but were not ordered to charge. The next morning we commenced to throw up earthworks and dig out toward the enemy. The rebel works were on ground covered with heavy pine timber, which they had felled for a distance of five hundred yards, forming abatis that in a charge it would have been hard work getting through. After the first day firing was kept up day and night, and at times during the day the firing was very rapid. About the 1st of April the Third Brigade was sent down opposite the main fort and took the place of General Veatch's division of the Thirteenth Corps, which had gone to Fort Blakely. We here had hard work, being out in the trenches half the time and digging a part of the other half. Our headquarters were back in a ravine where we cooked and slept. When Company B went out to the ditches the first time it was a little before sundown; the rebels saw us and shelled us at a lively rate. We had to seek shelter with our mortar batteries until after dark, then went on. The second time we went out before daylight and were between the rebel fort and our own battery of heavy artillery. Early in the morning the enemy got range of the battery and threw mortar shells at it; but a great many fell short among us and made us dodge into our holes like gophers. We discovered where the shells came from and kept one man on the lookout; when he saw the smoke he would call out "Mortar!" and we would dive into holes dug in the sides of the ditches and remain until the shell exploded, then crawl out and go to digging again. We were so close to the rebel fort that they kept their port-holes closed all day lest we should shoot through. About three o'clock the officer of the battery in our rear told us to keep low as he was going to open one of the rebels' port-holes. The second shot knocked the sand bags out; it was like throwing a stone into a hornet's nest, for the rebels rained Minie-balls into our works until night, and we did not dare to look over to see what was going on. The next time we went out we were further to the right, and still nearer the enemy, in a new ditch. We had a good time until about two o'clock, when the rebels could see us better, the sun having got round in their rear, and they threw shells into us from a battery to our right; the ground here descended toward the battery and our ditch ran almost straight toward it. They sent shells up that ditch at a lively rate for about an hour. We tried to reach the battery by putting two cartridges of powder in our guns and elevating the sight. After firing a few shots this way we found we could reach them, and in twenty minutes we had the guns silenced.

About the 3d of April our brigade was sent back to our first position in General McArthur's line. Toward night, after the sun got low, we went down a ravine and got into our old place. Our batteries kept up an awful fire for about an hour in the evening. During the afternoon some recruits arrived for the Twelfth Iowa; they looked as if they wished they were at home. On the 4th, from four o'clock till six, our batteries fired constantly on the rebels, and at times the roar of cannon was deafening. On the 5th or 6th we heard of the evacuation of Richmond, Va., by General Lee, and our batteries fired a hundred guns each in honor of the event — but they loaded with shells and sent them at the rebels. At Eastport, Biram of Company B, commonly known as Old Jed, got a large red rooster, the kind that have no tail, and gave him to Captain Stevens. The captain kept him, Old Jed taking care of him. The rooster was taken with us, and when we invested Spanish Fort Old Jed sat him on a pine stump about four feet high, where he roosted every night. The rebels evacuated Spanish Fort about eleven o'clock on the night of the 8th of April. Company B had just returned to camp when we heard the command given to cease firing, and soon all was still, so still that it seemed strange to us. Just then the captain's rooster crowed loud and clear; the men broke out in cheers, and the rooster crowed again and again, and the men kept up the cheering. After the rebels evacuated the fort, getting out across the bay, the Third Brigade marched over into their works, remained an hour and returned to camp. They had to be careful to avoid torpedoes planted by the rebels. In the forenoon of the 9th we moved up near Blakely and the Third Division of the Sixteenth Corps was put in the line on General Steele's left as a reserve to help capture that fort in the afternoon. There was bloody work, the troops losing heavily in storming the long line of fortifications. This was the last bloody fight of the war. While in the siege of Spanish Fort we had sapped up so near that we could almost throw stones over. We here used small mortars, carried by hand, to throw shells. Not having enough metal ones, wooden mortars were made; they were of gum wood — about two feet long, eight or ten inches in diameter, and bound with old wagon-tire iron. We used these mortars to good advantage. The Seventh Minnesota brought one home which is now in the State Historical Society rooms.

The Sixteenth Corps left Blakely the 13th of April for Montgomery, marching through a yellow pine forest most of the way. We first heard of the surrender of Lee's army about the 18th.

Our march was pleasant until the night of the 22d, when it rained all night and next day, and we had a hard march in rain and mud. When we left Spanish Fort we had sixty rounds of cartridges, but after hearing of Lee's surrender we *lost* the most of them; some of us planted about forty rounds one morning just before leaving camp. It was wrong to do this, but it relieved us of about four pounds' weight, and we thought the war being ended they were useless. We arrived at Montgomery, the first capital of the Confederacy, on the 25th of April. As we neared the city the column was halted near the state prison and in sight of the capitol building. There was a large dwelling here and a woman stood at the gate with a pail of water for the boys; as fast as one pail was emptied she had another brought, and the men were very thankful. They in return gave the woman coffee, about a peck in all, the first she had seen for about three years, she said. While here we saw the United States flag run up over the state capitol. The woman exclaimed, "There goes up the United States flag again, thanks be to God! now we will have good times again; they hauled it down four years ago, and now it is up again; I hope it will stay forever." We did not get authentic news of the president's assassination until about the 1st of May. It caused a feeling of deep sadness and of vengeance for awhile. Funeral services were had in camp, and minute guns fired from twelve to one o'clock. We remained at Montgomery until the 10th of May, when the Third Brigade and all of McArthur's division embarked on steamboats for Selma. We arrived there during the night and went into camp on the west side of the town next day. We relieved a brigade of General C. C. Andrews' division of the Thirteenth Corps. The citizens were in great dread of "Smith's Guerrillas." They were agreeably disappointed in finding us perfectly orderly. We here received tents, the first that we had had for nearly a year. Colonel Marshall commanded the post as he had the brigade, leaving Lieutenant Colonel Bradley in command of the regiment. We had but little to do and the time soon began to drag heavily. There being no more fighting to do we were anxious to go home; the climate was hot and the water bad; many got sick and some died. All seemed languid, and not vigorous and buoyant as they used to be. A few days after we arrived Company F was sent down to Cahawba. We now had plenty of rations and did not go foraging. We occasionally went out to gather blackberries, peaches and watermelons, which were plentiful. The business portion of Selma had been burned by General Wilson's cavalry in April—they having a hard fight to take it. The rebel government had large foundries and machine shops here for the manufacture of cannon, etc.; also, a large arsenal. All were burned.

RETURNING HOME.

On the 20th of July the Seventh Minnesota, with Colonel Marshall once more in command, took the cars and started home—a glad day to the most of us, but a sad day to those too sick to travel. I remember three of the regiment who were left in hospital—Sergeant Franklin Videto of Company D, Corporal James Monk of Company B and Clark Hubbard of G. Videto died the day we left; Monk got better and got home before the regiment did, and Clark got home safely. There were others left at Selma, but I cannot remember them. We got to Meridian, Miss., that night; the next morning eight companies went on to Jackson, leaving Companies A and B, there not being cars for all the regiment. Company A had been on duty at General Smith's headquarters for a long time as provost guard; they joined the regiment a day or two before we started home. On the 22d Companies A and B joined the regiment at Jackson, Miss. The railroad being destroyed between Jackson and Black River we had to march. Colonel Marshall called his men around him and said that he had hoped to get wagon transportation, but he was unable to do so, and told the men that he would not march them in a body. He thought they would stand it better to go in squads or in any way that suited them best; he suggested that we hire teams to haul our personal baggage and to carry those that were too weak to walk that distance. He said he placed confidence enough in the men to believe that they would be orderly on the route and not molest any person or property, which confidence we did not betray in the least. From Black River to Vicksburg we rode on the cars. We were at Vicksburg about three days, and then embarked on the steamer *Magenta* for St. Louis. We stayed at St. Louis two nights and one day, then started on the steamer *Savannah* for St. Paul. We got to Winona about nine o'clock in the morning and landed. Companies B and D were raised here, and the ladies had provided coffee, pies, cakes and other eatables for all who wished to partake. The relatives and friends of Company B boys were here to welcome us. My father and mother met me as soon as I went ashore, and a glad meeting it was. I did not stop to eat, but went up town to see friends, as did most of Company B. On my way up Second street I met Mrs. Turner, who is still living, with three of her sons,—one on each side, the other following

after; as we met she let go of her son's hand and put her arms around my neck, saying: "James, I will kiss all the boys to-day," and kissed me. I said, "Mrs. Turner, you seem to be very happy this morning." She answered, "I am; it is the happiest day of my life. I had four boys in the army, and a few days ago Wilber came home, and to-day Jeptha and Jacob and Cornelius came home, and I am truly happy." I said, "I hope you may see many as happy days as this, Mrs. Turner." "No," she said, "I never want to see another day as happy as this; I always want to remember this as the happiest day of my life;" and the tears of joy were streaming down her cheeks. I looked across the street and saw the widow of one we buried at Memphis; she stood alone and was weeping as though her heart would break. Her husband enlisted with us, went South and bid just as fair to come home as any of us. But, alas! it was not to be so. While Mrs. Turner was in tears of joy the widow was shedding bitter tears of sorrow. A number of scenes similar to this we saw while at Winona. We left two men of the regiment here, they being too weak to go further. One was Mathew Monahan of Company D, who died the next morning; the other was P. A. Phillips of Company B, who is still living.

After remaining at Winona an hour or so, we went aboard and started up the river. At Red Wing and Hastings the boat landed, and refreshments were in waiting, which the friends of Companies G and F had provided. Touching scenes similar to those at Winona were witnessed at Red Wing and Hastings. We partook of the refreshments and passed on up the river, arriving at St. Paul a little before noon on the 8th of August. We were met at the levee by a large concourse of citizens, anxious to pay tribute of respect to the returning veterans. The boat landed amid salvos of artillery and the plaudits of the multitude. It was a proud day for the surviving members of the regiment, but to another class it was a day of sorrow and mourning.

The mother and sister of Orson C. Murray of Company H came to welcome their son and brother. They asked for him, and were told that Orson was dead, having died on the boat that day, almost within sight of his home. This news was a shock so unexpected that no pen can describe their grief. They were taken to the rear of the cabin, where their loved one lay in the pallor of death. Upon the landing of the boat the regiment debarked and formed into line, and was taken in charge by a committee and escorted to the capitol. The regiment was drawn up in front of the building, and first listened to a speech from Mayor Prince. Gov. Miller, our old colonel, welcomed the regiment on behalf of the state. Brevet Brigadier General Marshall (whose commission reached him at St. Louis, on the way home) responded. His closing remarks were: "You have been pleased to refer to me personally in complimentary terms. Any honors that I enjoy are due to the brave men here in the ranks, whom I had the happiness to command. The men who carried muskets and knapsacks for thirteen dollars a month are the true heroes of the war." * * * At the conclusion of the speaking we marched upstairs, where a bountiful repast awaited us. After partaking of this we went by boat to Fort Snelling to be discharged. We went into camp on the high ground north of the fort, and remained here, making out rolls, etc., until discharged on the 16th.

One thing the Government did that I considered very unjust, almost an insult to the veterans who had served their country so faithfully. It was this: The Government gave to each commissioned officer who was in the service when the war ended one month's extra pay proper, but to each private and non-commissioned officer it gave him his gun and accouterments, *provided he paid six dollars!* Instead of giving them one month's pay,—sixteen dollars at that time,—they would make him give almost half a month's wages for the gun that he had fought battles with and had carried through heat and cold and storm, at times on half-rations or less—the arm by which he had saved the country from destruction and restored it a better and stronger nation than it ever was before. I thought then and still think it was an outrage. When we turned over our guns Captain Stevens asked me if I wanted to keep mine? I said that I did want it, and would have been more than pleased to take it home, but I considered it an

insult to ask me to pay for it, and that the Government could keep it, and if they needed the money so bad as that to sell it to somebody else. I bade the old gun farewell and handed it over.

On the 16th day of August, 1865, we expected that General Marshall would make us a farewell speech; instead, he gave each man a copy of a farewell order in printed form. It was as follows:

*Headquarters 7th Minn. Inf'y Vols.
Fort Snelling, Aug, 16th, 1865.*

*General Orders, }
No. 10.*

Officers and men of the Seventh Regiment, your work is done! This day you cease to be soldiers of the Republic, and resume the duties of peaceful citizens. I do not need now to testify of your fidelity, your soldierly endurance, your courage. This has been done in the reports of battles and campaigns, and is a part of the history of the armies with which you have served, and of the state that in part you have so honorably represented in the field.

I shall ever cherish a grateful memory of my association with you, and you have each a claim upon my regard and affection that will last through life.

With sacred sorrow for the dead, with gratitude to the Divine Providence that has restored so many of you to your homes and families, and commending you to the protecting care of that Providence in the future, I bid you all an affectionate farewell.

*WM. R. MARSHALL,
Brevet Brig. General,
Commanding.*

After receiving our discharge and pay we bade our comrades and officers good-by and walked to St. Paul to take the evening boat for home; about a hundred started home on that boat. We expected some of our officers would be there to see us off. Only one came, Colonel Marshall; he bade us good-by, shaking each one by the hand, the tears rolling down his cheeks. The boat started off, and he stood looking after us as though he had parted with his best friends. Soon we were out of sight, on our way to our homes which we left three years before. What a change in those three years!

SUMMARY.

The Seventh Infantry Volunteers was organized about the middle of August, 1862, numbering 918 men; there were 217 recruits added, making 1,135 men, all told, in the Seventh Regiment. There were 30 officers, who either resigned or were discharged during service. Six of these were discharged for promotion in other organizations. Colonel Miller was promoted brigadier general. Captain J. F. Marsh of Company E, lieutenant colonel of the Ninth Regiment. Captain James Gilfillan of Company H was made colonel of the Eleventh Regiment. Lieutenant Stephen C. Miller of Company F was made captain in the commissary department. Quartermaster Ammi Cutter was promoted to captain in quartermaster department. Of the non-commissioned staff, Richard D. Traver was promoted surgeon in Eighth United States Colored Infantry. Two officers were killed in battle,—Surgeon L. B. Smith and Lieutenant Lewis Hardy,—both at Tupelo. Of the non-commissioned officers and privates there were discharged

for promotion in other regiments, 31¹; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, 45; discharged for wounds and disease, 255; killed in battle, 19; deserted, 26; died of wounds and disease, 126; enlisted but refused to muster in Company D, 5; dishonorably discharged, 3; officers resigned and discharged, 30; officers killed in battle, 2; total, 538; leaving on the muster rolls at the date of the discharge of the regiment 35 commissioned officers, 4 non-commissioned staff and 564 non-commissioned officers and privates. There were about 556 of the regiment known to be living the 1st of January, 1890; 304 are known to have died during and since the war, leaving 275 unaccounted for; whether living or dead, not known.

Many of the Seventh Regiment have been elected to high offices of trust and served with honor to themselves and to the state. Colonel Stephen Miller was elected governor of Minnesota in 1863, serving one term; Colonel Wm. R. Marshall, who commanded the regiment in all its field service, was twice elected governor. Captain Gilfillan of Company H, afterward colonel of the Eleventh Regiment, has been three times elected chief justice of the supreme court of the state. Captain Norman Buck of Company D was appointed and served many years as judge of the United States court in Idaho Territory. Captain McKelvey was for many years judge of the Seventh Judicial district at St. Cloud. Lieutenant L. W. Collins was district judge at St. Cloud and is now one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the state. Surgeon A. A. Ames has repeatedly been elected mayor of Minneapolis, and came nearer being elected governor than any other candidate running on the Democratic ticket since the war. Lieut. Col. Geo. Bradley died February, 1879. Major J. W. Burt died March 15, 1866. Both these officers were lawyers of ability and reputation and might have received high civil honors. Quite a number of its non-commissioned officers and privates have been elected to the legislature and other responsible offices where they reside. There was no finer body of men in the volunteer service. It was always orderly and obedient and always ready for duty. It is not too much to say that it had men who were capable of filling any public station from the highest to the lowest. When discharged, the men settled down to civil life as though they had never seen army service—rather, were made better citizens by reason of their military service. A goodly number have made handsome fortunes; the most of them have acquired a competence for life, while a few,—who have either not had the faculty of money-making, or, from being unfortunate, have not done well and find it hard to get along,—a very few will have to be helped in some way. I pray to God it may never be in the poorhouse.

The Seventh Regiment was very fortunate during its three years' service. It never failed to do a duty required of it, whether that was to make the final charge at Wood Lake or capture batteries on both days at Nashville. Its first year was

¹ List of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates promoted from the Seventh Regiment into the regular army and colored regiments: Quartermaster Sergeant Christopher Guderian, first lieutenant 8th U. S. C. I. Company A, Second Lieutenant Wm. W. Willis, captain 69th U. S. C. I., brevet major in April, 1865; Corporal Duren F. Kelly, first lieutenant 65th U. S. C. I.; Private Martin W. Slocum, second lieutenant 65th U. S. C. I. Company B, Sergeant John W. Wilson, first lieutenant 68th U. S. C. I.; Private Geo. L. Colburn, second lieutenant 8th U. S. C. I. Artillery; Sergeant Geo. E. Morrill, first lieutenant 8th U. S. C. I.; Corporal Henry G. Bilbie, first lieutenant 68th U. S. C. I.; Corporal Samuel H. Harrison, first lieutenant 65th U. S. C. I.; Private Henry H. Rogers, first lieutenant 2d Ark. Cav.; Private James H. McFarland, captain 68th U. S. C. I.; Private Geo. W. Buswell, first lieutenant 68th U. S. C. I.; Private Daniel Dana, lieutenant U. S. I. Company C, Corporal Nulan M. Chase, first lieutenant 68th U. S. C. I.; Private Enos Munger, chaplain 62d U. S. C. I.; Private Edward H. Wood, first lieutenant 18th U. S. C. I. Company D, First Sergeant Martin Robinson, first lieutenant 62d U. S. C. I.; Private Geo. M. French, first lieutenant 88th U. S. C. I.; Private Henry C. Hitchcock, quartermaster sergeant 67th U. S. C. I. Company F, Sergeant John A. Moulton, second lieutenant 67th U. S. C. I.; Sergeant John Moore, second lieutenant 67th U. S. C. I. Company G, First Lieutenant Daniel Densmore, lieutenant colonel 68th U. S. C. I. Company H, Corporal Thomas Scantleberry, first lieutenant 65th U. S. C. I.; Sergeant Chas. Bornarth, first lieutenant 92d U. S. C. I., A. D. C.; Corporal Chas. A. Wackerhagen, captain 68th U. S. C. I.; Private Arthur H. Delany, 47th Wis. Vol.; Corporal Wm. Whitehill, second lieutenant 67th U. S. C. I. Company I, First Sergeant Pomeroy W. Laughlin, captain 67th U. S. C. I.; Corporal Wm. Darnell, captain 67th U. S. C. I. Company K, Sergeant William J. Worden, second lieutenant 62d U. S. C. I.; Corporal Thomas Montgomery, captain 65th U. S. C. I.; Private Ed. R. R. Talbot, first lieutenant 68th U. S. C. I.; killed at battle of Fort Blakely.

COMPANY A.
ROSTER OF COMPANY A.

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**ROSTER OF THE FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT
MINNESOTA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.**

NAMES.	AGE	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonels —</i>				
Stephen Miller.....	46	Aug. 24, '62	.....	Promoted Brigadier General Nov. 6, '63.
Wm. R. Marshall.....	36	Nov. 6, '63	Aug. 16, '65	Lieutenant Colonel Aug. 28, '62; Brigadier General by brevet March 13, '65.
<i>Lieutenant Colonel —</i>				
George Bradley.....	30	Nov. 6, '63	Aug. 16, '65	Major Sept. 5, '62.
<i>Major —</i>				
Wm. H. Burt.....	.....	Nov. 6, '63	Aug. 16, '65	
<i>Adjutants —</i>				
John K. Arnold.....	20	Aug. 8, '62	.....	Promoted Captain Company A June 17, '63.
Edward A. Trader.....	20	May 30, '63	.....	Sergeant Major Oct. 3, '62; resigned Feb. 3, '65.
A. J. Patch.....	26	Feb. 9, '65	Aug. 16, '65	
<i>Quartermasters —</i>				
Ammi Cutter.....	43	Aug. 22, '62	.....	Promoted Captain and Assistant Quartermaster May 6, '64.
Henry C. Bolcom.....	.....	May 6, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
<i>Surgeons —</i>				
Jeremiah E. Finch.....	33	Aug. 28, '62	.....	Resigned May 28, '63.
Lucius B. Smith.....	38	May 29, '63	.....	Ast. Surg. Oct. 30, '62; killed July 13, '64, at battle of Tupelo.
Albert A. Ames.....	21	July 23, '64	Aug. 16, '65	Commissioned July 23, '64; Assistant Surgeon Aug. 28, '62.
<i>Assistant Surgeons —</i>				
Brewer Mattocks.....	.....	June 30, '63	Aug. 16, '65	Commissioned June 30, '63.
Percival O. Barton.....	.....	Sept. 15, '64	Aug. 16, '65	Commissioned Sept. 15, '64.
<i>Chaplains —</i>				
Oliver P. Light.....	20	Apr. 16, '63	.....	Resigned June 11, '64.
E. E. Edwards.....	.....	June 11, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
<i>Sergeant Majors —</i>				
Oran E. Richardson.....	.....	Nov. 24, '62	.....	Reduced; transferred to Company C Dec. 10, '64.
Alvah E. Dearborn.....	.....	Dec. 8, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
<i>Quartermaster Sergeants —</i>				
Edward H. Wood.....	.....	Nov. 24, '62	.....	Reduced at own request and transf. to Company E Nov. 3, '63.
Christopher C. Guderien	.....	Nov. 8, '63	.....	Com. Serg. Oct. 1, '62; 1st Lt. 8th U. S. C. Hy. Art. May 25, '64.
Wm. H. Gray.....	.....	Nov. 24, '62	.....	Discharged for disability July 14, '65.
Alonzo E. Day.....	.....	Oct. 13, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
<i>Commissary Sergeants —</i>				
Manly Grover.....	.....	Sept. 24, '62	.....	Reduced; transferred to Company K Dec. 20, '64.
George L. Richardson...	.....	Feb. 12, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
<i>Hospital Stewards —</i>				
Richard D. Traver.....	.....	Oct. 13, '62	.....	Dis. for promotion in 8th U. S. C. Heavy Artillery July 21, '64.
Wyman X. Folsom.....	.....	Aug. 17, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
<i>Principal Musicians —</i>				
Henry H. Rogers.....	.....	Oct. 21, '63	.....	Reduced; transferred to Company B Jan. 1, '64.
Erastus Guard.....	.....	May 28, '63	.....	Discharged for disability Nov. 16, '64.
Aaron H. Dayton.....	Nov. 16, '64	Promoted 2d Lieutenant Company E Dec. 28, '64.
Samuel Colby.....	Dec. 28, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
Oscar J. Webster.....	Jan. 1, '65	Aug. 16, '65	

COMPANY A.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY A.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY A—Continued.

Wells, George.....	1864	Sept. 4, '64	Per order.
Winter, Jacob.....	1865	Aug. 16, '65	

ROSTER OF COMPANY B.

COMPANY B.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY B—Continued.

Rogers, Wm P	27	Aug. 17, '62	20, '64.
Rogers, Henry H	24	Aug. 17, '62	promotion in 2d Ark. Cavalry.
Shuman, Ernst	29	Aug. 17, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
Slade, Leander	29	Aug. 17, '62	Aug. 16, '65	at Portlandville, N. Y.
	25	Feb. 12, '64	.....	10, '65; died Sept. 3, '74, at Utica, Minn.
	30	Aug. 17, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	24	June 10, '63	Aug. 16, '65	Promoted Sergeant.
	30	Aug. 17, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	25	Aug. 17, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	21	Feb. 2, '64	Aug. 16, '65	Died Nov. 11, '65, at Lewiston, Minn.
Turner, Isaac	23	Aug. 17, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Corporal; pro. Sergeant; wnd. at battle of Tupelo July 13, '64.
Turner, Joseph	24	Aug. 17, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
Turner, Jacob	20	Feb. 2, '64	Aug. 16, '65	Died Nov. 14, '70, at Lewiston, Minn.
Turner, Cornelius P	17	Feb. 2, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
Watson, Wm	20	Mich. 31, '64	Aug. 16, '65	

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY B—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY C.

NUMBERED OUT.		REMARKS.
2	.....	Appl. 2d Lieut. and Rec. Officer Aug. 8, '62; pro. Maj. Feb. 20, '64.
4	Dec. 2, '64	2d Lieutenant Aug. 21, '62; 1st Lieutenant June 15, '63.
5	Aug. 16, '63	1st Serg. Aug. 24, '62; 2d Lieut. June 15, '63; 1st Lieut. Apr. 25, '64.
2	.....	Resigned May 28, '63.
5	Aug. 16, '63	Corps. Aug. 24, '62; Orderly June 15, '63; 2d Lieut. April 25, '64.
2	.....	Wnd. at Spanish Fort; lost left leg; absent on dis. of regiment.
2	.....	Corporal, wounded at Tupelo; died Oct. 5, '64, at St. Louis, Mo.
2	.....	Discharged for disability March 25, '63.
2	.....	Died Nov. 5, '64, at Memphis, Tenn.
2	.....	Died July 27, '64, at Memphis, Tenn.
2	Aug. 16, '63	
2	.....	Deserted Oct. 1, '63.
2	Aug. 16, '63	
2	Aug. 16, '63	
2	Aug. 16, '63	
1	Aug. 16, '63	
3	Aug. 16, '63	Corporal, Sergeant.
2	Aug. 16, '63	
2	Aug. 16, '63	
2	Aug. 16, '63	Promoted Corporal.
2	Aug. 16, '63	
2	Aug. 16, '63	
2	.....	Died Sept. 17, '64, at Memphis.
2	Aug. 16, '63	Pro. Corp., dis. May 12, '64, for pro. in 68th U. S. Col. Infantry.
2	Aug. 16, '63	Memphis.
2	.....	'64, of wnds. recd. at Tupelo.
2	.....	to Non-Commissioned Staff.
2	Aug. 16, '63	
1	June 18, '65	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps July 20, '64.
4	June 16, '63	Wounded at Nashville; discharge to date from June 18, '65.
2	.....	Per order
2	.....	Musician, discharged per order June 16, '65.
2	.....	Died Sept. 9, '64, at Memphis, Tenn.
2	Aug. 16, '63	
4	Aug. 16, '63	
4	Aug. 16, '63	
4	Aug. 16, '63	
4	Aug. 16, '63	
4	Aug. 16, '63	Discharged in hospital.
2	.....	Wagoner; transferred to 3d Minnesota Battery May 1, '63.
2	.....	Promoted Hospital Steward Aug. 17, '64.
2	.....	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
2	Aug. 16, '63	
2	Aug. 16, '63	
2	Aug. 16, '63	Promoted Corporal.
2	.....	Discharged for disability March 31, '65.
5	Aug. 14, '65	
2	.....	Pro. Q. M. Serg. Dec. 31, '64; transf. to Non-Commissioned Staff.
2	.....	Musician, Prin. Musician May, '64; transferred to N. C. Staff.
2	Aug. 16, '63	Transferred to 2d Regt. 1st Div. 1, '65.
2	.....
2	.....	Died Sept. 18, '63, at
2	Aug. 16, '63	Promoted Corporal; woun
2	Aug. 16, '63	pelo.
2	Aug. 16, '63	
2	.....	Sergeant; died Aug. 17, '64, at Memphis.
2	Aug. 16, '63	Corporal; promoted Sergeant
2	Aug. 16, '63	
2	Aug. 16, '63	
4	May 10, '63	Per order.
4	Aug. 16, '63	
5	Aug. 16, '63	
2	Died Oct. 12, '64, at Memphis, Tenn.

COMPANY D.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY C—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY D.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
	42	Aug. 22, '62		Enrolled Aug. 16, '62; comm. Aug. 22, '62; resigned Jan. 11, '65.
	29	Jan. 12, '65	Aug. 16, '65	1st Lieutenant Aug. 22, '62; commissioned Captain Jan. 12, '65.
	35	Jan. 12, '65	Aug. 16, '65	2d Lieutenant Aug. 22, '62.
Clark	27	Feb. 24, '65	Aug. 16, '65	Bergeant Nov. 30, '62.
EXISTED MEN	21	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Musician.
	20	Feb. 26, '64		Died March 25, '65, at Memphis.
	22	Feb. 26, '64		Died March 25, '65, at home in Minnesota.
	15	Aug. 16, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	21	Aug. 15, '62		Discharged for disability June 1, '65.
	24	Aug. 15, '62		Died Dec. 9, '64, at Benton Barracks, St. Louis.
	21	Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	32	Aug. 15, '62		Discharged for disability March 16, '65.
	21	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
L	30	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65	

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY D—Continued.

21	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Died Dec. 23, '64, at Cape Girardeau.
23	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '63	
43	Feb. 23, '64	June 9, '63	
21	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '63	Corporal.
83	Aug. 16, '62	Aug. 19, '63	
87	Mch. 12, '64	Aug. 19, '63	
39	Feb. 28, '64	Aug. 19, '63	
31	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Died June 3, '65, at Vicksburg.
21	Feb. 23, '64	Aug. 19, '63	
34	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Corporal; died Aug. 2, '65, at Winona, Minn.
28	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Wagoner; discharged Aug. 2, '65, at St. Paul.
81	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Discharged for disability Dec. 2, '64.
22	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '63	
29	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Discharged for disability Dec. 29, '63.
89	Aug. 15, '62	June 13, '63	Per order.
28	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '63	
28	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Discharged for disability May 31, '65.
26	Feb. 17, '64	Aug. 16, '63	Promoted Corporal.
30	.....	.....	Refused to muster.
21	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '63	
44	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Died March 15, '63, at Fort Abercrombie, D. T.
22	Feb. 16, '64	Aug. 16, '63	
60	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Refused to muster.
22	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '63	
80	Aug. 14, '62	.....	First Sergeant; discharged for promotion to U. S. Colored Inf.
16	Feb. 11, '66	Aug. 14, '63	
19	Feb. 24, '64	Aug. 16, '63	
22	Feb. 10, '64	Died Feb. 9, '65, at Cairo, Ill.; buried at Mound City, Ill.

COMPANY E

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ROSTER OF COMPANY D—Continued.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY E.

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THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY E—Continued.

NAME.	AGE.	ENTERED IN.	ENTERED OCT.	REMARKS.
21	Aug. 21, '82	Aug. 16, '65		Per order.
27	Aug. 15, '62	Mich. 25, '65		
21	Aug. 21, '82	Aug. 16, '65		
20	Aug. 30, '64			Died Jan. 21, '65, of wounds received at Nashville.
18	Aug. 30, '64	Aug. 16, '65		
24	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65		Promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
22	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 16, '65		
19	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65		
30	Aug. 15, '62			Promoted Corporal, died Oct. 29, '64, at Memphis.
31	Aug. 15, '62			Discharged for disability May 30, '63.
23	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65		
38	Aug. 21, '62	June 28, '65		Per order.
21	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65		
22	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65		
28	Aug. 21, '62	Aug. 16, '65		
19	Aug. 30, '64	Aug. 16, '65		
18	Sept. 1, '63			Killed July 14, '64, at Tupelo.
20	Aug. 30, '64	Aug. 16, '65		
21	Feb. 11, '65	Aug. 16, '65		
25	Aug. 21, '62			Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Nov. 1, '63.
30	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65		Promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
32	Aug. 15, '62			Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Nov. 30, '64.
31	Aug. 5, '64			Died March 8, '65, at Fort Gaines.
19	Aug. 30, '64	Aug. 16, '65		
23	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65		
20	Aug. 12, '62			Died Oct.
32	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65		Sergeant;
24	Aug. 15, '62			Sergeant;
21	Aug. 11, '62			Corporal;
22	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65		12, '64.
33	Aug. 15, '62			Aug. 5, at Memphis.
24	Aug. 18, '62			Discharged for disability March 5, '61.
24	Aug. 15, '62			Corporal; discharged for disability Sept. 25, '63.
24	Aug. 21, '62			Musician; died April 16, '65, at New York.
18	Aug. 30, '64	Aug. 16, '65		Transferred to 3d Minnesota Battery May 1, '63.
35	Feb. 29, '64	Aug. 16, '65		
26	Sept. 4, '64	Aug. 16, '65		
30	Sept. 5, '64	Aug. 16, '65		
19	Feb. 11, '65	Aug. 16, '65		
33	Aug. 18, '62			Discharged July, '65, from hospital.
25	Aug. 12, '62	Aug. 16, '65		
29	Aug. 15, '62			Sergeant; reduced Nov. 1, '62, delivered to civil authorities.
27	Aug. 15, '62			Died Jan. 1, '64, at St. Louis, Mo.
21	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65		
31	Aug. 14, '62			Discharged per instruction of War Department May 31, '65.
25	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65		
22	Aug. 15, '62			Dec. 21, '63, at St. Louis.
27	Aug. 15, '62			March 25, '63.
26	Aug. 13, '62	June 13, '65		
35	Aug. 15, '62			hospital Aug. 7, '65, at New Orleans, La.
32	Aug. 15, '62			May 16, '65.
27	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65		
23	Aug. 15, '62			Died Nov. 9, '63, at St. Louis.
31	Aug. 21, '62	Aug. 16, '65		
18	Aug. 30, '64	Aug. 16, '65		
22	Aug. 15, '62			Discharged per order June 24, '65.
22	Aug. 14, '62			Discharged per order May 14, '65.
25	Aug. 18, '62	Aug. 16, '65		
22	Aug. 15, '62			Discharged per order June 8, '65.
38	Mich. 28, '64	Aug. 16, '65		
29	Sept. 3, '64	Aug. 16, '65		
22	Aug. 30, '64			Died Jan.
22	Aug. 15, '62			Died Oct.
19	Aug. 15, '62			Died July
26	Aug. 15, '62			
27	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65		
18	Aug. 15, '62			Promoted Corporal; died Sept. 10, '64, at Memphis.
32	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65		
21	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 16, '65		
33	Feb. 29, '64			Discharged per order May 15, '65.
40	Aug. 22, '62			Died Oct. 14, '64, at Memphis, Tenn.

COMPANY F.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY F.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
	35	Aug. 25, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Enrolled Aug. 2, '62; commissioned Aug. 25, '62.
	30	Aug. 25, '62		Resigned Jan. 17, '63.
	28	Jan. 8, '63	Aug. 16, '65	Enrolled Aug. 15, '62; commissioned 2d Lieut. Aug. 25, '62.
Andrew J. Patch.....	20	Jan. 8, '63		1st Lieut. Aug. 25, '62.
Stephen H. Dickens....	25	May 17, '64		1st Com. of Sub. May, '61.
	23	Feb. 9, '65	Aug. 16, '65	Major June 17, '63; pro-
	23	Feb. 16, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	26	Aug. 13, '62		Corp.; transf. to Company B of the 6th Minn. Inf. Oct. 16, '62.
	30	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Corporal; promoted Sergeant Feb. 22, '64.
	25	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	27	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	30	Aug. 15, '62	Feb. 14, '63	Per order.
	24	Aug. 15, '62		Died March 26, '63, at Mendota, Minn.
	21	Feb. 16, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	21	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	23	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	18	Feb. 11, '65	Aug. 16, '65	
	19	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	29	Aug. 6, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	29	Aug. 2, '62		Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 26, '65.
	27	Aug. 6, '62	July 6, '65	Corporal; died Nov. 28, '64, at Winona, while on sick leave.
	20	Aug. 6, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Per order.
	37	Aug. 15, '62		
	24	Aug. 15, '62		Died October, '64, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
	37	Apr. 2, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	21			Died March 26, '63, at Mankato, Minn.
	18	Aug. 13, '62		Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Feb. 20, '65.
	21	Aug. 2, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	21	Feb. 16, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	23	Aug. 15, '62		Trans. to Non-Com. Staff as Quartermaster Sergeant in '65.
	29	Aug. 15, '62	May 10, '65	Per order.
	23	Aug. 15, '62	May 10, '64	Per order.
	27	Aug. 24, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	17	Feb. 17, '65	Aug. 16, '65	
	32	Aug. 2, '62		Discharged for disability Sept. 26, '64.
	23	Aug. 15, '63	Aug. 16, '65	
	21	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	28	Feb. 26, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	32	Aug. 13, '62		Wagoner; discharged from Veteran Reserve Corps Aug. 5, '63.
	21	Aug. 21, '62		Deserted at Fort Snelling Oct. 5, '63.
	36	Aug. 15, '62		Wounded at Nashville Dec. 16, '64, dis. for disability May, '65.
	24	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Corporal; promoted Sergeant.
	23	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	18	Aug. 14, '64	Aug. 16, '65	Musician.
	24	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	41	Aug. 14, '62		Died Oct. 14, '64, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
	20	Aug. 11, '62	May 20, '65	Per order.
	29	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Promoted Corporal.
	24	Aug. 15, '62		Discharged for disability July 18, '64.
	30	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	21	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Promoted Corporal Feb. 22, '64; Sergeant March 12, '65.
	29	Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	21	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	21	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	32	Aug. 2, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	30	Aug. 29, '62		Killed July 14, '64, at Tupelo, Miss.
	27	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	21	Feb. 2, '64		Discharged for disability Oct. 26, '64.
	22	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Corporal, promoted Sergeant.
	26	Aug. 13, '62	May 30, '65	Per order.
	23	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	24	Aug. 9, '62		Discharged for disability Sept. 17, '64.
	21	Feb. 2, '64		Discharged per order June 15, '65.
	20	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	24	Aug. 15, '62		Corporal, discharged for disability Jan. 9, '65.
	21	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	30	Aug. 8, '62		Promoted Corporal; discharged per order July 10, '65.
	32	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	26	Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Promoted Corporal.
	21	Aug. 2, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	19	Aug. 12, '62		Discharged for disability March 14, '65.
	19	Aug. 12, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	21	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Promoted Corporal.
	21	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 9, '65	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
	26	Aug. 14, '62		Discharged for disability March 23, '65.
	23	Aug. 9, '62		Dishonorably discharged July 6, '65, per sentence gen. crt. mil.
	21	Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	23	Aug. 17, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	19	Aug. 12, '62	June 8, '64	Per order.
	21	Feb. 2, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	21	Apr. 2, '64	Aug. 16, '65	

Norman C.
Johnson, William.
Johnson, Wm.

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THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY F—Continued.

	infantry.
	infantry.
	ashville.
	ad. 10, '66.
	pril, '68.
	con. Staff.

ROSTER OF COMPANY G.

NAME	ENTERED OUT	REMARKS.
	..... Aug. 16, '65	Resigned Jan. 20, '64. 1st Lieutenant Aug. 26, '62.
	..... Aug. 16, '65	Pro. Major 68th U. S. Col. Inf August, '64; 2d Lieut. Aug. 26, '62. 3d Lieutenant Oct. 6, '64, Sergeant Aug. 26, '62; 1st Lieutenant Nov. 17, '64.
	..... Aug. 16, '65	Resigned Oct. 5, '64; 1st Sergeant Aug. 26, '62. Sergeant Aug. 26, '62.
	May 22, '65 Aug. 16, '65 May 31, '65	
	..... Aug. 16, '65	Corporal; transferred to 3d Battery; returned to company; dis- charged per order July 12, '63.
	..... Aug. 16, '65	Discharged from hospital at Memphis July 10, '65. Killed at Nashville December, '64.
	..... Aug. 16, '65	Corporal; discharged for disability June 7, '63.
	..... Aug. 16, '65 Aug. 16, '65 Aug. 16, '65 Aug. 16, '65 Aug. 16, '65 Aug. 16, '65	Discharged on warrant of habeas corpus November, '64.
	..... Aug. 16, '65 Aug. 16, '65	Discharged per order July 10, '65.
	..... Aug. 16, '65 Aug. 16, '65 Aug. 16, '65 Aug. 16, '65	Discharged for disability March 20, '65.
	..... May 12, '65	Sergeant; promoted 1st Sergeant, Discharged for disability May 29, '65. Discharged in hospital in '63.
	..... Aug. 16, '65	Per order Deserted on or about Aug. 30, '64. Died Jan. 15, '65, at Jeffersonville, Ind.
 Aug. 16, '65	Died July 9, '65, at Selma, Ala. Discharged for disability, June 6, '65.
Engberg, Peter.....	18 Aug. 12, '65..	

COMPANY G.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY G—*Continued.*

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY H.

COMPANY I.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY H—Continued.



NAMES.	AGE	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Winter, John.....	24	Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
Witte, Anton.....	36	Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Corporal.
Winslow, Lester E.....	19	Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Musician.
Worbier, Charles.....	29	Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
Wollendorf, John.....	39	Aug. 13, '62	.....	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 1, '65.
Wright, Edward F.....	27	Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Corporal; promoted Sergeant; wounded at Nashville.

ROSTER OF COMPANY I.

Hoffman, John R. . .	18	Aug.	Dec. 1, '60	per order.
Hussey, Allen E.....	33	Aug. 1	Aug. 16, '65	Corporal; promoted Sergeant.
Johnson, Samuel C.....	36	Aug.	Aug. 16, '65	Sergeant.
Jones, George.....	30	Aug.	Aug. 16, '65	
Johnson, Leonard.....	17	Feb.	Aug. 16, '65	
Kinney, George S. . .	32	Aug.	.....	Transferred to Invalid Corps March 7, '64.
Klefer, Ignatus . . .	22	Feb.	'64	Died Aug. 3, '64, at Memphis, Tenn.
Lattimer, Peter.....	25	Feb.	'64 Aug. 16, '65	
Laughlin, Forneror W.....	27	Aug.	'62	1st Sergeant; dis. for pro.in U. S. Colored Infantry Feb. 16, '64.
Lent, Byron.....	34	Aug.	'62 Aug. 16, '65	

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY I—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY K.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
<i>Captains</i> —				
Francis Burke.....	50	Sept. 2, '62	.....	Resigned Feb. 23, '63.
Theodore G. Carter..	30	Feb. 24, '63	Aug. 16, '65	1st Lieutenant Sept. 2, '62.
<i>First Lieutenant</i> —				
Felix A. Borer.....	23	Feb. 24, '63	Aug. 16, '65	2d Lieutenant Sept. 2, '62.
<i>Second Lieutenants</i> —				
Nelson H. Manning...	31	Feb. 24, '63	.....	1st Sergeant Sept. 2, '62; resigned March 30, '64.
James R. Turrittill..		Apr. 1, '64	Aug. 16, '65	Sergeant Sept. 2, '62.
ENLISTED MEN.				
Arend, John.....	32	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
Arter, Frederick.....	43	Aug. 21, '62	.....	Discharged for disability April 4, '65.
Belew, Sever C.....	25	Aug. 19, '62	.....	Died Nov. 4, '62, at St. Peter, Minn.
Birdsell, Seth.....	21	Aug. 19, '62	May 31, '66	Per order.
Borer, Herman.....	18	Aug. '62	.....	Transferred to Invalid Corps Nov. 29, '63.
Brown, Philander.....	24	Aug. '62	.....	Discharged for disability Feb. 28, '64.
Burke, Francis, Jr.....	19	Feb. '64	Aug. 16, '65	Promoted Corporal—wounded at Nashville.
Carter, Nathan S.....	24	Aug. '62	.....	Corporal; pro. S. reagent; discharged per order May 31, '66.
Carpenter, Adelbert.....	21	Aug. '62	.....	Discharged for disability March 25, '63.
Cannfield, Daniel A.....	18	Aug. '62	.....	Died Jan. 20, '64, at St. Louis.
Chambers, John W.....	24	Aug. '62	Aug. 10, '65	
Chapman, Chas. O.....	18	Aug. '62	.....	Died Jan. 4, '64, at St. Louis.
Clapp, George C.....	39	Aug. '62	.....	Corporal; promoted Sergeant; on detached service in the 121st Colored Infantry on discharge of regiment.
Conner, Timothy M.....	36	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Promoted Corporal.
Cowley, James H.....	44	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
Couner, Samuel H.....	18	Aug. 21, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
Coolidge, David.....	18	Feb. 26, '64	.....	Killed Dec. 16, '64, at Nashville.
Cox, Joel E.....	33	Feb. 28, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
Conway, Orlof C.....	19	Jan. 9, '61	Aug. 16, '65	
Colder, Alexander.....	18	Feb. 26, '64	Aug. 16, '66	
Damrin, Benj. R.....	29	Aug. 19, '62	Corporal discharged for disability Nov. 23, '63.
Davis, Timothy B.....	24	Aug. 19, '62	June 9, '63	Per order.

COMPANY K.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY K—Continued.

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NARRATIVE OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

BY HON. WILLIAM H. HOULTON.¹

The Eighth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry was organized under the 600,000 call, during the darkest days of the Rebellion. In August, 1862, McClellan had been beaten before Richmond, and Lee threatened Washington. The Union cause was desperate. Strong and substantial men with families, homes and valuable property, who before had hesitated to enlist, now, moved by determined patriotism, enlisted *en masse*. The companies of the Eighth Regiment were largely from rural counties, as follows: Company A, Anoka; Company B, Rice; Company C, Washington; Company D, Fillmore and Olmsted; Company E, Wright; Company F, Dakota; Company G, Wabasha; Company H, Goodhue and others; Company I, Scott and others; Company K, Ramsey, etc. The men were mostly farmers, with some lumbermen, averaging twenty-five to thirty years old, an age too mature to make fancy soldiers; but, being self-reliant frontiersmen, used to labor and exposure and generally expert in the use of firearms in hunting, were, for prompt and efficient execution of duty, rarely equaled. At the time of enlistment the regiment expected to go immediately South, but within ten days the terrible Sioux massacre occurred, and the Sioux war which followed gave an entirely different direction to its early service. As fast as companies could be even partially equipped with any kind of arms, they were hurried to the most exposed points on the frontier, in many places employed in building stockades and sod forts, and even after the main bodies of the Sioux were driven away, in patrolling between the settlements and the Indians, so as to protect the people and restore confidence. On account of these circumstances the companies all served months before they were even formally mustered into the service of the United States, and then it was done only by companies.

It is difficult at this date to realize the state of panic and demoralization which the massacre of more than 1,000 people on our western frontier produced among all the people of Minnesota, and especially among those living along the banks of the upper Mississippi, and between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians. Rumors of disaffection among the latter tribe and signs of desire to join in the Sioux war were so prevalent, that, to prevent the total abandonment of the country, troops had to be sent to different points immediately, and Company A was sent to Anoka and Princeton, Company E to Monticello, and, late in the fall of 1862, the headquarters of the Eighth Regiment were established at Fort Ripley, on the upper Mississippi, Colonel M. T. Thomas commanding. At one time all the field and staff officers and most of the companies were there. Companies A and E were on duty at the Chippewa Agency in December, when the Washington officials met Hole-in-the-Day and the other chiefs of that tribe, and made a treaty with them and paid their annuities. Company A remained there that winter. The winter at Ripley was uneventful and spent mostly in guard duty and drill. Here Springfield rifles were received in exchange for the Austrian rifles, which before had taken the place of the old Belgian muskets with which some companies had first been sent after Indians. In the early spring of 1863 the headquarters of the Eighth were moved to St. Cloud; and leaving a

¹ When the time arrived to furnish the manuscript for this volume to the printer it was found that for the Eighth Regiment, which the commission understood had been arranged for, no narrative was forthcoming. In this emergency the commission called on officers and others of that organization to supply the deficiency, but without response, until, at their earnest request, W. H. Houlton, who served three years in the ranks in that regiment, consented to write it.

small garrison at Ripley, under Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Rogers, and Company F at Princeton and Sunrise, on the Chippewa frontier, the rest of the regiment was moved to the Sioux frontier and scattered from McLeod county north and west to Georgetown, on the Red River of the North, thus guarding in all a frontier of several hundred miles. Company A was stationed at Kingston and Manannah, Company E at Paynesville, Company B at Sauk Centre, Company D at Pomme de Terre, Company K at Alexandria, and Companies C, G and H at Abercrombie, under Major George A. Camp, all other posts being under company officers. During the summer of 1863, while Sibley's expedition was hunting the main body of the Sioux in Dakota, the Eighth Regiment was broken into small squads, patrolling daily the whole frontier, following up all Indian signs and trails, moving promptly, night or day, to all points where Indians were supposed to be skulking to do mischief.

This service was laborious, tedious, thankless and obscure, but not without danger. Some settlers were killed by Indians, and Little Crow was killed by settlers. Enough of the regiment were mounted to do patrol and scout duty. The 2d of May three men of Company D were killed by Indians near Pomme de Terre. In June Captain Cady and three men of Company A followed the trail of Indians to near Kandiyohi Lake, where they overtook and opened fire on them; the Indians, hidden in some brush, returned the fire, and Captain Cady was shot through the heart, when the Indians escaped. Captain Cady was a Christian gentleman and a brave and efficient soldier, whose death was a loss to the regiment and an irreparable one to Company A. A detachment of Company E following a trail of Indians in Wright county came near enough to exchange shots with them, but finally lost the trail in the dense woods. In the same vicinity, Sept. 1, 1863, C. Bailey of Company E, being mistaken in the brush for a bear, was shot dead by a comrade. On September 11th, Captain Butterfield, Sergeant Edwards and another man of Company A left Paynesville for Manannah, taking the place—for the day—of the regular patrol of Company E on that road. When a short distance out they were fired upon by Indians in ambush—who were evidently waiting for the patrol—and Sergeant Edwards was shot and fell from his horse. Captain Butterfield received a bullet through his clothing and returned to Paynesville, when all of Company E who had horses immediately started in pursuit. They found Sergeant Edwards scalped and dead, and followed the trail of the Indians until it was lost in the thick brush near Green Lake. Thus the Eighth Regiment lost more men killed by Indians during the summer of 1863 than the whole five regiments that composed General Sibley's expedition of that summer. While doing this duty non-commissioned officers frequently found themselves in charge of men in places of responsibility and danger, and each individual soldier had often to act promptly for himself; all of which developed personal alertness, caution and self-control, valuable in a soldier, and which had an influence on the regiment to the end of its service. This same experience which made 1,000 individual soldiers effective for work or fighting and able to take care of themselves with any kind of a chance, also made a powerful regiment ready for duty and anxious to excel in everything which counted in results, but ever after impatient of anything that soldiers were wont to call "putting on style," and gave the Eighth Regiment a character distinctively its own during its whole existence. When the regiment went to this duty the frontier was threatened by both Chippewas and Sioux. When it left the former were thoroughly cowed, and the Sioux, after bitter experience, had abandoned Minnesota forever, and peaceful settlements immediately sprang up on the sites of the former garrisons.

SULLY'S INDIAN EXPEDITION.

In May, 1864, the Eighth Regiment was mounted for the purpose of taking part in an expedition against the Sioux. At Paynesville, on the 24th of May, for the first time, the whole regiment was together in camp, had dress parade and received their regimental colors. The regiment reached Fort Ridgley, the rendezvous of the Minnesota brigade, May 28th, by marching across the country,

then without a human habitation. The following paper, prepared by Colonel M. T. Thomas of the Eighth Minnesota some years ago, gives an outline history of what is known as Sully's Indian expedition of 1864:

"The campaigns of Generals Sibley and Sully of 1863 had driven the Indians westward across the Missouri River, and for the time had freed all of Minnesota and most of Dakota of their terrifying presence. They had been worsted in several engagements, but were still strong and defiant, and openly boasted that the white soldiers dare not follow them further. During the winter of 1863 and 1864 a campaign was planned, of greater magnitude and importance than any previous one; its object, to follow the Indians west of the Missouri, and to fight and conquer them if possible. General Alfred Sully, an officer who had seen much service, was detailed to command the expedition. His immediate command consisted of the Fifth and Sixth Iowa Cavalry, a battalion (Brackett's) from Minnesota, and the Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry. His force was to be joined on the upper Missouri by a brigade from Minnesota as early in the spring as possible. The Minnesota brigade was formed of the Eighth Infantry, mounted, six companies of the Second Cavalry, two sections of artillery, and a company of mixed white and Indian scouts. The utmost care had been exercised in the fitting out and equipment of the forces, and when spring came everything was waiting for the grass to start its growth, for the subsistence of the animals depended upon it. I had the honor to be placed in command of the Minnesota brigade, a position to well be proud of, for a finer body of men could not be found in any army.

"The Eighth Minnesota had been doing frontier duty ever since the first massacre occurred, in August, 1862, and had been broken up in small detachments and located at small outposts through northern Minnesota; and now, for the first time, after more than one and a half years' service, were assembled at Fort Ridgley preparatory to entering upon the campaign. Part of the Eighth Regiment had been mounted, and all had been constantly on duty in guarding posts, and escort and scouting. They had, as detachments, encountered enough Indians to fully understand the character of the work. The Government very wisely furnished the small Canadian ponies for this service; animals well adapted to endure its hardships. To mount a regiment of big infantry men on these little green animals was a somewhat amusing as well as troublesome performance. The man generally was not a horseman; he had a long rifle, cartridge box, haversack and knapsack, besides his blankets and horse equipment. The horses and equipments were issued by companies, and, after getting them, the company would take the whole outfit out to the open plain, get them together and saddle the ponies, then mount, and the fun commenced. The men got the horses as near in line as they could, and odd numbers, 'Two paces to the front!' 'Prepare to mount!' 'Mount!' and in ten seconds some would be in their saddles, some tearing away, and some all tangled up—man, horse and equipments a confused mass of animation and curses. These ludicrous movements did not last long. The men and horses soon found their places in the ranks.

"On the 5th of June the command was ready for the march; 2,100 mounted men, 106 mule teams loaded with supplies and equipments, 2 six-pounder brass smooth-bore cannon, 2 mountain howitzers and 12 ambulances made up the force. They were strong, vigorous men, well disciplined and hardened by previous service, and felt the natural confidence of strength and numbers. In addition to the ordinary duty of finding and fighting the Indians they were to convoy and guard one hundred and twenty ox teams, loaded with emigrants, to Idaho, and leave them at the furthest point westward reached by the command, or when they were in safety. When everything was ready General Sibley came to Ridgley to give me his final orders. He had been made a general and placed in command of the frontier at the time of the first outbreak, on account of his thorough knowledge of the Sioux; he was a man of large ability and elegant physique, but extremely cautious. My orders were 'to march westward to the Missouri River, and report to General Sully at Swan Lake or where I could find him.' As there was no means of telegraphing, this indefinite instruction was all

that I could get. General Sibley cautioned me repeatedly that the utmost caution must be observed to insure the safety of my command; and while I had great respect for his opinion, I could not help saying at last, 'General, I am going to hunt for the Indians, and if they will hunt for and find me it will save me a heap of trouble.' The morning of the 5th of June dawned beautifully, and as the first rays of the rising sun flashed the full light of day, 'Boots and saddles!' sounded in the clear tones of the bugle. The general walked with me out a little way onto a rising ground, the staff following. The 'Assembly!' and 'Mount!' were quickly followed by 'Forward!' and the long march began. First came the scouts, and an advance guard of a company close behind them, then artillery in two columns, followed by the wagon train and emigrants, and on either flank a column of troops covered the train from front to rear. At the head of the Second Cavalry rode a splendid band, mounted on white horses, playing, 'The Girl I Left Behind Me.' The general reviewed them as they passed, and, turning to me, said, 'You may well be proud of them.' The good-byes were quickly said, and a five months' work beyond the bounds of civilization commenced.

"And so, for day after day, the march went on. The square once formed never was broken; it closed up at night and stretched out to easy marching order in the morning. Up the valley of the Minnesota River until its source, Lake Traverse, was reached, and then west, on to the coteau and down into the valley of the James, and up again on the Missouri Coteau, from sixteen to twenty miles a day for every day except Sunday, which was much enjoyed as a lazy day in camp. The scouts failed to find a sign of Indians; no buffalo were seen and even antelope were scarce. The march became monotonous, but at last the valley of the great Missouri lay before us. In the valley Sully's trail of last year was found, but no new tracks to indicate that he had passed; which was an assurance that he was to the south of us, and the course was taken down the valley. That night some of his scouts came into camp with the information that he was camped one day's march further south, and awaiting his fleet of steamboats with supplies. The next morning the first report of Indians in sight was exhilarating, but they only seemed to be a small party reconnoitering, and soon disappeared. In the afternoon we joined General Sully's command, and for the first time I had the pleasure to report to him. General Sully was an unpretentious man of medium size, and rather past the vigorous days of the prime of manhood, yet his perceptions were remarkably clear, and he appeared to know intuitively just where the Indians were and what they would do. These instinctive qualifications, that had been more fully developed by long service in the regular army, rendered him fully competent for the duty to which he had been assigned, and, added to these, a genial temperament made him an agreeable commander.

"The boats came in, and in a day our store of supplies was renewed, and the united command again resumed the march on July 2d, and crossed the Missouri and located Fort Rice July 9th. Colonel Dill, with six companies of the Thirtieth Wisconsin, was stationed there with orders to construct the fort. On the 4th of July the general reviewed the troops, which was all the celebrating that was done, except that a captain got drunk and was placed in arrest. On July 19th, the whole command having been supplied with sixty days' rations, and every pound of surplus clothing and equipments stored away, the march again commenced into what was then an unexplored country. Our route lay up the Cannon Ball River for several days, and then across to the Heart and up that to its head. As Surgeon Murphy used to say, we were making history. Then no white man's eyes had seen the land we marched over; now a well-established railway is running on our trail, and the country has been so often described that a repetition would be waste of time.

BATTLE OF KILLDEER MOUNTAIN.

"On July 26th we corralled our train on Heart River, and, leaving it under a strong guard, started northward in search of the Indians, and in the afternoon of the 28th found them located on Knife River, or rather, among the foothills of

some mountains near it. The camp was an extensive one, and embraced one hundred and ten bands of Sioux. They had congregated this great force to clear out the white soldiers, and appeared to believe that they could do it. We were about three miles from the camp when they were first discovered by the scouts. There was no excitement apparent on either side, and both deliberately prepared for battle with equal confidence. The line was formed by dismounting three men out of four, leaving the fourth man in charge of the horses, who followed the line in close columns. The dismounted men were formed in line as skirmishers, about four paces apart, with a reserve of cavalry to cover the flanks, and the artillery within supporting distance of the line of battle. It was a formidable looking force, and when the 'Forward!' was sounded there was a determined look on the faces of the men that indicated that they now had a chance to get satisfaction from the redskins. The Indians gathered on their horses, stripped for battle, and began to leisurely ride out toward us; first a few fine-looking fellows rode up nearly within gunshot to reconnoiter, and then little bands would leave the camp and advance, but without any demonstration other than waving their arms in the air or cantering across the plain. At last they came within our reach, and a few rifle shots precipitated the conflict, but not until we had passed half the distance to their camp. At the first shot everything was changed. The bands concentrated, and, uttering their war-cries, they dashed toward our lines. Riding at full speed, they would fire their guns and wheel and disappear to load, and come again, in front and flanks and rear. It was a continuous succession of charges that were always repelled by the steady volleys of our men. We kept steadily advancing, their camp our objective point. Their confidence was such that they did not make an effort to save it until we were within half a mile; then, for the first time, we set the artillery to work, and threw shells from eight guns with terrifying effect. It was a magnificent sight — 1,600 lodges filled with women and children, dogs, horses and all paraphernalia of their homes, and they attempting to save them with the shells bursting about them, carrying destruction in their path. The lodges came down, but too late. The warriors shot their guns, and arrows hissed through the air, but onward went the blue-coated line, and the camp was taken. The fighting was kept up in a desultory way until the sun went down, but the Indians were whipped, and, what was worse, had lost their camp and all supplies, and were fleeing, almost naked, into the mountains. The white soldiers camped upon the ground. General Sully ordered Major Camp, with Companies E, F, H and I of the Eighth Minnesota, to follow the Indians through the deep-wooded ravines and drive them off the high hills beyond the camp, which they accomplished, with some loss to the Indians. From these hills a fine view of the Indians and their families could be had as they swarmed away through the ravines of the Bad Lands, mostly beyond reach. This detachment reached camp, where their horses were, at 11 P. M., and, supperless and exhausted, lay down, only to be called to saddle again at midnight. Sully had 2,200 men, and he estimated the number of Indians at from 5,000 to 6,000, and that their loss was 100 to 150 killed.¹ Half of the next day was spent in destroying the camp and killing the dogs that were left behind. The one supremely sad thing about a battle is burying the dead, and in this case, although they were but few, it was sad indeed. In the middle of the night the graves were prepared, and, without a light or the sound of a drum or bugle, their bodies were placed in the earth and carefully covered up, leveling the surface so that the grave would not be noticed, and when the command marched over them they would be hidden from the sight of the Indians,

¹The difficulty of accurately estimating the losses of the Indians, because of their efforts to prevent their dead and wounded from falling into their enemies' hands, and also the bravery and splendid horsemanship of the Sioux, is illustrated by an incident of this fight. At one point the Indians and our line were approaching on opposite sides of a sharp hill, and, meeting unexpectedly at the top, delivered their volleys at short range. One Indian from a group of three was shot from his horse, when the other two galloped hastily away, but, circling around, with their ponies on a full run, came back directly in front of our line, and, without slackening speed, picked their fallen comrade from the ground and carried him away between them before the soldiers recovered from their astonishment sufficiently to prevent them.

who would mutilate and despoil them. This battle was called Tah-kah-o-kuty, or Killdeer Mountain. After destroying their camp and an immense amount of material, we moved back six miles and camped. That night the Indians killed two men on our picket post and tried to stampede our horses. The next day we started back for the train in rapid order and reached it after a five and a half days' raid.

"After the engagement the Indians complained to our scouts that they had not had a fair show, because we had come onto their camp when most of their young men were absent looking for us, and that they would call in their young men and meet us again. The scouts told them that was just what we wanted them to do, and that if they would only stand up and fight, instead of running away, we would kill every one of them. Brag is natural to an Indian, and when the scouts and Indians had a little hill between them their tongues had many a wordy contest. We returned to our camp in a heavy rainstorm, everybody tired and nervous for want of sleep. We had marched one hundred and seventy-two miles, fought a battle of eight hours and destroyed the camp in less than six days. After the guards and pickets were placed the camp settled down, but not to sleep. First the shrill yell of a wolf startled the drowsy senses, and then another, and then the air was filled with the piercing, harrowing sounds; a picket gun was fired, and then another, and the men seized their arms, and, because they were awakened, damned everything. The officers on duty went to see what was the matter at the outposts; the men thought they had seen something and fired. To reassure them was impossible; the firing was kept up all night long, and only the warm sunshine of the morning dispelled the delusions of the night. Going west again the stream led us up to the plains, and after we had passed its source we had a day's march across level country. In the afternoon of the 5th of August we were marching leisurely along, the Knife Mountains just visible in the north and the Black Hills equally distant in the southward. In front there was no indication of anything but an almost level plain, but suddenly the head of the column halted, and, riding to the front, I found the general and the advance guard gazing down at the Bad Lands. As I halted beside the general he said, 'This is hell with the fires put out.' The description was brief, but to the point. Dante must have received his inspiration from such a scene. For forty miles to the west, and as far as the eye could see to the north and south, the body of the earth was rent and torn, leaving gorges, buttes and yawning chasms, and everything showing the color of burnt-out fires. It was an awe-inspiring sight. True, it had not come without warning, for some knowledge of it was general, but no description could bring to the mind a comprehension of its magnitude. We had among the scouts a little Blackfoot Indian, who said that when he was a boy he had crossed the Bad Lands with his father's band, and that he could find the way again. This young Indian was now installed as guide, and following him, the command, by turning devious ways, plunged down into the abyss. We camped that night under the shadow of some buttes whose towering heads threw shadows that hid us from the world. The next day we toiled among the rocks, up and down, around and across a seemingly endless mass of obstructions, and at last, as the sun was going down, the heart of the Bad Lands was reached by striking the Little Missouri River.

FIGHTING IN THE BAD LANDS.

"It was Saturday night, and we went into camp to spend a Sunday in the heart of the region that had never before been seen by white men's eyes. The day went by quietly until in the afternoon, as a reconnoitering party was returning, they were attacked by a few Indians, but not much force appeared. At five o'clock I was ordered by General Sully, who was sick, to move the camp about four miles up the river and to keep a sharp lookout for Indians. The movement was made without any trouble, although the redskins began to show themselves at every elevated point along the way. When the new camp was made there were at least 1,000 warriors on the hills surrounding, sitting quietly on their horses, observing our movements. After everything was in order I went

to the general's tent for further orders. He was very ill, but after listening to my report of the condition, he said, 'Have everything ready to move at six o'clock in the morning, in perfect fighting order; put one of your most active field officers in charge of a strong advance guard, and you will meet them at the head of the ravine, and have the biggest Indian fight that ever will happen on this continent.' Of course I felt the responsibility. The drill and discipline of a soldier's life will school his nerves so that his face and voice do not show excitement, but the mind and heart responds to the occasion still the same. I made the details for the position of all the troops, and, calling the field officers together, in a few words informed them of what they had to do, and ended by saying, 'You will remember that under no circumstances must any man turn his back on a live Indian.' A few minutes before six the next morning, Monday, Aug. 8, 1864, the columns were formed, and I rode forward to the front, near which the general was lying in his ambulance. He was looking up and down the lines of troops, and to him, old soldier as he was, and disease and suffering preying upon him, it must have been inspiring, for his salutation was, 'Those fellows can whip the devil and all his angels.' I asked him if he had any further orders, and he said, 'Hold them well in hand, but push for the Indian's camp, if you can find it; they will fight for their families; protect your flanks, and I will protect the rear.' He extended his hand, and as I pressed it, a weary smile came to his eyes, as he said, 'You must make some *history* to-day.' I could appreciate what it was to surrender to a subordinate the honor that might be won that day.

"At the sound of 'Forward!' one-half the men in the advance guard and in the flanking columns dismounted, and, scrambling up the abrupt bluff, soon appeared on the summit; the batteries and the mounted men and trains followed me into a narrow gorge, only wide enough for a wagon trail, that gradually led upward to the high land. The advance seemed tedious; not a sound disturbed the progress. Occasionally a man in the advance on the plain would come to the brink and report that all was going well, and indicate their position. Almost an hour passed in steadily climbing up the narrow and secluded way, and when almost out upon the plain, or at the head of the gulch, from the beautiful stillness of the morning the pandemonium of war broke loose. The artillery followed myself and staff like a flash, and in an instant the whole field was in view. The advance guard was enveloped by the Indians, and on either flank their bands were charging, yelling and firing. But our soldiers were not idle; every man was facing the foe, and with steady, unerring aim their shots began to tell. The battery guns were unlimbered and the boom of artillery and the bursting of shells added to the magnitude of sounds. The redskins could not stand it and fell back. Their first grand charge had failed. The sounds were too much for the general. As the Indians were falling back he rode up on his horse and cast a searching look about the field, and, without speaking a word, dismounted and took a seat upon a rock with as indifferent an air as though he had no interest in the matter. Waiting for a few minutes for the trains to close up, I went to the general and said, 'I am ready to advance, sir.' He answered, 'Go ahead, you will find the camp beyond those buttes,' pointing with his hand to a range of hills some miles away. The advance was taken up, the wounded and slain cared for, and the fight went on. Sometimes in the gulches and then upon the hills, through the bright morning hours and the sultry heat of noon, and until night closed down, there was no instant in which the sharp crack of rifles was not answering the yells of the savages, and the zip of their bullets and the whiz of arrows gave us an answer back. We drove them from point to point, our trains laboring after us, for twelve long miles. But darkness came too soon; we had not reached their camp. I had not seen the general or had an order from him since the early morning, and after ordering the troops to bivouac around a little water-hole, and seeing that the wounded were properly cared for, I sent an orderly to hunt him up. The general returned with the orderly, and, much to my astonishment, appeared to be quite well. I was lying on the ground eating hardtack and trying to drink some coffee made out of most villainous water. He sat down and congratulated

me heartily on the day's battle, and instructed me to take charge of the rear in the morning and he would make a dash to the front if the Indians wanted any more fight; a contingency about which he had serious doubts. We smoked our pipes and drank toddies for an hour or two while talking over the incidents of the day. The tired men and animals were all, except the guards, fast asleep, and that long day's furious warfare was over.

"In the morning the general went to the front with not an Indian in sight, but just as the rear was leaving the camp they made a spasmodic attack upon it, and for an hour it seemed as though the scenes of the previous day were to be re-enacted; but they were easily driven off, and the march continued, and by noon not an Indian could be seen. We learned afterward that there were about 8,000 warriors engaged, and that they lost 311 men killed, and between 600 and 700 wounded. Our losses were only 9 killed and about 100 wounded. The Indians were poorly armed, bows and arrows being the best weapon many had. The field was named Waps-chon-choka. We followed the Indians for some days, and until they scattered in little bands and went in every direction, and then we started northward to meet some steamboats that the general had ordered up the Yellowstone

AT THE YELLOWSTONE RIVER.

"After leaving the Bad Lands the water was very scarce, and all of it impregnated either with alkali, sulphur or salts, so that it was dangerous to use it; and to add to the hardships of the march, we got into a grasshopper region, where the grass had been eaten down to the roots. Besides, the general's commissary had made an error in quantity, and as we only took half-rations to start on, when I had to divide that half with his men the living became rather thin—two hardtacks, a little piece of 'sow-belly,' and a pint of coffee (when we could get the water) per day. And hot! By two o'clock in the afternoon the tongues of many of the men would be so swelled that they could not talk. The animals suffered equally with the men, and many a poor mule had his brains blown out, as he dropped from exhaustion, to end his misery. But from day to day, through the spirit of the men under the stern discipline of army life, the unbroken squares went northward.

"On the 12th of August, when a climax had almost been reached in heat and desolation, a scout came flying back to the troops waving his hand frantically in the air. As soon as it was seen that he was an Indian we knew that he had found something. He halted breathlessly and handed General Sully a little chip of wood. It did not need words to tell what that chip meant; it had been cut by our steamboat men and was floating down the sweet, cool waters of the longed-for Yellowstone. An orderly carried that little fresh-cut chip down the weary, straggling line, and as the burning, bleary eyes of the men beheld it, their strength came back, and with a desperate energy the speed was rapid and unflagging to the river. And when the bank of the beautiful river was reached, for the moment all discipline was forgotten; men and animals rushed into the stream and swallowed the life-inspiring fluid, and joy and happy shouts took the place of misery in the command. I wanted to, but did not quite lose my self-possession. Dismounting, I sat down upon the bank, and an orderly brought up several bucketfuls of the water; my staff gathered around and we swallowed cup after cup of it, and under its inspiring effects a happy intoxication pervaded the senses, and fatigue and hardships were forgotten, and then we would toast the yellow fluid 'The Nectar of the Gods.' Being satiated at last, camp was pitched and hunting details made. Some timber bottoms a little way down the river were full of elk and black-tail deer. Soon the fresh and luscious ribs and steaks were sizzling in the blaze and hunger was being appeased as well as thirst had been. It was a joyful evening, and, to fill our cup of satisfaction, just as the sun went down, two steamboats, loaded with supplies, came floating down the stream and tied up at the bank. We crossed to the north side the next day and loafed along down the beautiful valley for several days afterward, hunting, eating and resting, and August 18th crossed the Mis-

souri at old Fort Union. The men swam with their horses both the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers. After spending a day or two at Fort Union, we started eastward down the valley of the Missouri, and, cutting off a bend occasionally, came one day to Fort Berthold, where the Rees, Mandans and Gros Ventres lived together as one band. They were a brave, half-civilized kind of people,—only 2,500 of them,—maintaining the position in the very heart of the Sioux country. They lived in round top mud houses, which were quite clean, and on a large tract of bottom land raised a good supply of corn. From this post at the great bend of the river we went north nearly to the British line, into the Moose River Valley, in hopes that we might fall in with quite a large band of Sioux that we had driven out of the Bad Lands. But they had traveled too fast and were safe across the border. On this march we struck the great herds of buffalo that were then roaming on the plain, and going into camp one afternoon about a small lake, they were in sight on every side. The animals had been out to graze, and as the sun was setting the recall had rung out on the air, the men in charge were nearing the camp when the buffalo also started for the lake to get their 'night-cap' of water. They came, in herds, from every point of the compass. The pickets fired at them but without apparent effect, except to hurry the movements of those in the rear. It was a moment only until, as far as the vision extended, the plain was almost black with the moving, thundering mass. There was no time to arrange a plan of defense; the camp was invaded from front and flank and rear, and every officer and man was fighting a battle on his own account, but for the general good. The skirmish lasted twenty minutes before the buffalo retired. Some of them failed to get their drink, and nearly one hundred lay dead upon the field. A tremendous old bull slept his last sleep my nearest neighbor that night. We were having easy times; grass was plenty, water fair, and buffalo humps and tongues to supply the whole command. But the fall was coming on and we were still a long way from home. In September we turned our steps southward and reached Fort Rice. Here the campaign virtually ended, as then we only had to make a rapid march to our starting point and from there to Fort Snelling, where I had learned that orders were awaiting me to at once go South with my own regiment, distributing the balance of the command at posts along the route."

Before leaving the Missouri River to return to Minnesota, twenty men from each company of the Eighth Regiment, under command of Captain McLarty of Company D, were ordered to turn over their horses and march at once to the relief of Captain Fisk, who was corralled, with his party of emigrants, some two hundred miles west of the Missouri, surrounded by Indians, and in a desperate situation. This they quickly accomplished, and much to the joy of the imprisoned families, who declared it the happiest moment of their lives when they saw the relief party approaching. They brought the whole party back to the Missouri River.

GOING SOUTH.

On September 15th the regiment (except the Fisk detail) started for Fort Snelling, where it arrived October 15th, and where orders for the South awaited it. The Eighth had been in almost constant motion for five months. With reveillé from 1 to 3 A. M., starting at sunrise, riding all the long summer days in the blazing sun, over monotonous plains, and later in the season cold days and nights, with nothing green to eat and much of the time only bad water to drink and buffalo chips for fuel, the service was in many respects more trying than in the South; but it was an excellent preparation for the South. The regiment had, in a healthy climate, become thoroughly hardened to camp life and living on the army rations, so that no healthier or tougher regiment of men went into Southern service during the war than the Eighth Minnesota, in October, 1864, nor one better prepared for hard service. The regiment remained at Snelling only long enough to turn over its horses and surplus equipage, and on October 26th marched to St. Paul, where it was furnished a rickety little steamboat and two open barges on which to make the trip to La Crosse, in a cold, fall rainstorm, rest

and sleep being impossible. The train furnished on which to go South from Chicago was a stock train, just unloaded, and the cars roughly shoveled out. The men began to groan and bellow like a lot of mad bulls, and when the engine started no two cars were coupled together and every pin was gone. The officials scolded awhile, but it was "no go" until the regiment was got into line, and the railroad officials and others said they were very sorry, but that was the best they could do, and it was necessary the regiment should go South immediately; then the cars were occupied, the coupling pins got back and off went the train. The next morning, when near New Albany, the train ran off the track, and the engine was ditched and upset. An old lady came out of a house near by and feelingly inquired if "the cattle were hurt?" but was assured they were not. Halts were made at Louisville and Nashville just long enough to get transportation, and the regiment stopped at Murfreesboro on a frosty November night, and went into camp on the Shelbyville pike. Here those who had been left in Dakota joined the regiment, having floated down the Missouri on flatboats to Sioux City, thence by rail to Chicago. Just at this time the plot to liberate the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas was discovered, and this body of veteran troops was a welcome addition to the defense of the city, and was detained on provost guard until confidence was restored, when they joined the regiment at Murfreesboro.

Sherman was now starting on his march to the sea and Thomas was collecting a force to meet Hood's army. The time was spent in escort duty and drilling to get into shape for active field service as infantry again until November 24th, when, as Thomas' army was falling back and Hood's was advancing, the troops at Murfreesboro, about 8,000, under General Rousseau, occupied Fortress Rosecrans for the purpose of keeping it from the enemy and to hold the railroad to Chattanooga. December 1st the last train loaded with troops for Thomas at Nashville passed up the road, and all communication with the outside world was cut off by Hood's army. Through some unaccountable blunder there proved to be no rations in the place, and for three weeks the garrison had to fight its way out to and back from the fields, where was secured about its only food,—corn,—eaten parched, or ground into coarse meal and boiled. During this time the battles of Franklin and Nashville were fought and nearly the whole time there was sound of fighting somewhere. On the 4th of December Bates' division of Cheatham's corps made a long continued attack on a block-house at Overall's Creek, five miles out on the railroad toward Nashville, and the Eighth Minnesota with several other regiments went out under General Milroy and drove them off, this being the first time the regiment was under rebel and artillery fire.

BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO.

Early on December 7th the Eighth Regiment, with six others and some artillery, were ordered out under General Milroy, Colonel Thomas commanding a brigade, to find and feel of the enemy, and the advance were soon exchanging shots. As soon as there was fighting the Eighth Regiment was sent to the front, and seemed to be regarded as the best drilled and the most reliable regiment in the command, its having been in the Indian War giving it a greater reputation than the same service in the South would, and it was called the Indian regiment by the other troops. The Confederates retired as the Union line advanced and moved around to the right, keeping between them and the fortress until about noon, when they were found somewhat intrenched. Thomas' brigade was ordered to lie down, when the artillery had a duel almost over their heads. The Union forces shifted position a number of times and a rebel prisoner afterward explained it thus: "We-uns changed front three times and you-uns took us eandwise every time." At length, near the Wilkeson pike, under a sharp fire of their battery, Thomas' brigade was formed in line of battle, and "Forward!" was the order. The rebels had the exact range and their shells kept bursting in close proximity to the Eighth Regiment, one striking Company F and killing several men. Under a heavy fire of both artillery and musketry the Union line moved forward, charging across an open field upon the rebel position in the woods, the Eighth Regiment giving an Indian yell, and as the lines came together the rebels

broke and left the field, totally routed, leaving over two hundred prisoners, two stand of colors, two twelve-pound Napoleon guns and several wagon-loads of small arms. The victory was complete, but our loss very serious. Lieutenant Colonel Rogers, commanding the Eighth Regiment, received a wound from which he died a few years later, when secretary of the State of Minnesota, and the regiment lost ninety others, killed or wounded, in about thirty minutes. This engagement showed conclusively that the Eighth Regiment could fight rebels as well as Indians. The rebels had double our force, consisting of part of Cheatham's and Lee's infantry and Forrest's cavalry of Hood's army, and it was quite a satisfaction to the Eighth Minnesota to whip Forrest at Murfreesboro, where he had once captured a Minnesota regiment. Fortress Rosecrans was repeatedly threatened but not really assaulted. Part of the time the weather was very cold. After Hood retreated the Eighth received the thanks of General Thomas for its share in securing the victory, and was ordered across country to Columbia to join their own corps, the Twenty-third, in pursuit of Hood's demoralized army. From this time to the end of the war the Eighth Minnesota was brigaded with the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Ohio regiments, Colonel Thomas commanding, forming the Third Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, Gen. T. H. Ruger commanding the division and Gen. J. D. Cox the corps.

ON THE ATLANTIC.

Having lived so long on only cornmeal, the men were not in good condition for marching, and the first day out the road was strewn with blankets, overcoats, and everything possible to spare. That night was Christmas eve, and the brigade camped in what had been a field, now covered with pine and cedar trees. Finding plenty of cedar rails, 1,000 camp-fires were soon brightly blazing and beautifully illuminating the dark evergreens as far as the eye could reach. Having foraged plenty of food the regiment enjoyed its Christmas eve very much. New Year's eve the ground was covered with snow, and our tents were pitched in the woods near Columbia, Tenn. It will be remembered by many, who got up at midnight to hear a band on a hill near by play "Old Hundred" most beautifully. The Twenty-third Corps followed Hood to the Tennessee River. At Clifton, Tenn., General Schofield received orders to proceed with the Twenty-third Corps, via Washington, to North Carolina. It took steamboats down the Tennessee past Pittsburgh Landing to Paducah, thence up the Ohio to Louisville, then on smaller boats to Cincinnati. The First Division was to go to Wheeling by river, but before reaching Cincinnati the weather turned bitterly cold, and the river was so full of ice it was impossible to proceed. After waiting several days on open steamboats for railroad transportation, in the middle of January, with the thermometer sixteen to twenty degrees below zero, the regiment was transferred to box-cars without seats or fires. In this way it crossed Ohio, via Columbus, to Wheeling. While on this trip the train ran off the track, and the men in one car, on opening the door, found their car suspended over the side of a bridge, fifty feet above a stream, with nothing but the coupling to hold it from going over. As each man came to the door and saw the situation, he, without a word to those behind, quietly slid down into the timbers of the bridge, till all were out. They concluded it was healthier outside if it was cold. At Wheeling box-cars with stoves were furnished, but though more comfortable it proved a misfortune. The men had been frozen up so long that if they had remained so until spring and then thawed out gradually they would probably have kept sound; but to be thawed out suddenly by a fire gave them fearful colds which proved fatal to many a poor boy. The Eighth reached Washington Feb. 1, 1865, probably pretty rough and tough-looking, as the troops there dubbed us "Sherman's Woodticks." Camp was made outside the city, on a bleak hillside near the Potomac, which was frozen over, and here, within sight of the nation's capital, the regiment put in three of the most miserable weeks of its three years' service, waiting for the Potomac to thaw out so it could proceed. With no shelter from the piercing winds, laden with snow and sleet, except the cotton

tent, and with no wood except a scanty supply of green, sappy pine, hardly fit to make coffee, many of the men, with all their clothes on, lay in their tents for nights and days together to keep from freezing, and the coughing was something terrible to hear. The two Ohio regiments in the brigade sent over one hundred men each to hospitals from this camp. When the Potomac opened the regiment gladly went on board the old steamship *Ariel* and, largely occupying the open decks, steamed down the river past Mount Vernon, thence down the Chesapeake, where were seen the masts of the *Cumberland* which was sunk by the *Merrimac*, and then out onto the stormy Atlantic. Some pretty rough weather was experienced in rounding Hatteras, but no mishaps, though a steamer starting at the same time with the teams had to throw over some mules in a storm. Many were sea-sick, but, as a whole, it being a new experience to most, the voyage was much enjoyed. On reaching Fort Fisher it was learned that Wilmington, against which place the First Division was ordered, was taken, and the steamer was ordered back to Morehead, and thence the division went by rail to Newbern. Here, though early in March, the air was as soft and mild as May in Minnesota, though more muggy. From here the First Division, with some Eastern troops who had before made the garrison of the place, marched toward Goldsboro, keeping in advance of and protecting parties who were repairing the railroad toward that place, which had, by one army or the other, been pretty thoroughly demolished. The eastern part of North Carolina was sandy, flat and low, almost to water level, and covered with a thick growth of pitch pine. Occasionally a clear place on a rise of ground was found suitable for camping.

BATTLE OF KINSTON.

While in a country of this character, Gen. Bragg, with a largely superior force from Joe Johnston's army, suddenly appeared and attacked the advance, evidently intending to crush the First Division before it could be reinforced, but was checked and the position hastily fortified. The Confederates made repeated charges, but were always repulsed with loss, and after three days' desultory fighting, they retired and rejoined Johnston. The balance of the corps now arrived under Schofield, crossed the Neuse River on a pontoon bridge and encamped in Kinston. This fight is known as the battle of Kinston. On moving on toward Goldsboro, March 19th, we heard heavy firing to the southwest, which proved to be Johnston's and Sherman's armies fighting the battle of Bentonville. On March 22d the Twenty-third Corps occupied Goldsboro, the rebels retreating, leaving the depot and some cotton burning. The next day Sherman's army arrived, after their long march from Atlanta via Savannah, and, though ragged and dirty, were a proud army. That night Sherman reviewed the Twenty-third Corps. He wore an old slouch hat and looked as rusty as his army. The Third Brigade was sent to Wheat Swamp Meeting House to guard the railroad, and had some skirmishing in that vicinity. While here Richmond was taken, which caused great rejoicing. After Sherman's return from Fortress Monroe, where he went to meet Lincoln and Grant, and after his army had been rested, fed and re clothed, the whole army started for Raleigh, the Twenty-third Corps in the centre.

One morning, while on this march, the route lay through a dense growth of pine, with occasionally a plantation on which the buildings were generally in flames. Soon, away in the advance, cheering could be heard, faint at first, on account of distance, but gradually growing nearer and louder, wave after wave of cheers, such as only regiments of soldiers can give. Curious to know the cause, a single horseman was soon seen galloping down the line, swinging his hat, both himself and horse in a wash of sweat. When he reached the Eighth Regiment, this was his message: "Lee has surrendered with his whole army to General Grant." It is needless to add that the Eighth Regiment made its share of noise from that time. This surrender, with Johnston's army powerless to cope with Sherman, meant the end of the war, the end of the war meant home; and everything human hearts hope or yearn for in this world clustered about that name then to the volunteer soldier. The next field that was large enough the regi-

ments massed as they came in, stacked arms, broke ranks, and the whole command gave vent to its wild and tumultuous joy. It happened that close by was a large turpentine factory full of tar, turpentine and resin, and dry as powder. Some of the boys set this on fire, of course, and soon great masses of flame and black smoke were shooting up as from a volcano, to the height of several hundred feet. It would puff, puff, like a live monster writhing in pain. Soon the mass of inflammable pitch began to melt and run in streams, burning as it ran, spreading fire in all directions, and finally, running into a stream of water, furnished the novel spectacle of a river on fire. The whole scene was terrific beyond description. That night, by someone's blunder, our command took the wrong road and went so far out of the way that we actually marched most of the night, without supper, to make camp we should have made early. This night march developed one of those revulsions of feeling common to human nature everywhere, but often ludicrously developed in army life. The boys were as mad and ugly as a few hours before they had been pleased and happy. Everything forgotten but the present torture of marching in the dark, footsore and exhausted almost to sinking, thirty to fifty pounds of various army fixtures hanging to, and almost pressing the breath from, their sweltering bodies, their teeth tight-set together to prevent the groan of pain from escaping. Woe to the unlucky fellow who gets in the way, for he will undoubtedly be consigned to the "kingdom come" in short order.

The army occupied Raleigh without opposition, and as the First Division was to guard the city, it camped in a pine grove in the outskirts. It was now April, and the rose bushes and other shrubs in the grounds of the wealthy citizens were brilliant with blossoms; even the shade trees, of which many were honey locusts, were covered with flowers whose fragrance filled the air. There were camped within a few miles of the state house nearly 100,000 veterans of the Union army, and the music of a hundred military bands floated on the air. The boys, feeling that the war was practically ended, gave way to an abandon of rest and enjoyment. Discipline was relaxed and little restriction was placed upon the visits of members of our army corps to others. Even suspicion of rebels had given way and friendly intercourse with citizens was the rule.

Such was the condition on the 18th of April, when news reached us that changed the whole aspect of things as suddenly as when, on a sultry summer evening, the blazing sun is unexpectedly covered by a rising thunder cloud of inky blackness, which, driven on the fierce breath of a tornado, soon covers the whole sky, and even before sunset it is dark and chill as midnight, and every living thing seeks for shelter. Similar was the effect on Sherman's army of the news of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. A chill seemed to reach every heart. Every brow contracted and darkened, every hand was clenched. Sorrow mixed with anger and hate marked every countenance. The citizens of Raleigh instinctively felt the change and hurriedly withdrew and shut themselves in their homes, trembling lest their beautiful city should suffer the fate of Columbia. And well they might tremble; for, had not Johnston's army immediately surrendered and the war closed, woe would have been to that city and the other hostile country through which Sherman's army had to march; for, with their temper, after that assassination, they would have made it a desert. Gradually, after Johnston's surrender, under the influence of peace, the cloud was dispelled. Soon Sherman's old army moved north, leaving the Twenty-third Corps to occupy North Carolina till things got settled. The Third Brigade marched to Greensboro and went by rail to Charlotte, N. C., May 12, 1865. That part of the country had never before been visited by the Union army, and, it having been thought safe, many negroes from more exposed parts had been sent there. The joy of those poor blacks, as everywhere in the South, at the approach of the Union army, knew no bounds, and found expression in many queer and touching ways. Good Chaplain Arnsby of the Eighth Minnesota always had large (sometimes reaching thousands) and appreciative audiences of them, when he, trying to do his Master's work, instructed these poor and lowly people in the right way of living their new life. The Eighth Regiment was camped on the

main road to the south, over which thousands of the parolled men of Lee's and Johnston's armies were passing on foot to their homes, and the members of the regiment would often divide their rations with them. When it was remembered that the Confederates, without pay or clothes, with health broken, their cause hopelessly lost, were returning to desolated homes, while the Union soldiers, comfortably clothed and paid, the wounded pensioned, and, more than all, were returning victorious to homes of comfort, the difference was too marked to inspire other than feelings of pity for the poor victims of the unholy ambition of leading traitors.

HOMEWARD.

The regiment remained in Charlotte until near the middle of July, as a whole, very pleasantly. The rations were helped out by abundance of fruit, especially blackberries, of which there was no end. But as the war was over the men were very uneasy and anxious to get home, and at last the Eighth, gathering up every member of the regiment, even the sick in hospitals, some of whom it was thought would never reach home, started north. Traveling on the used-up railroads of the South was slow business, but in due time the regiment passed through Petersburg, and, taking steamers, passed Fortress Monroe, and on reaching Baltimore again changed to cars and came west, via Pittsburgh, Chicago and La Crosse, again taking steamboat at the last place for St. Paul. The journey home was as pleasant as fine weather, good accommodations and a grateful people along the whole route could make it. The fine military band belonging to the regiment added much to the pleasure, and the men were in that happy and contented frame of mind which enabled them to enjoy everything to its fullest extent. Cannon were fired on the bluffs at St. Paul from the time the regiment came in sight until it landed, when it was received with music of bands and speeches of welcome by the governor of the state and others, and had a good dinner at the capitol. After dinner the regiment marched to the levee, expecting to take boat for Fort Snelling to await discharge, but was given a furlough until called for, when the men could return and get their pay and final discharge, which the last of the regiment did the first part of August, just three years from enlistment. And so, very unexpectedly, in a few minutes the history of the Eighth Minnesota was closed; the regiment broke ranks for the last time and its members scattered to their homes, never again to be reunited, or their slumbers disturbed by long roll or morning reveillé. As the regiment marched through St. Paul some gentleman remarked to Colonel Thomas that the Eighth was the largest and healthiest looking regiment that had returned to St. Paul. Colonel Thomas replied that, "It had been his ambition to see, not how many men he could lose out of his regiment, but, after doing faithfully every duty, how many he could bring back;" and the regiment will cheerfully give Colonel Thomas credit for the truth of his claim. Lieutenant Colonel Rogers never recovered from the wound received at Murfreesboro sufficiently to rejoin the regiment, but always stood high with the men. Major Camp resigned after Johnston's surrender and has the good will of the regiment. Chaplain Armsby, from the time the regiment went into service, had the unbounded respect of all, and exerted a large influence for good. It was not the fortune of the Eighth Minnesota to serve in as conspicuous a position as some, yet its duty, no matter how irksome, was always well done. In every contingency and emergency it could be relied upon. Though it had not as large mortality as many, it had the proud satisfaction of never having had to turn its back on an unwhipped foe, Indian or rebel, though severely tested by both. When the Third Brigade was formed, in December, 1864, the three regiments were of about equal size, but when broken up at the close of the war the line of battle of the Eighth Minnesota was longer than that of both the others, thus proving its superiority under similar conditions.

The Eighth Regiment was fortunate in the character of its material; fortunate in the harmony within; fortunate in the variety of its service, mounted and on foot, railroad and steamship; fortunate in the wide extent of the United States it visited at Uncle Sam's expense—from Fort Snelling, via Montana, Alabama,

Washington, Fort Fisher and southwest North Carolina, to Minnesota again; fortunate that in the last year of the war it traveled more miles and saw a greater variety of service and country than any other regiment in the United States army; fortunate that the end of its enlistment saw the end of the Rebellion and a saved country. In a word, the Eighth Minnesota, in that wonderful contest of splendid organizations of men, thinks it honor sufficient to claim only to be the peer of its fellows.

And now, after twenty-five years, a large part of the regiment are still citizens of Minnesota, and are a full average in character and usefulness of the citizens of the towns where they have since made their homes. When we know how they freely gave three of the best years of their lives to their country, and then, returning poor, went to work with a will to secure an independent position in civil life, and how sturdily, how bravely, they have struggled to overcome the obstacles in their way, it is the crowning glory of the volunteer soldier, and the best guarantee of the future of the republic.

ROSTER OF FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS.

NAME	AGE	MINISTERED IN	MINISTERED OUT	REMARKS
<i>Colonel</i> —				
M. de I. Thomas.....	21	Aug. 24, '62	July 11, '65	Pra. from Lieut. Colonel, 6th Regiment, Brevet Brig. General.
<i>Lieutenant Colonel</i> —				
Betty C. Rogers.....	25	Nov. 14, '62		Discharged for wounds May 15, '63.
<i>Major</i> —				
George A. Camp.....	23	Nov. 26, '62		Resigned May 2, '63.
Edwin A. Faxon.....	26	May 25, '63	July 11, '65	
<i>Adjutants</i> —				
Geo. W. Butterfield.....	41	Oct. 14, '62		Pra. Captain and Assistant Adjutant General March 15, '63.
Lewis C. Faxon.....	25	June 25, '63	July 11, '65	
<i>Quartermaster</i> —				
Geo. L. Fink.....	25	Oct. 6, '62		Discharged per order May 15, '63.
<i>Sergeant</i> —				
Francis Reiger.....	17	Sept. 27, '62		Resigned April 10, '64.
John H. Murphy.....		May 27, '64		Resigned Jan. 12, '65.
Irvin H. Thurston.....	34	June 14, '63	July 11, '65	Assistant Surgeon Sept. 12, '62.
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> —				
Wm. H. Rouse.....	34	Sept. 12, '62	July 11, '64	
<i>Captain</i> —				
Lores Armistey.....		Feb. 27, '63	July 11, '65	
<i>Sergeant Major</i> —				
John Harter.....	24	Aug. 14, '62		Discharged for promotion April 7, '63.
Richard Goodhart.....		Sept. 21, '62	July 11, '65	
<i>Quartermaster Sergeant</i> —				
Edgar W. Bass.....	18	Aug. 14, '62		Dia. to receive appointment as Cadet at West Point October, '64.
Foster C. Cutler.....	25	Oct. 12, '62	July 11, '65	
<i>Company Sergeant</i> —				
Geo. I. Porter.....	25	Oct. 12, '62	July 11, '65	
<i>Hospital Steward</i> —				
Michael N. O'Brien.....	28	Aug. 20, '62		Died Nov. 23, '63, at Alexandria, Minn.
Looseville Twiss.....	22	Oct. 14, '62	June 6, '65	Per order.
Frederick A. Fogg.....	23	Oct. 23, '62	July 11, '65	
<i>Principal Musicians</i> —				
Fletcher B. Howell.....	42	Oct. 12, '62	July 11, '65	
Gideon E. Hagerford.....	22	Aug. 20, '62		Reduced and assigned to Company B Dec. 1, '64.
Joseph F. Clark.....	25	Oct. 14, '62	July 11, '65	

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY A.

NAME.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
	26	Aug. 16, '62		Killed by Indians June 11, '63.
	44	June 11, '63	July 11, '65	1st Lieutenant Aug. 16, '62.
	37	June 11, '63	July 11, '65	2d Lieutenant Aug. 16, '62.
	31	Aug. 1, '63	July 11, '65	1st Sergeant Aug. 18, '62.
	87	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	Wagoner.
	80	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	
	24	Aug. 14, '62	July 11, '65	
	32	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	Transferred to 3d Minnesota Battery May 1, '63.
	28	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	Corporal.
	20	Aug. 11, '62		Discharged in hospital June 23, '65.
	29	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	
	33	Aug. 14, '62	July 11, '65	Corporal.
	44	Aug. 14, '62	July 11, '65	Corporal.
	18	Aug. 14, '62	July 11, '65	
	26	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	
	29	Aug. 14, '62	July 11, '65	
	29	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	Per order.
	39	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	Musician; pro. Chief Musician and trans. to Non-Com. Staff.
	23	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	Corporal; pro. Serg. Sept. 12, '63; reduced to ranks Nov. 1, '64.
	29	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	Promoted Corporal.
	22	Aug. 14, '62		Detached as orderly and retained as per general order.
	29	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	
	26	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	
	24	Aug. 13, '62		Wounded in battle of Cedar; discharged per order June 5, '65.
	40	Aug. 13, '62		Sergeant; discharged from hospital in '65.
	30	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	
	28	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	
	33	Aug. 13, '62	June 8, '65	Per order.
	28	Aug. 14, '62		Discharged May 25, '65, at Newbern, N. C.
	41	Aug. 13, '62		Sergeant; killed by Indians in Meeker Co., Minn., Sept. 11, '63.
	33	Aug. 13, '62		Promoted Hospital Steward June 28, '65.
	18	Aug. 13, '62		Wounded at Cedar; discharged in hospital June 3, '65.
	37	Aug. 13, '62		Discharged in hospital July 21, '65.
	24	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	
	31	Aug. 13, '62		Discharged June 19, '65, at Richmond, Minn.
	29	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	
	31	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	
	34	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	
	19	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	
	39	Aug. 13, '62		Corporal; promoted Sergeant; discharged per order May 27, '65.
	41	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	
	22	Aug. 13, '62		Discharged in '65, while on detached duty.
	19	Aug. 13, '62	Jan. 19, '64	Per order.
	18	Aug. 20, '62	July 11, '65	
	32	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	Sergeant; promoted 1st Sergeant.
	13	Aug. 14, '62	July 11, '65	
	36	Aug. 11, '62		Discharged from hospital Aug. 27, '65.
	34	Aug. 13, '62		Transferred to 3d Minnesota Battery May 1, '63.
	30	Aug. 14, '62	May 10, '65	Per order.
	17	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	Musician.
	29	Aug. 13, '62	June 2, '65	Per order.
	31	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	
	26	Aug. 13, '62	June 6, '65	Per order.
	16	Mich. 19, '64	July 11, '65	
	31	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	Corporal.
	13	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	
	23	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	
	32	Aug. 13, '62		Transferred to 3d Minnesota Battery May 1, '63.
	21	Aug. 13, '62		Discharged in hospital at Fort Snelling in '65.
	44	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	
	32	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	
	30	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	Sergeant.
	28	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	
	18	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	
	23	Aug. 13, '62		Died Jan. 30, '65, at Louisville, Ky.
	29	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	Corporal.
	29	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	
	25	Aug. 14, '62		Died Feb. 18, '65, at Harrisburg, Pa.
	31	Mich. 19, '64	July 11, '65	
	24	Aug. 14, '62	July 11, '65	
	19	Aug. 13, '62		Died February, '65, at Annapolis, Md.
as W	26	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	Promoted Sergeant.
Rodgers, David	18	Aug. 5, '62	July 11, '65	
Sully, Michael	27	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	
Recoy, George J.	21	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	
	26	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	
	19	Aug. 14, '62	July 11, '65	
	30	Aug. 22, '62	July 11, '65	
	25	Aug. 13, '62	July 11, '65	
	27	Aug. 13, '62	Feb. 2, '64	Per order.
Smith, Freeman A.	18	Aug. 13, '62		Died at Fort Abercrombie May 2, '64.
Smith, George	32	Aug. 13, '62	May 22, '65	Per order.
Smith, John C.	44	Aug. 13, '62	June 14, '65	Per order.

COMPANY B.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY A—*Continued.*

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ROSTER OF COMPANY B.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY B—Continued.

TONELLA, Warner.....	26	Nov. 11, '62	Killed at Wilkinson's pike Dec. 27, '63.
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ROSTER OF COMPANY C.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
	26	Oct. 12, '62	Pro	Aug. 13, '63.
	30	May 29, '65	July 11, '65	12, '62.
	26	May 28, '65	July 11, '65	12, '62.
	44	Oct. 12, '62	July 11, '65	company were mostly enrolled Aug. 13 to
	16	Oct. 12, '62	Aug. 20,	
	17	Oct. 12, '62	July 11, '65	Transferred to 3d Minnesota Battery April 16, '63.
Roorene, John	24	Oct. 12, '62	July 11, '65	
Boyden, Joseph A.	26	Oct. 12, '62	July 11, '65	
Brown, Elisha	41	Oct. 12, '62	July 11, '65	Corporal.
Brown, Benjamin.....	44	Oct. 12, '62	Discharged for disability March 9, '63.	
Cavender, Chas. C.....	32	Oct. 12, '62	July 11, '65	
Cates, Timothy L.....	38	Oct. 12, '62; May 10, '65	Per order.	

COMPANY C.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY C—*Continued.*

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT,
ROSTER OF COMPANY D.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
<i>Captain</i> —				
Samuel McLarty.....	35	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Enrolled Aug. 23, '62.
<i>First Lieutenant</i> —				
Dennis Jacobs.....	31	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Enrolled Aug. 23, '62.
<i>Second Lieutenant</i> —				
Thomas Harris.....	41	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Discharged per order April 17, '65.
ENLISTED MEN.				
Arnold, Henry H.....	25	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	[The men in this company were enrolled Aug. 20, '62.] Corp.; wounded at Murfreesboro Dec. 7, '64, dis. in hosp. in '65.
Ballard, Alfred C.....	28	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Bagely, Murray.....	21	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Best, Andrew J.....	29	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Wounded Dec. 7, '64, near Murfreesboro; dis. from hospital in '65.
Blackman, Zenas.....	31	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Corp.; killed May 2, '63, by Indians, at Pomme de Terre, Minn.
Burt, John T.....	24	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Burt, William H.....	22	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Per order.
Case, Jehiel.....	25	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Discharged for promotion in 122d U. S. Colored Infantry.
Chapin, Henry H.....	21	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Discharged for disability May 23, '65.
Corp, Geo. D.....	22	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Coz, Squire A.....	40	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Crowl, Amos T.....	22	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Corporal.
Crowl, Wm. H.....	22	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Crump, James.....	23	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Crittenden, Alfred B.....	23	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Corporal, wounded near Murfreesboro; dis. in hospital in '65.
Demick, James M.....	27	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Discharged for disability Oct. 7, '63.
Dormedy, John.....	30	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Discharged for disability Aug. 22, '64.
Eitman, Richard.....	20	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Ellis, James E.....	39	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Discharged for disability Nov. 9, '64.
Finn, John.....	37	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Flanders, Edward W.....	23	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Discharged for disability Jan. 11, '65.
Foster, James H.....	41	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Died June 19, '64, at Fort Snelling.
Follensbee, George.....	29	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Foot, Charles M.....	34	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Promoted Corporal.
Fort, Richard.....	22	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Fort, Lewis.....	18	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Freeman, James D.....	33	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Sergeant, discharged in hospital in '65.
Garver, Samuel.....	20	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Died at Fort Ridgley.
Gerry, Edwin B.....	26	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Sergeant.
Gilbert, Francis D.....	25	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Per order.
Greenle, Wm.....	25	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Greenle, John B.....	22	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Hance, Daniel P.....	30	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Sergeant.
Hall, Alexander.....	34	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Wayconer.
Hall, Wm.....	24	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Hall, Henry.....	41	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Per order.
Harrison, Wm.....	28	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Hargrave, John.....	36	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Haymaker, Geo. E.....	18	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Killed Dec. 7, '64, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Hart, John T.....	29	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Per order.
Hare, H. Adams.....	34	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Killed May 2, '63, by Indians, at Pomme de Terre, Minn.
Hazleton, Adam K.....	22	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Died May 15, '64, at Alexandria, Minn.
Herriman, Wm. A.....	29	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Discharged from hospital June 5, '65.
Heyden, Horatio H.....	21	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Promoted Corporal.
Hill, Lafayette.....	26	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Corporal, promoted Sergeant.
Houston, Wm.....	18	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Hungerford, Gideon R.....	25	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Musician.
Johnson, Corwin.....	22	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Keck, James.....	19	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Knudson, Tobias.....	19	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Lacy, Edward.....	40	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Per order.
Laird, Moses B.....	44	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Lashmet, John.....	29	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Leibald, Philip.....	27	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Luddington, Comfort B.....	25	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Killed May 2, '63, by Indians, at Pomme de Terre, Minn.
Maxwell, Joseph R.....	21	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
McGrew, John.....	41	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	1st Sergeant; discharged for disability May 16, '65.
McEldery, Daniel T.....	19	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Died Jan. 3, '64, of wounds received at Murfreesboro.
Merriman, Samuel.....	18	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Millett, Roscoe G.....	21	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Corporal, discharged in hospital May 19, '65.
Mitchell, Joseph R.....	20	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Ohlhuus, Nichols B.....	28	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Corporal; dis. for pro. in 122d U. S. Col. Infantry Oct. 31, '64.
Ohlhuus, Michael.....	27	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Promoted Hospital Steward Jan. 1, '63; died Nov. 23, '63.
Panelka, Frank.....	42	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Post, Richard K.....	20	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Promoted Corporal.
Potter, Ray S.....	19	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Per order.
Randall, James W.....	32	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Rathburn, Henry.....	35	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Discharged for disability Feb. 17, '63.
Rinderknight, Henry D.....	19	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Bucker, Robert H.....	27	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Savage, David.....	27	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Discharged from hospital in '65.
Schermerhorn, Putnam.....	23	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Scott, Leonard.....	26	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Scott, John W.....	19	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Scott, Edward.....	18	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Shipton, Wallace.....	18	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	Musician.
Smith, Clark W.....	23	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Smith, Levi M.....	35	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Smith, Wm. W.....	38	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	
Splani, Robert.....	43	Nov. 17, '62	July 11, '65	

ROSTER OF COMPANY D—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY E.

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THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY E—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY F.

NAME.	Aug.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
.....	43	Nov. 18, '62	July 11, '63	Enrolled Aug. 25, '62.
	36	Nov. 18, '62	July 11, '63	Enrolled Aug. 25, '62.
W.C. Wink	33	Nov. 18, '62	July 11, '63	Enrolled Aug. 25, '62.
	37	Aug. 15, '62	.....	24, '63.
	18	Feb. 25, '64	July 11, '65	
	22	Aug. 21, '62	July 11, '63	
	36	Aug. 15, '62	.....
	26	Aug. 14, '62	.....	Tenn. Heavy Artillery Feb. 3, '64.
	25	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Died April 24, '63, at Fort Snelling.
	28	Aug. 31, '62	July 11, '63	
	26	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Transferred to Third Minnesota Battery May 1, '63.
	29	Aug. 15, '62	July 11, '63	Sergeant.
	40	Dec. 10, '63	.....	Wounded at Cedars; died in hospital July 25, '63.
	25	Aug. 18, '62	.....	Corporal; promoted Sergeant, killed Dec. 7, '64, at Cedars.
	26	Aug. 15, '62	July 11, '63	Sergeant.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY F—Continued.

		OCT.		
Valla, Henry H.	97	Aug. 12, '62	July 11, '63	Musician. died at Little Rock, Ark.
				corporal; dia. Nov. 7, '64, for pro. in 118th U. S. Col. Infantry.
				promoted Corporal.

ROSTER OF COMPANY G.

NAMES.	Aug.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	Enrolled Aug. 26, '62.
		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	Enrolled Aug. 26, '62.
ph.		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	Enrolled Aug. 26, '62; resigned Nov. 12, '64.
		Mich. 16, '63	July 11, '63	1st Sergeant Oct. 30, '62.
				(The men in this company were mostly enrolled Aug. 15 to 22, '62.)
86		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	Sergeant.
87		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	Discharged for disability Feb. 10, '63.
35		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	Discharged in hospital in '63.
21		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	Discharged in hospital June 12, '63.
85		Feb. 10, '64		
81		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	
23		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	
19		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	
80		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	Sergeant.
18		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	
13		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	
81		Feb. 10, '64		Missing Sept. 20, '64; supposed to have been murd. by Indians.
25		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	
22		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	Discharged in hospital July 7, '63.
22		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	Discharged at Fort Snelling July 6, '63.
46		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	Died May 1, '63, at Fort Abercrombie, D. T.
85		Mich. 19, '64		Discharged in hospital in '63.
27		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	
21		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	Left, sick, at Coon Creek, Minn., Sept. 1, '62; never ret'd to Reg.
81		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	
18		Feb. 19, '64	July 11, '63	
81		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	
23		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	Discharged in hospital July 26, '63.
30		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	
27		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	Discharged in hospital July 26, '63.
80		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	Corporal.
82		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	Corporal.
20		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	
23		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	Discharged for disability July 13, '63.
44		Oct. 30, '62	June 13, '65	Per order.
18		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	
21		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	
22		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	
35		Oct. 30, '62	June 2, '65	Per order.
27		Feb. 19, '64		Discharged in hospital July 26, '63.
27		Feb. 19, '64	July 11, '63	
18		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	
Hubbard, Clarence A.	18	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	Discharged while on detached service July 5, '63.
	29	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	
	21	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	
	19	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	
	21	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	Discharged for disability April 1, '63.
	27	Feb. 27, '64		Discharged per instructions of War Department.
	18	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	
	29	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	
	20	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	
	30	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	
	26	Oct. 30, '62		Discharged for promotion.
	18	Oct. 30, '62		Died Nov. 16, '63, at Fort Abercrombie, D. T.
	29	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	Discharged at Fort Snelling, Minn.
	16	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	
	36	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	
Oliver, James A.	21	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '63	Wagoner.

COMPANY H.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY G—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY H.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
38		Oct. 30, '62	Mich. 16, '65	Enrolled Aug. 29, '62; discharged per order.
40		May 28, '63	July 11, '63	2d Lieutenant Oct. 30, '62.
30		Oct. 30, .	July 11, '63	Enrolled Aug. 15, '62.
39		Mich. 1, '64	July 11, '65	[The men in this company were mostly enrolled Aug. 15, '62.]
34		Discharged for disability Jan. 15, '63.
18		Jan. 4, '64	July 11, '65	.....
31		Oct. 30, '62	May 21, '65	Per order.
24		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	.....
18		Mich. 1, '64	July 11, '65	.....
18		Feb. 2, '64	July 11, '65	.....
40		Feb. 27, '64	.....	Discharged for disability Feb. 24, '65.
33		Oct. 30, '62	.....	Discharged in '65; died before arriving home.
28		Oct. 30, '62	.....	Discharged for disability Dec. 12, '64.
34		Oct. 30, '62	.....	Discharged for disability Dec. 10, '63.
29		Oct. 30, '62	.....	Died Aug. 6, '63, at Marshall, Minn.
17		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	.....
25		Oct. 30, '62	.....	Deserted Jan. 23, '63.
31		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	.....
41		Oct. 30, '62	.....	Died March 27, '65, at Washington, D. C.
31		Oct. 30, '62	Mich. 21, '63	.....
24		Oct. 30, '62	.....	Wounded near Murfreesboro; discharged July 23, '63.
21		Jan. 26, '64	.....	Discharged
30		Oct. 30, '62	.....	5, '63.
36		Feb. 26, '61	July 11, '65	.....
40		Oct. 30, '62	.....	5, '64.
41		Oct. 30, '62	.....	'63.
24		Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	.....
20		Oct. 30, '62	.....	Discharged Oct. 23, '64, for pro. in U. S. Colored Infantry.

ROSTER OF COMPANY H-- *Continued.*

ROSTER OF COMPANY I.

ROSTER OF COMPANY I—*Continued.*

ROSTER OF COMPANY K.

COMPANY K.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY K—*Continued.*

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY H—Continued.

21	Mch. 1, '64	July 11, '65	
23	Oct. 30, '62		Discharged for disability March 20, '63.
42	Oct. 30, '62		Discharged per order May 22, '65.
20	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	Corporal.
44	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	
22	Feb. 2, '64	July 11, '65	
18	Feb. 2, '64	July 11, '65	
21	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	Corporal.
30	Oct. 30, '62		Discharged for disability July 2, '64.
19	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	
21	Mch. 8, '64	July 11, '65	
33	Jan. 4, '64		Died Aug. 17, '64, at Fort Rice, D. T.
20	Jan. 4, '64		Died May 24, '65, at Charlotte, N. C.
22	Oct. 30, '62		Corporal, discharged for disability June 22, '63.
27	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	1st Sergeant.
19	Oct. 30, '62		Discharged in hospital in '65.
25	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	
27	Oct. 30, '62		Deserted Feb. 23, '63.
22	Feb. 24, '64	July 11, '65	
45	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	
28	Feb. 10, '64	July 11, '65	
18	Feb. 25, '64		Discharged for disability Nov. 6, '64.
20	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	
17	Oct. 30, '62		Musician; deserted March 1, '63.
38	Oct. 30, '62		Corporal, discharged for disability April 22, '63.
28	Oct. 30, '62		Deserted Feb. 28, '65.
84	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	
20	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	
21	Feb. 9, '64	July 11, '65	
21	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	
24	Oct. 30, '62		Discharged for disability Aug. 4, '63.
22	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	Promoted Corporal.
25	Oct. 30, '62		Transferred to Company K.
19	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	
28	Oct. 30, '62		Dis. for pro. in 122d United States Colored Infantry Oct. 24, '64.
28	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	Corporal.
29	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	
37	Oct. 30, '62		Discharged from hospital June 5, '65.
37			
29	Jan. 28, '64		Discharged for disability Nov. 9, '64.
26	Oct. 30, '62	May 20, '65	Per order.
21	Oct. 30, '62		Deserted Feb. 28, '63.
35	Oct. 30, '62		Died Feb. 11, '65, at Camp Stoneman.
22	Feb. 25, '61	July 11, '65	
21	Jan. 4, '64	July 11, '65	
31	Feb. 11, '64	July 11, '65	
21	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	
20	Oct. 30, '62		Deserted Feb. 28, '63.
42	Oct. 30, '62		Discharged in hospital in '65.
24	Oct. 30, '62		Corporal, discharged for disability Nov. 9, '64.
21	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	Promoted Corporal.
17	Oct. 30, '62		Deserted Feb. 23, '63.
18	Feb. 17, '64	July 11, '65	
18	Feb. 1, '64	July 11, '65	
19	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	
18	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	
21	Feb. 11, '64	July 11, '65	
24	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	Promoted Corporal.
21	Oct. 30, '62		Discharged for disability May 9, '63.
35	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	
21	Oct. 30, '62		Discharged for disability Jan. 18, '66.
30	Mch. 1, '64	July 11, '65	
26			Died Aug. 25, '64, on hospital boat on Missouri River.
41	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	Promoted Corporal.
44	Oct. 30, '62		Sergeant; dis. May 30, '65, for pro. in United States Col. Inf.
33	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	Sergeant.
30	Oct. 30, '62		Deserted Feb. 23, '63.
35	Oct. 30, '62		Discharged for disability May 8, '63.
19	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	
21	Feb. 27, '64	July 11, '65	
25	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	Sergeant.
30	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	
32	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	
28	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	
31	Feb. 27, '64	July 11, '65	
27	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	
18	Oct. 30, '62	July 11, '65	
H.....	30	Oct. 30, '63	Wagoner; died Jan. 21, '65, at Louisville, Ky.

COMPANY I.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY H—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY I.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY I—Continued.

NAME.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Pitcheon, Franz.....	35			
Quinn, Thomas.....	36			
Rivera, Wallace.....	18			Discharged May 26, '65, of wounds received at Cedar.
Riggs, Ashley C.....	33			Discharged per order general court martial May 15, '63.
Rowe, Thomas.....	29			Died Oct. 3, '64, at Intapah River, Minn.
Roller, Frank.....	33			Discharged per order June 2, '65.
Schulte, Carl.....	39			Sergeant; discharged per order May 24, '65.
Schneider, Peter.....	31			Corporal.
Schwinger, Jacob.....	45			Transferred to 3d Minnesota Battery May 1, '63.
Schimp, Franz.....	44			Transferred to 3d Minnesota Battery May 1, '63.
Scharf, Richard.....	23			
Schleicher, John.....	44	23		Discharged for disability June 5, '65.
Small, John.....	23			Sergeant.
Smith, Lucius L.....	18			
Smith, John.....	30			Promoted Corporal.
Smith, Joseph.....	18			
Stone, Edward A.....	18			Musician.
Stradtcoffer, Bernard.....	22			
Tauf, Louis E.....	44			Wounded at Murfreesboro; died Dec. 12, '64.
Tamplin, Joseph.....	21	Oct. 25, '62	July 11, '65	
Thomas, Wilhelm.....	34	Oct. 25, '62	July 11, '65	Discharged for disability April 11, '63.
Walt, Joseph.....	35	Oct. 25, '62	July 11, '65	Promoted Sergeant.
Wood, Frank.....	30	Oct. 25, '62	July 11, '65	Corporal.
Yates, Sylvester.....	22	Oct. 25, '62	July 11, '65	
Young, Andrew.....	20	Oct. 25, '62	July 11, '65	Discharged for disability March 25, '64.

ROSTER OF COMPANY K.

French, Wm. O.....	21			Died March 27, '64, at Clinton Falls, Minn.
Gifford, Van Rensselaer.....			July 11, '65	
Goetz, Peter.....			July 11, '65	
Goodhart, Richard.....			July 11, '65	Transferred to Non-Commissioned Staff July, '63.
Goris, Theodore.....			July 11, '65	
Gould, Myron C.....			July 11, '65	
Gross, Philip.....			July 11, '65	
Hamilton, Henry.....	21	Aug. 16, '62	July 11, '65	Promoted Corporal.
Henry, Charles.....	31	Aug. 21, '62	July 11, '65	
Herly, Joseph.....	21	Aug. 14, '62	July 11, '65	
Holgate, Robert.....	31	Aug. 16, '62	July 11, '65	Discharged for disability March 20, '63.
Holman, Edward H.....	33	Aug. 21, '62	July 11, '65	
Horchner, Frederick.....	30	Aug. 14, '62	July 11, '65	

NARRATIVE OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.

BY HON. C. F. MACDONALD.

The Ninth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry was enlisted in the month of August, 1862, under the president's call of July 2d of that year for 300,000 men. While the several companies were being recruited and transported to the rendezvous at Fort Snelling, the Sioux Indian outbreak occurred, and the volunteers were immediately armed and sent to the frontier to protect the settlers from the savages of Little Crow's bands who had invaded the settlements and were murdering, pillaging and burning along the border. This service separated for more than a year the companies which subsequently formed the regiment.

Sept. 18, 1862, the Ninth was formally announced to include the following companies, with rank of captains in the order named: Company A, George A. Camp; Company B, Richard Strout; Company C, H. C. Rogers; Company D, A. K. Skaro; Company E, Jerome Dane; Company F, A. M. Enoch; Company G, Theo. H. Barrett; Company H, W. R. Baxter; Company I, H. B. Strait; Company K, D. W. Wellman. Companies D and E had previously been known as a part of the Eleventh Regiment, and the other eight as belonging to the Tenth. The headquarters of the regiment were established at St. Peter, Minn., Nov. 26, 1862, but the field and staff was not officially announced until Jan. 15, 1863. It was as follows: Colonel, Alexander Wilkin; lieutenant colonel, Josiah F. Marsh; major, William Markham; adjutant, Edward H. Couse; quartermaster, John P. Owens; surgeon, Charles W. Le Boutellier; first assistant surgeon, R. W. Twitchell; second assistant surgeon, John Dewey. Rev. A. H. Kerr was appointed chaplain, to date from Dec. 17, 1862.

During the winter of 1862-63 Col. Wilkin established a training school at St. Peter, for line and non-commissioned officers of the regiment, at which they were drilled and instructed in military tactics and the rules and articles of war. A complete history of the Ninth's three years' service requires that a narrative be given of the duty upon which the several companies were detailed previous to leaving for the South. Company A was recruited at St. Anthony, Hennepin county, from Aug. 10 to 20, 1862, and upon organization elected the following officers: Captain, George A. Camp; first lieutenant, Jonathan Chase; second lieutenant, Harry Jones. The men were then granted a short leave of absence to go to their homes and arrange their affairs prior to going South. Four days later they were recalled, furnished arms and ordered to proceed at once to the frontier. They marched the same night. The next day the company joined the Sixth Regiment near Jordan, and was attached to it and participated in its marches and engagements until late in the fall. The company was mustered into the service Oct. 2, 1862. It was stationed at Fort Ridgley during the winter of 1862-63. The next spring it joined the expedition of Gen. Sibley, was assigned to duty as pioneers, and marched to the Missouri River, near the present location of Bismarck. The command returned to Fort Snelling early in the fall of 1863. Company B was enrolled between the 14th and 24th of August, 1862, its members enlisting from the counties of Hennepin, Wright and Carver. The following officers were elected: Captain, Richard Strout; first lieutenant, Wm. A. Clark; second lieutenant, J. C. McCaine. The company was furloughed for eight days, was called back before the expiration of that time, and the forty who reported were ordered to proceed to Glencoe via Forest City. Twenty citizens joined them in this march. When they reached Acton, September 3d, they were attacked by a large war party of Indians. The company, after a sharp

skirmish, continued on its way to Hutchinson, and the Indians followed, surrounding the command and firing upon them from every favorable point. In this manner a running fight of eight hours was kept up. Two of the company and one citizen were killed and eighteen wounded. They reached Hutchinson that night, and next day participated in the defense of the village from an attack by three hundred savages. The other members joined the company at Hutchinson, where it remained until the following spring. It was mustered into service Nov. 10, 1862. In the spring of 1863 it was ordered to St. Peter, and a detachment under Lieut. Clark was sent to Henderson. In June the company was ordered to Hanska Lake, and a detachment to Cottonwood River, two of the outposts forming the chain of fortifications around the frontier. Company C was recruited Aug. 19 and 20, 1862, at Austin, by Captain Henry C. Rogers, and proceeded to Fort Snelling, where it was fully organized, with the following officers: Captain, Henry C. Rogers; first lieutenant, Edwin W. Ford; second lieutenant, Lyman A. Sherwood. The company immediately thereafter proceeded to New Ulm, and was there ordered to join Gen. Sibley's command against the Indians. With this force it participated in the battle of Wood Lake, and thence proceeded to Camp Release. It was here attached to the Seventh Regiment, and served with it in the Indian campaign of that year. It was mustered into service Oct. 5, 1862. It wintered at Fort Ridgley, and in the spring of 1863 was assigned to garrison duty at frontier posts. Company D was recruited from the 17th to the 19th of August, 1862, about one-half in Nicollet county and the remainder in the Blue Earth Valley. Upon arrival at Fort Snelling an organization was effected by the election of the following officers: Captain, Asgrim K. Skaro; first lieutenant, George Patton; second lieutenant, Henry R. Walker. A. R. McGill (subsequently governor of Minnesota) was chosen orderly sergeant. The company was then ordered to return to St. Peter, which it garrisoned that fall and winter. It was mustered in Sept. 23, 1862. The company was present as a guard at the hanging of the thirty-eight Sioux Indians who were executed at Mankato Dec. 26, 1862. During the spring and summer of 1863 the company did frontier garrison duty at Judson Ferry, Fairmount and Chanyaska Lake, and passed a very pleasant season.

Company E was recruited Aug. 19, 1862, at Mankato, and at once proceeded to Fort Snelling, where the following officers were chosen: Captain, Jerome Dane; first lieutenant, Clark Keyser; second lieutenant, John K. Roberts. The same day they were ordered to return to Mankato, where the company was mounted and proceeded to Lake Crystal, only to be called back to protect Mankato from an anticipated raid by the Winnebago Indians. This did not occur, and the company moved back to the vicinity of Lake Crystal. It shortly afterward proceeded to New Ulm, and was the first company to reach that place. While there a wounded settler came in and reported that two women were wounded and exhausted twenty-five miles from New Ulm. A party was sent out at night and brought them in. One of the company was killed by the Indians on the return march. A week later the company was ordered into the country, and had an all-day's chase after a war party of Indians who had killed four farmers. The company was mustered in Nov. 14, 1862, wintered at Judson, and were present as guard at the hanging of the thirty-eight Sioux Indians at Mankato, Dec. 26, 1862. The next spring and summer were passed in frontier post service at Hutchinson, Forest City, Long Lake and Pipe Lake, and in erecting sod fortifications. Company F was recruited at Rochester, Minn., from the 15th to the 21st of August, 1862, by O. P. Stearns and M. J. Daniels, and was organized with the following officers: Captain, Absalom Enoch; first lieutenant, Ozora P. Stearns; second lieutenant, Milton J. Daniels. The company was ordered from Fort Snelling to Glencoe, in which vicinity it did frontier duty until November, when it was ordered into winter quarters at Fort Ridgley. It was mustered in Sept. 24, 1862, and remained at Fort Ridgley until furloughed, previous to going South. Company G was recruited at St. Cloud, by Lieut. Theo. H. Barrett, from Aug. 16 to 22, 1862. A considerable number of the men were Chippewa Indians and half-breeds. Marched to Fort Snelling and organized,

with the following officers: Captain, Theodore H. Barrett; first lieutenant, Charles H. Beaulieu; second lieutenant, Christian Becker. On or about September 3d the company proceeded to Fort Abercrombie, then besieged by Sioux Indians. The day succeeding their arrival they attacked the Sioux and drove them from the position they had occupied for weeks, the Indians retreating toward Big Stone Lake. The company was mustered in Oct. 30, 1862. It remained at Abercrombie until ordered South, and during the spring and summer of 1863 was engaged in guarding trains, repairing military stations on the road to Pomme de Terre, and doing outpost duty generally. The Indians of the company did valuable service during the summer as videttes, scouting over the country, traveling at night and lying concealed and on watch during the daytime. Subsequently, while in the South, Company G gained a high reputation as skirmishers and flankers, in which service they were never equaled. Company H was recruited in Carver county, Aug. 15 to 23, 1862. It was organized by electing the following officers: Captain, William R. Baxter; first lieutenant, Joseph Weinman; second lieutenant, Ole Paulson. The company was immediately ordered to report to Col. J. H. Stevens at Glencoe. It was sent to Lake Addie to guard the frontier, and was divided into four squads—Lake Addie, Brown's Grove, White farm and Kennedy's farm. A few days later the company was ordered to consolidate and proceed to Hutchinson, which was threatened by the Indians. Upon arriving there, September 4th, they found the town surrounded by the yelling savages, who had attacked the place. The company deployed as skirmishers, charged on the Indians, drove them from the timber to the open prairie, and pursued them until nightfall. The savages did not return, and the company proceeded to Glencoe, where it wintered. It was present as a part of the guard at the Indian executions at Mankato, Dec. 26, 1862. The following spring the company joined the Sibley expedition to the Missouri River, and was attached to the Tenth Regiment. On its return it was ordered to Fort Abercrombie.

Company I was enlisted at Shakopee, by H. B. Strait and Joseph R. Ashley, Aug. 15 to 18, 1862. Upon the "Indian alarm" a detachment of the company, some forty in number, was ordered to proceed at once to Glencoe in teams. From there they moved with Company A of the Sixth to St. Peter, and thence to Fort Ridgley, where they remained; were joined by the remainder of the company early in October, and organized by electing H. B. Strait captain, Joseph R. Ashley first lieutenant and Thomas Van Etten second lieutenant. The company was mustered in Oct. 12, 1862. It was stationed at Fort Ridgley until during the early summer of 1863. When Gen. Sibley's expedition started westward in the spring of 1863 the company was ordered to Camp Pope, where it remained about a month, and then returned to Ridgley. In midsummer they proceeded to St. Paul, and served as provost guard until ordered South. Company K was recruited in the counties of Winona and Wabasha from the 17th to 22d of August, 1862. It was organized at Fort Snelling a few days later with the following officers: Captain, D. W. Wellman; first lieutenant, Jules Capon; second lieutenant, Charles Niedenhoffen. It did garrison duty until November 3d, when it was ordered to join Gen. Sibley's command, which was met near South Bend, and assisted in guarding the Indian prisoners. It wintered at South Bend, and was on duty at the "great hanging" in Mankato. On Feb. 27, 1863, it moved west of New Ulm six miles, and the following spring and summer occupied a stockade twenty miles west of Madelia.

GOING SOUTH.

Sept. 23, 1863, the regiment was furloughed until the 3d of October, Companies C, F and K to report at Winona, and A, B, D, E and I at Fort Snelling, preparatory to leaving for the South. Companies G and H were at Fort Abercrombie. Oct. 8, 1863, A, B, D, E and I left Fort Snelling on the steamer Chippewa Falls, and were joined next day at Winona by C, F and K. The regiment disembarked at La Crosse and took the cars for St. Louis, where it arrived on the 12th and reported to Gen. J. M. Schofield. Orders were received to proceed to Jefferson

City at once, and the regiment left next morning, arriving at Missouri's capital the same day. Four days later C and K were ordered to La Mine Bridge, fifty miles out on the Pacific railroad. October 10th G and H left Fort Abercrombie, and upon arriving at St. Cloud were furloughed, with orders to report at Fort Snelling October 20th. These companies arrived at St. Louis about the middle of November, under command of Major Markham, and were assigned to duty in that city. The headquarters of the regiment remained at Jefferson City four months, but it was further divided and subdivided. On December 7th A, B, E and I were detached and sent to Rolla, Mo., under command of Capt. H. B. Strait. February 11th, headquarters, with D and F, left Jefferson City for Warrensburg, Mo., taking up C and K at La Mine Bridge on their way west. March 9th, headquarters, with D and F, again moved westward. F was left at Independence, and D proceeded with headquarters to Kansas City. Meantime E had been sent to Waynesville, some thirty miles west of Rolla; H had been ordered up to Rolla, and G to Franklin. The headquarters were removed to Rolla April 14th. The regimental report for this month gave the location of companies as follows: Rolla, A, B, H and I; Knob Noster, C; Kansas City, D; Waynesville, E; Independence, F; Franklin, G; Warrensburg, K. Thus, at this time, the regiment was scattered from the Kansas line, two hundred and ninety miles west of St. Louis, along the railroad to within less than forty miles of that city, and thence out on the branch road one hundred and ten miles. Its duty was to guard the railroads from guerrilla raids, and garrison important points. This service was not severe, and the seven months passed in Missouri were enjoyed by the regiment.

Shortly after reaching Jefferson City, the weather being cold, wet and disagreeable, the men constructed fire-places in their Sibley tents, with chimneys of brick, wood, etc. The neighboring rail fences and all kinds of combustible material began to disappear, but the boys enjoyed their fires. One afternoon an order was read on dress parade that all chimneys and fire-places be torn down and cast out, and no more fires be kindled. That night, while the guard's back was conveniently turned, a grass sod was neatly adjusted on the top of Col. Wilkin's tent stovepipe. Early next morning the boys were peeking from their tents toward headquarters. Soon the colonel's orderly was observed entering the tent with materials for starting a fire. A few minutes later the orderly rushed out in a cloud of smoke, gasping for breath, and was followed by the colonel, rubbing his eyes. The spectacle was ludicrous in the extreme, and the regiment broke into a hearty cheer. That afternoon another order was read on dress parade, this time detailing twenty-five men to go to the woods to chop firewood, and the teams were set to work hauling it in. Col. Wilkin said no more about the fires, nor the practical joke of his boys, who continued thereafter to enjoy their fire-places undisturbed.

Another incident occurred in Missouri which is worthy of mention, especially as it became a subject for debate in the United States senate. Nov. 12, 1863, a negro entered the camp of Companies C and K at La Mine Bridge; said that he had traveled all night; that he and his family were slaves; that on the night previous his wife and family had been taken from him, to be shipped to Kentucky to be sold; that the train on which they were traveling would reach Otterville in an hour, and begging the men, for God's sake, to save his family. Forty-one members of C and K immediately seized their guns, and, headed by Serg. Frank Merchant, started for the depot. When the train pulled in, a squad drew a bead on the engineer and told him to wait for orders. The others entered the cars, found the negroes, told them to get out and break for the woods, which they did at once. Unluckily for the boys, there was a Missouri military officer of high rank on the train. He was very indignant, and, revolver in hand, attempted to prevent the rescue, but was roughly handled by the Minnesota boys. The train moved on, but the same day the brave forty-one were ordered arrested and conveyed to Jefferson City, where they remained in the guard-house two months. The matter was finally brought to the attention of friends at home, by a communication of Orderly Sergeant George Hays of Company K setting forth the facts. On Jan. 11, 1864, Hon. M. S. Wilkinson presented a resolution of inquiry in the United States

senate, calling upon the secretary of war to inform the senate why certain Minnesota soldiers were detained in prison in Missouri, their only offense being the rescue of slaves from rebel sympathizers. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the next day the secretary telegraphed an order to release the men. The loyal citizens gave the boys great praise, and quite an ovation upon their discharge.

During the regiment's stay in Missouri many of its officers were detached on special duty. In November Col. Wilkin was assigned to the command of the first sub-district of central Missouri. In December he was ordered to St. Louis as a member of a general court martial, on which duty he remained until the consolidation of the regiment. Lieut. Col. Marsh, in November, was a member of a court of inquiry at Warsaw, Mo. He succeeded Col. Wilkin in command of the first sub-district. He was in command of regimental headquarters in January, February, March and April. Maj. Markham was on special duty as member of a court martial at St. Louis during December, January and February. In March he was ordered to Rolla, and took command of the companies there. In April he was ordered to Warrensburg. A number of line officers were also detached, serving on courts of inquiry, military commissions and courts martial.

May 15, 1864, an order to rendezvous the regiment at St. Louis was received, and headquarters, with A, B, H and I, left Rolla on the 18th. The scattered companies were, as rapidly as possible, assembled at Camp Gamble, St. Louis. On the evening of May 26th the regiment, eight hundred and seventy-nine strong (as appears in May report), saw itself together for the first time in its history, and on that evening held its first dress parade with every company present. It presented a fine appearance, and executed the orders of Col. Wilkin with a precision which pleased him greatly. During the short stay in St. Louis the regiment accepted an invitation, and visited the ladies' great sanitary fair. They marched there in a body, and were handsomely entertained.

BATTLE OF GUNTOWN, OR BRICE'S CROSS-ROADS.

The Ninth left St. Louis on the transport B. M. Runyan, May 29th, and reached Memphis on the 31st. The same evening Col. Wilkin received orders to report next morning to Gen. S. D. Sturgis, who had been placed in command of an expedition fitted out under direction of Gen. C. C. Washburn, commanding district of west Tennessee. Gen. Sturgis' orders directed him "to proceed to Corinth, Miss., by way of Salem and Ruckerville, capture any force that might be there; then proceed south, destroying the Mobile & Ohio railroad, to Tupelo and Okolona, and as far as possible toward Macon and Columbus, with a portion of his force; thence to Grenada and back to Memphis." The Ninth disembarked on the morning of June 1st, marched to the Memphis & Charleston depot, and departed for La Fayette, Tenn., the men taking three days' rations in their haversacks, and leaving behind knapsacks, blankets and camp equipage. The sick, convalescent and most of the men connected with the quartermaster's department were also left in Memphis. The officers and men were in fine spirits. The train stopped within six miles of La Fayette, and the regiment disembarked and marched to that place. The next day was passed in camp, and was occupied by Gen. Sturgis in organizing the expedition. Col. Wilkin was assigned to the command of the First Brigade of infantry, leaving Lieut. Col. Marsh in command of the regiment, with 30 officers and 635 men present for duty. In his report of this expedition, which resulted so disastrously, through his incompetency and fatal mismanagement, Gen. Sturgis placed his force at "8,000 men in round numbers," composed as follows: One division of cavalry, with 3,300 men, 6 pieces of artillery and 4 mountain howitzers, Gen. B. H. Grierson, commanding; one division of infantry, commanded by Col. McMillan, with following brigades: First Brigade, 2,000 men and 6 pieces of artillery, Col. Alex. Wilkin, commanding; Second Brigade, 1,200 men and 4 pieces of artillery, Col. G. B. Hoge, One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois, commanding; Third Brigade, Colored Infantry, 1,200 men and 2 pieces of artillery, Col. E. Benton, Fifty-ninth United States Colored Infantry, commanding. The supply and regimental train

numbered 250 wagons. On the 3d, the command marched to Lamar, eighteen miles from La Fayette; on the 4th, four miles west of Salem; on the 5th, two miles east of Salem; 6th, thirteen miles to intersection of Saulisbury, Ripley, Salem and Ruckersville roads. On this day the infantry advance encountered a small body of rebels at noon, and chased them toward Ripley. On the 7th, marched to Ripley, where a small detachment of the enemy was met and driven on the New Albany road. The cavalry encountered a regiment of rebel horse, and drove them. On the 8th the infantry moved five miles on the Fulton road, and camped at Lewellen Church. Scouts reported the enemy near, in force, and Gen. Sturgis ordered that all unfit to proceed be sent back to Memphis. Next morning 400 men of the command (36 of the Ninth) and 41 wagons were ordered back. The army marched to Stubbs, fourteen miles from Ripley. The Ninth was in the rear of the train, and did not go into camp, some distance in the rear of the entire column, until 11 P. M. Up to this period of the campaign the weather had been very wet. It had rained almost every day; the roads were heavy, and the men much fatigued. On the morning of June 10th the regiment marched at seven o'clock, and upon reaching the First Brigade fell in rear of the Ninety-third Indiana. The enemy was reported in front, and the command was urged rapidly forward. The day was extremely hot and sultry, the country was largely woodland, the roads very muddy, and the rapid march, under a scorching sun, had a very exhausting effect upon the men. About eleven o'clock news reached us that the cavalry had engaged the enemy, and a little later the booming of cannon was heard. When about four miles from Brice's Cross-roads an order was received to hasten forward at double-quick. The command was obeyed, and the regiment double-quickened and marched alternately, until the scene of action was reached, at 2 P. M. Many men fell out of the ranks, exhausted and fainting, and one, at least, died on the field from sun-stroke.

This battle was fought at Brice's Cross-roads, six miles from Guntown, Miss., and twenty-three miles from Ripley. In his report of the engagement Gen. N. B. Forrest, who commanded the rebel force, terms it the "Battle of Tishomingo Creek." When the Ninth reached the field the battle was raging fiercely. Our cavalry had engaged the enemy about 10 A. M., and forced the fighting. Simultaneously with the arrival of the advance brigade of infantry, at 1:30 P. M., Gen. Sturgis received a request from Gen. Grierson that his entire cavalry force be relieved, as it was "exhausted and wellnigh out of ammunition." This request was granted, and the cavalry retired to the rear. As each infantry regiment came up, it was formed in line of battle and at once sent forward, with no support on the flanks, to relieve the one which had preceded it in the attack against the entire rebel force. After forming in line of battle Lieut. Col. Marsh ordered his men to sit down and rest. In less than five minutes Col. McMillan rode up and ordered the Ninth to take position on the right of the batteries along the road, which had been occupied a short time before by the enemy's left, and to hold it at all hazards. This position was at once taken, and Company D, under Capt. Skaro, was sent forward as skirmishers. The Ninth was then ordered to move forward and relieve the Ninety-third Indiana, which had been contending against superior numbers. The ground here was so densely covered with underbrush and small trees that the field and staff officers were compelled to dismount and send their horses to the rear. Indeed, so dense was the foliage, that the troops could see but a few rods in advance. Upon reaching the designated position, the Ninth was ordered to lie down. At this moment the enemy, who was attempting to flank our right, met Company D, and a sharp skirmish took place in which the company suffered but maintained its ground. Soon another line of the enemy appeared along our whole front, advancing cautiously. The order to fire was not given until the rebels were in close range, when a terrific volley was poured into their ranks, killing and wounding a large number, and causing them to fall back precipitately. They then attempted a flank movement, but this was met by a maneuver of the regiment by the right flank, and a sharp engagement followed, ending in a charge by the Ninth, the enemy falling back before the destructive fire of the Minnesota men, who gave a wild cheer and pursued

the fleeing rebels for eighty rods or more, and would have turned his left completely but for the grape-shot from our batteries, which, on account of our advanced position, were flying through our ranks, and had wounded three of our men. Lieut. Col. Marsh reluctantly ordered the regiment to fall back to its first position, especially as it was unsupported on the flanks. Immediately after an order came to return to the road and support the battery on our left. This movement was executed in good order, amid a terrible fire, with as much coolness as if the regiment had been in a hundred battles, instead of participating in its "baptism of blood." The new position was no sooner gained than another order to fall back arrived, and again the regiment moved in good order to the rear. Maj. Markham, who was in feeble health, was here overcome by the heat and compelled to retire. It was now about five o'clock. Previous to this time the wagon train had come up, was brought across an almost impassable piece of swampy road, and corralled in an open field. The colored brigade which guarded it had been sent into action, and, although fighting bravely, was also forced back. At five o'clock the enemy appeared in force on the extreme left of the command in action, and to prevent flanking it began to retreat. In the centre Col. McMillan was also forced to give way. In falling back, the remnants of regiments came together on the narrow road; order soon gave way to confusion, and confusion to panic. The Ninth was the last to leave the field, and was consequently in the rear of the retreating column. Lieut. Col. Marsh here received an order to check the enemy's advance, and hold him back, if possible, until dark. Soon the Confederates, flushed with victory, charged in force. A desperate struggle ensued, and continued for more than an hour, when the enemy, apparently, retired with heavy loss. Capt. W. R. Baxter was killed at this point while gallantly encouraging his men, and three of the color-guard were shot down. We then fell back about one hundred yards, when the enemy was observed advancing on our right. A halt was ordered, and once more the deadly volleys of the Ninth checked his advance. He soon appeared again on our flanks, and the regiment fell back, retiring slowly and in fine order, contesting the ground at every step, for about three-quarters of a mile, and across an open field. Here a remnant of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois and a part of a regiment of colored troops were forming on the right of the road, and the Ninth was placed on the left. Shortly afterward the Confederates appeared, and again the battle was renewed with vigor on both sides. They had captured several of our guns previous to this, and these were now turned upon us with deadly effect. We could only reply with muskets, but the men were directed to fire low, and did so with telling effect. The contest here was desperate, and officers and men behaved gallantly. Said Col. Marsh in his report: "The conduct of Capt. H. B. Strait at this point was especially commendable and worthy of notice." Soon the rebels began to appear on our flanks, and the retreat was resumed. Never during the day's battle was the Ninth compelled to retire before a force in its front. It was lack of support on its flanks which forced it back each time. We were still in the rear—the most trying position troops can be placed in on a retreat. Shortly after sunset, when twilight was rapidly giving way to darkness, the Ninth made a halt a little in rear of a slight eminence, and, kneeling down, awaited the pursuers.

At this juncture Gen. Sturgis and his staff rode up, and advanced in front of the regiment's position. The men looked with bitter feeling at the commander, whom they knew was responsible for their defeat, and saw an orderly hand him a bottle, from which he drank and passed to the officer nearest him. That it was *whisky* there is no doubt, and that liquor was to some extent responsible for our defeat there is little less doubt. Again the Confederates came on rapidly, the Ninth holding its fire until they were within close range, the enemy not perceiving us in the gathering darkness until the flash of our guns illuminated the thicket, and the roar of our musketry broke the silence. This was the final check of that day. Meantime, the general and staff had turned their horses' heads and galloped off. We did not see him again. It was now night, and the pursuit was discontinued. The regiment returned to the road and continued

the retreat. The sight which met our eyes beggars description. Abandoned wagons, which had been set on fire by the "mule whackers," lined the road. The horses or mules had been cut loose and ridden away by the drivers or soldiers. As we moved on our men applied the torch to wagons which were not already burning. Many pieces of artillery were observed, spiked and dismantled. When the Ninth reached the swamp on the Hatchie, they found that the ambulances containing the wounded had mired in the soft road, and been left there. The remainder of the wagon train, which had been turned back late in the afternoon, together with fourteen pieces of artillery, were also left at this point. As the retreating column passed along the wounded begged piteously for water, or to be taken along, but nothing could be done for them. In crossing this swampy bottom the men sank into the mud to their knees, and found it difficult to drag themselves along, owing to their exhausted condition; and, much as they wished, they could not aid their wounded comrades. The ground was strewn with broken and abandoned muskets, and all kinds of accouterments, clothing and other articles. A short distance beyond the Hatchie a line of camp-fires was observed ahead, and the tired men of the Ninth thought at first that this must be "camp." But it was only a ruse to deceive the enemy into thinking that the Union forces had halted for the night. It was absolutely necessary, however, that a stop should be made, as the men were completely worn out. Accordingly, a rest of two hours was given, at the end of which they were aroused and moved on during the night. Many gave out, and fell into the enemy's hands in the morning. Col. Wilkin was with the rear column, which had been swelled by stragglers from other regiments, and ably directed its movements. At daylight on the morning of the 11th the enemy's cavalry began firing on our rear. Col. Wilkin displayed great coolness and bravery, and constantly encouraged his men to keep on, and to fire on the pursuing force at every opportunity. Soon after sunrise a company of our cavalry was met, and took position in our rear. A little further on a considerable force of cavalry was found in line across the road to check the pursuing rebels. This relieved the Ninth, for the first time, from rear guard fighting, and it moved on to Ripley, reaching it about 7 A. M. The town was filled with our troops. An attempt was made here to reorganize the army, but it was soon found that the cartridge boxes were nearly empty, while many of the soldiers were without guns.

The enemy reached Ripley almost as soon as the Ninth, and a sharp engagement took place. Our regiment having covered the retreat for twenty-three miles was not called into action, but moved on. The greatest confusion prevailed, and the infantry was frequently obliged to halt to allow the cavalry to pass through their ranks. Surgeon J. C. Dixon was left at Ripley to look after our wounded. Owing to the disorder and the rush of the cavalry, about seventy of our men were separated from the regiment, but were gathered together by Maj. Markham, and joined a column brought through by Col. Thomas of the Ninety-third Indiana. The main body of the retreating force left Ripley on the Salem road. In the crush and confusion the Ninth, with stragglers from other regiments, numbering altogether about 2,000 men, took a different road. This was probably fortunate for us, as the pursuing force followed the main retreating body, and we did not see any considerable number of Confederates after leaving Ripley. The retreat was continued all day, no enemy appearing, and at dark Col. Wilkin ordered a halt for the night. Many of the officers favored but a two or three hours' rest, but Col. Wilkin favored waiting until daylight. We had been on the march for two days and one night, traveling a distance of sixty miles, had fought a hard battle and covered the army's retreat for several hours. Officers and men threw themselves on the ground and were soon asleep. Lieut. Christian Becker of Company G was separated from the regiment at Ripley, and, with a few comrades, left the place on the Salem road. They were overtaken, and the lieutenant, refusing to surrender, and firing his revolver at short range, was shot and killed by the rebels.

In the morning the march was resumed. Many of the men had thrown away their haversacks containing their rations; a few had a hardtack or two;

some had nothing at all to eat. The long and hurried march over the soft roads had left the men's feet in a deplorable condition. The mud, water and sand, which constantly filled their shoes, had, in many cases, completely blistered the feet. The suffering caused was so great that numbers had thrown away their shoes and cut up their pantaloons to make foot coverings. In this woeful condition the force pushed on, moving by unfrequented roads and lanes in the effort to avoid a meeting with the enemy. At noon, when near Davis' Mills, a squadron of rebel cavalry appeared in our rear and fired a few shots. Preparations were made to resist an attack, and the Ninth's colors were displayed. The assault was not made, and on we moved, Col. Wilkin sending out Company G as rear guard and flankers. They performed this duty admirably during the afternoon, and by their cunning and proficiency with their guns kept the enemy at a safe distance. Toward night they had a sharp skirmish with a squad of rebels, near a house on a hillside. The Indians and half-breeds crept up and opened fire, yelling and sending forth war-whoops as if upon their native heath, much to the astonishment of the Confederates. The march was continued until midnight, and was resumed early on the morning of the 13th. Friendly negroes reported that a considerable force of rebel cavalry had passed ahead of us about daylight, and every man was on the *qui vive*. The railroad was reached near Collierville, and we moved on to that place. There was no sign of relief. Col. Wilkin had received information that there were two brigades of rebel cavalry in the vicinity, and, encouraging his men to make another effort to save themselves from capture, the retreating column marched a few miles, when a train was seen approaching from Memphis with reinforcements. Again the colors of the Ninth were flung to the breeze, and sent up the track to signal the train that we were friends. The cars brought two regiments of infantry, and a cavalry force arrived about the same time. The scene when the train stopped will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Many of the footsore officers and men were so overcome by their feelings that they shed tears. Soon after the arrival of the reinforcements the rebel cavalry appeared in force, but the presence of our fresh troops deterred them from an attack. In the afternoon we embarked on the train and reached Memphis at dark, there finding that the detachment under Maj. Markham, which was separated from us at Ripley, had arrived the day before. During the long and weary retreat many of the men gave out and were taken prisoners. Large numbers hid in the woods, and endeavored to reach Memphis by lying concealed all day and moving on in the night. But few, however, who left the main body of the retreating column escaped capture. The rebel cavalry patrolled the roads, and Confederate citizens "organized into squads and went gunning for Yanks."

In Col. Marsh's report of the battle, dated June 15, 1864, the loss of the regiment in killed, wounded and missing was placed at 286. Two officers were killed and 6 captured; 7 enlisted men killed, 20 wounded and left on the field, and 13 wounded and brought away. Two hundred and thirty-three enlisted men were taken prisoners and sent to Andersonville and Milan, Ga., and Saulsberry, N. C. The sufferings of our gallant men in these Confederate prisons is a matter of record. They were penned in like so many cattle, and with less provision for comfort; they were brutally treated, and, horrible to state, many of them were actually starved to death. That Americans should have treated Americans thus, almost surpasses belief. When all other bitter memories of the great Civil War are blotted out, the recollection of Andersonville and Libby will still remain—the blackest page of American history. Of the two hundred and thirty-three of our brave comrades who were captured, one hundred and nineteen (over fifty per cent) died in prison. Of those who lived to come forth, a number died within a year, while a large per cent of the remainder were shattered in constitution, veritable wrecks of their former selves. The following incident will illustrate, in a faint degree, the brutal treatment received at Andersonville: George Saville of Company F borrowed an axe of a negro. An officer took the negro inside the pen, made him point out the man who had borrowed the axe, had Saville taken outside, made him strip to the waist, and ordered the negro to give him thirty

lashes on the bare back. This done, Saville was told to whip the negro in the same manner. Upon demurring to this barbarous proceeding, he was informed that if he did not the negro would be compelled to give him thirty lashes more, and then poor Saville proceeded to whip the negro. While this disastrous expedition was a severe blow to the Ninth, it won for it the esteem and respect of other regiments, and the commendation of superior officers. The gallant conduct of Col. Wilkin in remaining with the fragmentary force, while most of the mounted officers had gone on with the general and the cavalry, and his skill in eluding the enemy during three days' march, merited and received the highest praise. It won for him, too, the love of his men, and to-day every survivor of the Ninth Minnesota honors and reveres the memory of the brave and gallant Col. Wilkin. Lieut. Col. Marsh handled the regiment with skill and coolness, and in his report truthfully said: "During the four hours' continued fighting on the 10th inst. not an officer or enlisted man left his post without permission, but all fought with the coolness and desperation of veterans, and drove the enemy at every point where we made a stand." In his report of 1864 to the legislature of Minnesota, the adjutant general of the state thus referred to the part the Ninth played in the Guntown expedition: "That this disastrous undertaking did not result in the entire loss of the whole expeditionary force, is mainly due to the gallantry of the officers and men of this regiment."

In justice to the Ninth Regiment, which suffered such a severe defeat, as well as to sustain the charge heretofore made, that the disaster to our arms was due to the incompetency and fatal mismanagement of Gen. Sturgis, certain facts should be presented. In his report of the expedition Gen. Sturgis says that when he reached Ripley on the outward march, "it became a serious question in my mind as to whether or not I should proceed any further." No force of the enemy had appeared up to this time, and the general says further: "From all the information Gen. Washburn had acquired there could be no considerable force in front, and all my information led to the same conclusion. * * * Under the circumstances, and with a sad foreboding of the consequences, I determined to move forward." These fears, in view of the information of Gen. Washburn and himself, exhibited a timidity on Sturgis' part closely akin to cowardice. On the morning of the 10th of June the general and escort, some miles ahead of the infantry, reached Tishomingo Creek, about four miles from Brice's Cross-roads, and found "an unusually bad place in the road." At this time a message from Grierson announced that he had engaged the enemy. An order was sent to him to press the rebels hard, and a second was sent back to hurry up the infantry. They were urged forward on the double-quick, the wagon trains following as fast as the mules could be urged, all floundering across the "bad place in the road" as best they could, and rushing on to the cross-roads. The infantry was formed in line by regiments as rapidly as it arrived and sent in to relieve the cavalry, which by this time was asking to be allowed to retire. In this manner Gen. Sturgis permitted his command to be *defeated in detail*—first the cavalry and then the infantry. There was no plan of battle; no careful massing of the army to resist an attack or make an onslaught; no regard for a proper protection of the flanks; no provision for the safety of artillery or train in case of reverse. It was a pell-mell, unorganized attack upon a wily enemy, in a chosen position in his own country. Had Gen. Sturgis kept his cavalry within supporting distance of the infantry, with orders not to bring on a general engagement until the entire army was prepared to participate, there would have been no defeat of the Union army. In his report he estimates the number of the enemy at from 15,000 to 20,000 men, with 12,000 actually engaged, and admits that "it may seem strange that so large a force could be in our vicinity." In his official report of this battle, dated at Tupelo, July 1, 1864, Gen. N. B. Forrest, the Confederate commander, says: "My available force in the engagement was 3,500." It consisted of four brigades of cavalry and two batteries of artillery. He also states that Buford's brigade of cavalry, with the artillery, did not arrive until 1 P. M., about the same time as the Union infantry. Forrest dismounted his men, except such regiments as were sent to harass the Union flanks. He said of the battle: "This

victory may be justly considered one of the most complete of the war * * * over vastly superior numbers." From this it will be seen that the Union army, if properly handled, could have whipped twice the force Forrest commanded. Gen. Sturgis gives the Union loss as follows: Killed, 8 officers and 215 enlisted men; wounded, 15 officers and 379 enlisted men; missing, 52 officers and 1,571 enlisted men; total, 2,240. Gen. Forrest reported the following casualties in his command: Killed, 12 officers and 84 enlisted men; wounded, 68 officers and 328 enlisted men; total, 492. Forrest also reported the capture of 18 pieces of artillery, 250 wagons and ambulances, 5,000 stand of small arms, and all the Union baggage and supplies.¹

Upon its return to Memphis the Ninth did not remain idle long. It was attached to the Second Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Col. Wilkin, by rank, assuming command. The Fifth Minnesota had for some time previous been attached to this brigade, but was, at this date, absent in Minnesota on veteran furlough. The Eleventh Missouri and Eighth Wisconsin, with the Second Iowa Battery, completed what was known as the "Eagle Brigade," from the fact that the Eighth Wisconsin carried an American eagle—known as "Old Abe." The Seventh and Tenth Minnesota regiments had been assigned to the same division—the Seventh to the Third and the Tenth to the First Brigade. Thus, for the first time in the history of the war, Minnesota had four regiments in one division, and became a power therein. The division was commanded by the gallant Gen. Joseph A. Mower, who was familiarly known to his men as "Fighting Joe Mower," a *sobriquet* he had earned on many hard-fought fields.

BATTLE OF TUPELO.

On the 22d of June the regiment left Memphis, on the cars, with fifteen officers and three hundred and eighty-six enlisted men, moved out thirty-five miles, and camped near the railroad. This expedition, which was under the command of that veteran hero, Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, was organized for a raid in the direction of Tupelo, Miss., with a view to cutting the railroad, intercepting movements against Gen. W. T. Sherman, and, by this invasion of far Southern territory, keep the Confederates from sending Gens. S. D. Lee and Forrest's forces to co-operate against "Old Tecumseh." On the 23d the command moved to Moscow, where it remained until the 27th of June, when a further advance was made to La Grange, about forty-eight miles from Memphis. July 5th the march southward was commenced, and continued for several days without encountering opposition, until reaching the vicinity of Pontotoc, on July 11th, where a skirmish took place. The Confederate forces, under Forrest, had been concentrated in the vicinity of Tupelo, ready to be moved to such point on the railroad as Gen. Smith might conclude to strike. A short distance beyond Pontotoc was a cross-roads, one leading to the left toward Tupelo and the other to the right, and crossing the railroad a considerable distance from that place. The Confederates were closely watching our movements to ascertain which of these routes Gen. Smith would take, intending to move their forces in front of him in either case. On the 11th the command moved out on the road to the right, and, marching two or three miles, went into camp. The rebels accepted this as Smith's route, and began to concentrate their forces in front of us on that road. As if to allow them ample opportunity, our command remained in camp on the 12th. Early next morning we broke camp, returned to the cross-roads, took the road leading to Tupelo, and began a rapid march. By this skillful move Smith had succeeded in getting the rebels away from the point aimed at, and placed them to his right and rear. Orders were given to move rapidly, and the men, who were fresh from the previous day's rest, obeyed with alacrity. The enemy's cavalry appeared on our right during the day, and late in the afternoon made a dash for our line, evidently attempting to reach the Second Iowa Battery, which was just ahead of the regiment. The Ninth was thrown forward and into the

¹ Complete reports of Gens. Sturgis and Forrest have been used in collating the facts given as to the Guntown expedition. The writer feels that the truth of history demands that responsibility for the disaster be placed where it belongs.

timber, and at one volley brought down a number of rebels, estimated at twenty-seven. That night the army encamped about a mile from Tupelo. It was believed that the enemy would attack us next morning, and the position selected by Gen. Smith was an excellent one, on a slight rise of ground, at the summit of which was a growth of timber. In the front were open fields, in the rear a decline of country—an excellent place for our wagon trains. On the morning of the 14th Smith formed his line of battle in the edge of the woods, extending to the right and left of the Pontotoc and Tupelo road for a distance of about two miles. There were two lines of infantry in front, with a third as a reserve, to move forward should circumstances demand. Ammunition boxes were distributed along the line, the batteries were placed in excellent position to rake the open plain in front, and the wagon train was parked at a safe distance to the rear. As the men of the Ninth observed this admirable arrangement, more than one, remembering the scene of one month before, said: "This does not look like Guntown!" The Ninth was on the reserve, three or four rods in the rear of the front line. The rebels, it was afterward learned, expected an easy victory, a repetition of Brice's Cross-roads, and had derisively alluded to the Union soldiers as "Hundred-day Men." They learned later on that they had run against "Smith's Guerrillas." The attack was made in the early forenoon, and was very determined. Time and again the Confederates charged, and as often were driven back by the deadly fire of the Union forces. After three hours of desperate and ineffectual effort to break our line of battle, they withdrew for the day, leaving their dead piled up in heaps on the plain in front of us. The gallant, brave-hearted Col. Wilkin was killed while sitting on his horse, in rear of the brigade, watching the battle. His death cast a gloom over the regiment. He was as brave a man as ever lived. He courted rather than shrank from danger. He was a strict disciplinarian, and believed thoroughly in enforcing army rules and regulations. He regarded proficiency in drill and military evolutions as necessary to success in the field. As a consequence, the Ninth was a well-drilled regiment. His loyalty and devotion to his men upon the retreat from Brice's Cross-roads had won for him the respect and esteem of every soldier of that expedition. His death fell upon every man of the regiment as a personal loss. He was the highest officer in rank from Minnesota killed during the war. Although not actively engaged, the Ninth lost two men killed and a number wounded.

The next morning the Confederates again attacked our lines, the fight lasting about two hours. They were repulsed with great loss, and retired, a badly defeated army. Forrest's force at Tupelo, as appears from Generals Jordan and Pryor's history of his campaigns,—a work bearing the marks of accuracy,—consisted of four divisions and one brigade; also, twenty pieces of artillery; in all, 9,100 men. In the same work the action is called the battle of Harrisburg, from the cross-road hamlet of that name, on the creek a few miles west of Tupelo. His complete loss is not on record, but that of one of his divisions is given in the "Rebellion Record" as nine hundred and ninety-six in killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Smith then turned back toward Memphis, the enemy's cavalry following us during the day and attempting to harass our movements. He made his final attack when we were going into camp that evening, but it was of very little consequence. This was the last we saw of the Confederates on that raid. We marched back to La Grange, reaching that place July 21st, and arriving in Memphis next day by cars.

The regimental report for July, dated at Memphis, showed nineteen officers and four hundred and eighty-eight enlisted men present. After a brief rest the Ninth was again on the move, this time participating in what was known as the "Oxford Raid." The regiment left Memphis on August 2d, and proceeded by rail to Holly Springs, Miss. On the 3d the command moved to Waterford, where it remained until the 8th, when it marched to the Tallahatchie, and remained several days waiting for the building of a bridge. On the 21st the army moved over the river, and next day marched into Oxford, a very handsome place. While halted in the streets, the commanding general received intelligence that Forrest had made a descent on Memphis, and the expedition was immediately

turned back. Before leaving Oxford some of the soldiers fired the town, and many buildings were burned. A small force of rebel cavalry attacked the rear of the army, while going into camp at Hurricane Creek, that night. The Confederates did not on this raid attempt to oppose Gen. Smith's march, but kept well out of his way. Their chastisement at Tupelo had badly shattered their forces and taught them a lesson. A few skirmishes on the Tallahatchie and in that vicinity were all that occurred. The regiment reached Memphis again on the 30th of August, with a number sick from fevers contracted in the Tallahatchie swamps. Lieut. Col. Marsh was promoted colonel Aug. 16, 1864, and Major Markham was made lieutenant colonel Sept. 1, 1864. At this time Col. Marsh was absent, sick, in Iowa, and Lieut. Col. Markham was in command.

CAMPAIGN OF MISSOURI.

On Sept. 2, 1864, the Ninth, with other troops of the First Division, embarked on the steamer John Rain at Memphis, and early next morning moved down the Mississippi. We proceeded as far as White River, Ark., and up that tortuous stream, with its cane-brake banks, to Devall's Bluff, Ark., where the command landed on the 8th of September, and camped on the prairie near by. On the 10th we marched toward Brownsville, arriving there on the 11th, a distance of twenty-four miles from the "Bluff." Here the force remained five days, outfitting, and on the 17th commenced its northward march in what was known as a chase after or attempt to intercept Price, then moving into northern Missouri. Several sick and worn out men of the regiment were sent back from Brownsville. The intrepid Maj. Gen. Mower had command of the expedition. This march was a rapid and severe one, through a country much of which resembled a wilderness. Heavy and frequent rains fell; the roads were of the most miserable character, through swamps, over mountains and across swollen streams. The route was northeasterly. We forded Little Red Rock River, crossed Black River three times, crossed St. Francis River, passed through Pocahontas, Ark., on September 25th, entered Missouri on the 29th, and passed through Poplar Bluff next day. The regimental report for September, 1864, with headquarters in the field in Arkansas, shows 11 officers and 244 men present; Col. Marsh absent, sick; Chaplain Kerr sick at Memphis; 16 officers and 348 enlisted men absent on detached service, sick, etc. October 2d the command camped at Greenville, Mo., and arrived at Cape Girardeau on the 5th, making the march from Brownsville in nineteen days, a distance of about three hundred and thirty-five miles, or an average of eighteen miles per day. On some days, owing to excessively bad roads, only seven or eight miles would be made, but on others, twenty-five, twenty-eight, and even thirty were marched. Still, the men came through in good condition and fine spirits, and had many amusing yarns to relate, among others, how our native Minnesotians (the Indians), as well as many other hungry boys, enjoyed a big fill of paw-paws, and a little while later became deathly sea-sick and heaved up Jonah. Remaining two days at Cape Girardeau, the regiment embarked on the steamer Minnehaha on the 8th, and proceeded up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, arriving on the 10th. The next day we left St. Louis on the transport Ewing for Jefferson City. Meantime Price had made his raid through eastern Missouri, and was then going west, pursued by Gen. Pleasanton with a large force of cavalry. It was designed that the infantry should follow as rapidly as possible, and co-operate with Pleasanton. The Missouri River was very low, and the trip was seriously prolonged by the boat sticking fast on sand-bars. In several such cases the troops would jump into the river and wade ashore to lighten the boat over the bar. Jefferson City was finally reached on the 16th of October.

Capt. H. B. Strait of Company I, who had been promoted to major, to date from Oct. 1, 1864, joined the regiment here and assumed command, Lieut. Col. Markham, who was ill, going to an hospital. On the 18th the regiment boarded a train and was carried out to La Mine Bridge. Here began the hardest march that the Ninth or any other regiment of the corps had ever participated in. Price was on the run, our cavalry was pursuing him close, but the

infantry were required for support. The command moved through Sedalia on the 19th, arrived at Lexington on the night of the 21st; reached the vicinity of Independence, near the west boundary of Missouri, at sunrise of the 23d; marched southward; crossed the Big Blue River, where we saw ten dead Confederates who had been killed in a battle with the cavalry. There was an hospital here with rebel wounded in it. We passed through Santa Fe, and arrived at Harrisonville, Mo., on October 26th, having marched a distance of one hundred and seventy-five miles in seven days, or an average of twenty-five miles per day. Several all-night marches were made. In fact, the infantry were on the wing night and day until Harrisonville was reached, where news was received that Pleasanton had used Price up, and the tired men were allowed three days' rest. On the 30th of October the faces of the infantry were turned eastward, and the long march to St. Louis commenced across the entire State of Missouri, a distance, as traveled, of two hundred and eighty-five miles. The command passed through Warrensburg, Dresden, Sedalia, California, Jefferson City, Gasconade and Union City, and arrived at St. Louis and marched into Benton Barracks on November 15th. The force was on the road eighteen days, but had laid over one day at Jefferson City and another at a swollen creek. The marching days were sixteen, the average distance per day, eighteen miles. It rained heavily several days, and on the 3d and 4th snow fell to the depth of a foot, making the marching very laborious, and the camps at night more than usually uncomfortable, especially as the men were lightly clothed, and had only an army blanket and rubber to wrap up in. But by clearing away the snow and building big log fires they managed to get a much-needed rest.

A morning report of the regiment, dated Nov. 1, 1864, "In the field near Pleasant Hill, Mo.," sent to the adjutant general of Minnesota, by request, contained the following information: "Maj. H. B. Strait in command; present for duty, 12 officers and 165 enlisted men; present on special duty, 28 men; sick, 27; total, 232; officers absent, 16; enlisted men absent, sick, etc., 366." Col. Marsh joined the regiment upon its return to St. Louis. In transmitting the above report, he accompanied it with the following letter, giving interesting information as to the regiment's movements:

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS,

Benton Barracks, Mo., Nov. 21, 1864.

Col. OSCAR MALMROS,

Adjutant General, Minnesota,

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a "morning report" of my regiment, according to your request, for Nov. 1, 1864.

From the 1st of November, 1863, to about the 15th of May, 1864, the regiment was doing garrison duty in Missouri, being broken in detachments and stationed at the following named places, to-wit: St. Louis, Jefferson City, Rolla, Franklin, La Mine Bridge, Warrensburg, Independence and Kansas City. On the 26th of May, 1864, the regiment was concentrated at Camp Gamble, near St. Louis, preparatory to marching south. This was the first time the regiment had been together, although in the service nearly two years. At this time the regiment numbered over seven hundred and fifty men for duty. We left Camp Gamble May 29th, and arrived at Memphis on the 31st, and on the 1st of June joined the expedition under Gen. Sturgis which was defeated at Guntown June 10, 1864. In this disaster we lost, in killed, wounded and missing, eight officers and three hundred and fifty-five enlisted men. The severe march incident to this defeat so disabled many of the officers and men as to render them unfit for duty since. From the 1st of June last to the present time the regiment has been doing heavy duty in the field, and as men became unfit for field duty they were sent to hospitals or convalescent camps, and but few have been able to join us on account of our rapid marches in pursuit of the enemy. This accounts for so great a number being reported absent sick, though it is known that many of them are now fit for duty.

During the past year the regiment has traveled about 4,000 miles, over 1,500 miles of which have been marched, the balance by boat and rail. The regiment has been engaged in three severe battles, including the one at Tupelo, in which Col. Wilkin was killed. We have also had several skirmishes with the enemy, in which, however, we have suffered but little.

In the pursuit of Price, in September and October, the regiment, with the command to which it belongs, has made some remarkable marches, having marched eighteen successive days, seldom making less than twenty, and in some cases making twenty-eight, miles per day. And yet, notwithstanding this excessive labor, there was no increase in the sick list. We form a part of the Second Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. F. MARSH,

Colonel Commanding.

BATTLE OF NASHVILLE.

The Ninth remained eight days at St. Louis, during which time the men were paid off, received new clothing and thoroughly enjoyed their vacation. But the Sixteenth Corps was not permitted to remain idle long. Gen. Smith received orders to proceed to Nashville to reinforce Gen. Thomas. The Ninth left Benton Barracks on November 23d and embarked on the steamer Victory. The fleet of steamboats carrying the corps departed from St. Louis on the 25th. Cairo was reached on the 27th, where the fleet remained until next day, and then departed, passing up the Cumberland River. While *en route*, on the 30th news was received that the Fourth and Twenty-third corps, under Gen. Schofield, were pitted against Hood's entire army at Franklin. The engineers of the boats were ordered to fire up, crowd on all steam and reach Nashville at the earliest possible moment, where "Smith's Guerrillas" were anxiously looked for. The fleet reached Tennessee's capital early on the morning of December 1st, and we learned that a desperate battle had been fought at Franklin the day before. It was an exceedingly sanguinary engagement. Schofield had maintained his ground, but was falling back to Nashville. Hood's loss was 1,750 killed, 3,800 wounded and 702 prisoners. Schofield's loss was 189 killed, 1,033 wounded and 1,104 captured. It was reported in Nashville, a day or two later, that before the battle of Franklin Gen. Hood thus addressed his troops: "Boys, you have finished the war in Tennessee! Break those (pointing to the federal) lines, and there is nothing to oppose your march from Nashville to the Ohio River!" Also, that he had said: "I will water my horse in the Ohio River!"

The First Division, of which Gen. J. McArthur had assumed command in Missouri (Gen. Mower having been ordered to Sherman's army), disembarked at once and moved out to the front about two miles from the city, the Ninth occupying the right of the Second Brigade and resting on the Charlottesville pike. The Second Division arrived next day and took position on the right of the First. Gen. Schofield's Fourth and Twenty-third corps reached Nashville on the 2d, and were placed in position to the left of the Sixteenth Corps. These three corps formed a continuous line on the south of the city, from the Cumberland above to the Cumberland below. The country to the rear and south of Nashville is badly broken up by continuous ranges of high hills, outcroppings of the Cumberland Mountains. Through the valleys between these hills are macadamized roads, known as "pikes." Immediately upon our arrival at the front we were ordered to intrench, and heavy breastworks were thrown up, behind which we remained until the morning of the 15th of December. When we reached Nashville we found that about one hundred and fifty convalescents, who had been left at Memphis and other points, had preceded us, so that fully four hundred men were present when the army left its trenches and moved out to attack Hood. Lieut. Col. Markham and Chaplain Kerr were among the officers so reporting. On the evening of the 14th Col. Marsh received orders to be in readiness to move at six o'clock the next morning. At the appointed time the Ninth was in line, in fine spirits, and anxiously awaiting the order to advance. All articles which could possibly be dispensed with were left behind. By direction of Col. Hubbard, commanding brigade, the Ninth took the advance at eight o'clock, and moved out on the Charlottesville pike a mile, where a line of battle was formed, and the whole brigade moved by the left flank a mile and a half into an open field, where the First Division formed in echelon by brigade, and advanced forward in an eastwardly direction, feeling for the enemy with a strong skirmish line. There was some light firing, but no considerable force of the enemy was encountered until about eleven o'clock. At this hour a fog which had enveloped the country was suddenly dispelled, and revealed the enemy's lines. An intrenched battery of four guns was discovered on a commanding eminence to the right of the Hillsborough pike, and another section in position on a hill some four hundred yards to the rear. Both opened on our advancing line, to which the Second Iowa Battery and another artillery of the division returned a spirited fire. The cannonading was kept up for more than an hour, when the brigade

was ordered to charge, and move forward in two lines, the Ninth on the right of the front line. The order was received with a "Minnesota yell" from the boys of the regiment, and on they rushed, under a terrible fire, down and across a muddy field, over a marsh, and up the hillside through a clearing covered with stumps and fallen trees. As we drew near the battery and its support, volley after volley was poured into their ranks, which soon gave way, and shortly our colors were waving over the rebel works. Four Napoleon guns and a large number of prisoners were captured. These pieces were immediately turned upon the retreating enemy. The second battery was then charged and captured, in the face of a destructive fire. The Confederates now appeared in force on the left of the brigade, which, owing to its advanced position, was at this time unsupported. The Second Iowa Battery was brought up, and was soon throwing shell with its usual accuracy. This was followed by a charge forward across the Hillsborough pike, the enemy falling back in disorder and surrendering in large numbers. Four hundred and fifty prisoners, among them several field officers, were captured. After another halt until support should come up, the advance was resumed at four o'clock. Soon the enemy was discovered in force, with his line of battle formed along the crest of a hill, in a very strong position of considerable natural advantage. To reach his lines we were compelled to advance through an open wood and across a field of nearly a mile in extent, in the face of a sharp and effective fire of musketry and artillery. But soon the hill was reached, and up it charged the veterans of the Second Brigade, flushed with victory, and with bayonets fixed, the Ninth in advance on the right of the line. The battle was short, sharp and deadly. The enemy recoiled under our withering fire and retreated in disorder. In the pursuit, his retreat became a rout. Killed and wounded covered the ground and squads of rebels were captured at every step of the advance. Over four hundred prisoners were taken in these movements. We pursued him closely to the Granny White pike, where two more pieces of artillery were captured, the enemy abandoning them in his hasty flight. It was now quite dark, and the regiment was ordered to bivouac upon the field. The men were supplied with shovels and spades, instructed to intrench, and directed to sleep upon their arms. We were so close to the enemy's lines that the bullets from his pickets whistled about our ears rather uncomfortably. One brave young member of Company I (Thomas Kennedy) was instantly killed while cooking his coffee.

The glorious work of the day consisted of a series of battles, in which we had charged lines of battle, intrenched positions and batteries, one after another, in every case without a repulse, and in which the enemy lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners. But our own loss had been severe. The "last tattoo" had sounded for many a gallant soldier, and a shadow of sadness brooded over the bivouac of the brave survivors, as they talked of the missing comrades who had marched forth in the morning cheerful and buoyant in spirits. In the movements of the day, Company K, under command of Lieut. Capon, was on the skirmish line, and did effective service. In one of the charges they drove the enemy's gunners from their guns, and captured the battery before the main line had reached it. Lieut. Capon was severely wounded in the head while leading his company in the last charge. The trophies of the day for the Sixteenth Corps were ten pieces of artillery and 1,200 prisoners.

The morning of December 16th dawned under a mild atmosphere, with light clouds overhead. Shortly after sunrise the army was on the move. From the elevation of ground occupied by the Ninth a fine view was obtained of the open country to our left for a distance of several miles. A grand sight it presented! The army was moving forward across the plain, out toward the hills, in long lines of battle, three or four deep. First was the line of skirmishers; then the solid columns of the infantry divisions; then came the regimental field and staff, followed by the batteries, the brigade, division and corps commanders, with their numerous staff, and, lastly, the surgeons and their assistants, the bearers of stretchers for the wounded, and the ambulance corps. It was a magnificent, yet terribly realistic, panorama of the science of war in actual operation.

The whole country in this vicinity is composed of a rich, deep soil, which, after rains, storms or thaws, easily becomes worked into a soft mortar-like condition. On this occasion, with the tramping of cavalry and the passage of batteries and wagons, it was in much the above state. The Second Brigade, with the Ninth still on the right of its advance line, moved forward at 8 A. M. Company F, under Lieut. McMillan, was deployed as skirmishers. The left of the brigade rested on the Granny White pike. An advance of half a mile developed the position of Cheatham's Confederate corps, which was in our front, posted behind heavy works of earth, timber and stone fences, his line running parallel with our own, and crossing the pike at right angles. The regiment moved forward steadily, in the face of a severe fire, to within three hundred yards of the works, when it was halted and ordered to intrench and lie down. The skirmishers advanced to within one hundred yards of the enemy's line, which post they maintained until the final charge. The position of the First Division was such that the four Minnesota regiments lay side by side in the front line—the Tenth on the right, then the Ninth, Fifth and Seventh, in the order named. Owing to our advanced and greatly exposed position, the field and staff sent their horses to the rear. The rebel sharpshooters proved very annoying during the day. Capt. Harry Jones of Company A and a number of enlisted men were severely wounded at this point. Rain began to fall about noon, and continued for several hours. Our batteries, meantime, had engaged in an artillery duel with the enemy, which tended to keep his infantry close behind their works. About three o'clock, the artillery of the division was massed in the rear of our line, and a few minutes later every gun in the army was set at work, firing with the utmost rapidity. The rebel batteries responded with spirit, and the result was one of the grandest artillery battles of the war. The air over the heads of the men was filled with shot and shell flying in opposite directions, and the very earth seemed to tremble under the terrible concussion in the atmosphere above. Every man in both armies knew that this meant a general charge of the Union lines, and our men adjusted their cartridge boxes, and prepared to spring forward at the word of command. At this supreme moment, a striking and impressive group occupied an eminence in the rear of the Second Brigade. Gen. Thomas, probably feeling that at this point on his line the enemy was strongest, had ridden up with his long line of staff officers to direct and witness the charge. Gen. Smith, the grim old commander of the Sixteenth Corps, was pointing out the position of his divisions and the preparations for the attack, while Gen. McArthur, his Scotch cap pulled down, and his swarthy face illuminated with a look of stern determination, was sending final instructions to his brigade commanders. Still further to the rear was Andrew Johnson, vice president elect, and a party of civilians, who had come out from Nashville to witness the battle.

At four o'clock our artillery suddenly ceased firing. The signal was given, and with a shout, which was heard in Nashville, the men sprang from the ground and charged forward across the cornfield which lay between them and the enemy. No sooner had they started than the Confederates opened the most withering and terrific fire of musketry and artillery which even the Sixteenth Corps had ever faced. As they struggled on over the muddy field, softened by the rain, and the earth clinging to their feet, the leaden storm they encountered told fearfully upon their ranks, while "cannon to right of them, cannon to left of them, cannon in front of them, volley'd and thunder'd!" But there was no faltering! On, on they charged, every man determined "to do or die!" The enemy's works were reached! The colors of the Ninth were first planted thereon! As we neared the intrenchments, many improvised white flags appeared, and large numbers of the enemy were found crouching behind their works, anxious to surrender. At the intrenchments the Ninth captured two battle flags and about five hundred and fifty prisoners, including one colonel. Leaving a guard to conduct the prisoners to the rear, we pressed on after the retreating column. Maj. Strait, with a part of the regiment, was far in advance of the line, chasing a considerable body of Cheatham's men, when a brigade staff officer galloped up and exclaimed: "My God, Maj. Strait, you cannot capture Hood's whole army

with that handful of men!" The gallant major halted, looked at the rapidly retreating Confederates, and replied: "No, I guess not; they can run a d—d sight faster than we can!" The enemy was followed to the hills, the regiment keeping up a brisk fire. He made his last show of resistance on the hillside, from which he kept up a lively fusilade. Our men gained a good position in the deep bed of a creek, which formed a natural breastwork, and from which, as one of the regiment remarked, "we shelled the hills with our muskets so hotly that the enemy soon fell back and disappeared." While at this point Adjutant Couse was struck in the face with a bullet, but without serious injury. In the pursuit the Ninth captured about one hundred and fifty more prisoners, including three officers. We also took three brass field-pieces, the Eighth Wisconsin aiding in their capture. In the charge of the works Capt. Skaro of Company D, a brave and gallant officer, was killed, and Lieut. Roberts of Company E fell, mortally wounded. Capt. Skaro, in his earlier days, had served a term of enlistment in the regular army as a private and non-commissioned officer, and at the breaking out of the war raised a company at St. Peter for the Second Minnesota Infantry, of which company he was duly chosen captain. He resigned his commission in 1862, and the same year raised Company D of the Ninth. He was a thorough soldier, and greatly beloved by his men. The regiment's casualties for the two days were 2 officers killed, 3 wounded; 8 enlisted men killed, 45 wounded. Eight of the wounded enlisted men subsequently died of their injuries. The captures made by the Second Brigade on the 15th and 16th aggregated 1 brigadier general (Jackson), over 2,000 prisoners, 9 pieces of artillery and 7 stands of colors. Col. Hubbard was personally complimented by Generals Thomas, Smith and McArthur for the gallant charge of the brigade.

It would be impossible, in the space allotted to this narrative, to speak of every officer and enlisted man who performed gallant service for his country in this great battle. It is but justice to say that every officer and soldier was a hero! But there was one member of the regiment—a "man of peace"—who never fired a shot at the enemy, and yet won the respect of every man in it by his bravery and devotion to duty, and his performance of it under the most dangerous circumstances, of whom mention should be made. We cannot do this better than to quote the following from Col. Marsh's report of the battle, and to add that what is therein said of Chaplain Kerr's course at Nashville will also apply to every engagement and service of the regiment. Said Col. Marsh: "I cannot pass unnoticed the untiring efforts of our worthy chaplain, A. H. Kerr. He visited the battle ground several times during the engagement, doing all that could be done to relieve the sufferings of the wounded, and assisted in carrying them from the field. When the battle was over, he returned to the hospital, where he remained several days, procuring and dealing out luxuries to and comforting the wounded. Few chaplains have done so much, and none more than he, for the relief of our suffering soldiers, and I am happy to state that he enjoys the heartfelt thanks of every officer and soldier of his regiment." He died, at his home in Rochester, Minn., March, 1890.

On December 17th the pursuit of Hood was continued, the regiment marching on the Granny White pike. The cavalry had an engagement a few miles out with the Confederate horse, the latter giving way. The army followed as rapidly as possible, passing through Franklin on the 19th. Many prisoners were captured. The roads were strewn with evidences of the complete rout of the Confederate army. Hood's loss at Nashville in killed and wounded was about 3,500. In the campaign he lost fifty-one of his sixty pieces of artillery, about 9,000 prisoners, an immense number of small arms, and a great deal of baggage, etc. He moved upon Franklin with 40,000 men. When he crossed Duck River on his retreat he had lost half this force. We moved southward to Pulaski, reaching it on the 29th of December. From this point the Sixteenth Corps was turned westward to Clifton, on the Tennessee River, where we arrived Jan. 2, 1865. The gravel roads, together with the rains and mud, had rendered marching very laborious. Many of the men's shoes were worn out. The regiment remained at Clifton until January 5th, when it embarked on the transport Tyrone. While at Clifton, on

January 6th, Lieut. John W. Forman of Company H, left the camp and did not return. He was probably waylaid and killed by bushwackers, as no tidings of him were ever received. The fleet of boats left Clifton on the 9th, and reached Eastport, Miss., that night. We disembarked next morning, moved out about four miles and camped. The report was prevalent that our stay here would be protracted, and the men set to work erecting huts and making themselves comfortable. In a few days the camp resembled a village of modest pretensions. For some ten days in the latter part of January, the supply of rations having been exhausted, the command was compelled to subsist on corn. Many and divers were the methods resorted to in order to prepare a square meal of shelled corn. These attempts were not always successful, but they were very earnest.

CAMPAIGN OF MOBILE.

On Feb. 6, 1865, the regiment left its winter quarters, embarked on the steamer *Atlantic*, and next morning steamed down the Tennessee. We arrived at Cairo, Ill., at 3 P. M. of the 8th, and remained until noon of the 10th. While at Cairo a squad of "Smith's Guerrillas" started out on a foraging raid. They carried off considerable plunder, and created intense excitement in the city. It was afterward attempted to charge up the damage to each company in the corps, but the order was never enforced. Memphis was reached on the 11th, and Vicksburg on the 13th. Here we disembarked on the 15th, and on the 16th marched out five miles, where we remained until the 20th, when we returned to the *Atlantic*, and again sailed down the Mississippi, reaching New Orleans on the night of the 22d. Next day we marched out to Camp Chalmette, on Jackson's battle-field, where we camped. It was a low, flat piece of ground, quite swampy in places, and almost covered with water. While here Maj. H. B. Strait was detached from the regiment and appointed acting assistant inspector general of the First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. There were few braver or more efficient officers in the army than Maj. Strait. He was always very popular with the regiment. March 5th we embarked on the steamship *Guiding Star*, which carried us down the Mississippi, out into and through the Gulf of Mexico to Mobile Bay, and past Fort Morgan to Fort Gaines, where, on the 7th, we disembarked and camped at Dauphin Island, a rather barren piece of land, the surface of which was composed of a white sand, with very little vegetation. There were a few scattering pine trees to break the monotony. The boys discovered that the bays around it were veritable oyster-beds, and soon bivalves on the half-shell were the regular bill of fare—certainly a great improvement on shelled corn. It was not uncommon to see 4,000 or 5,000 soldiers out in the water up to their waists gathering oysters. We left Dauphin Island March 20th, on the steamer *N. Thomas*, and proceeded up Mobile Bay to the mouth of Fish River, where the *Thomas* grounded on a bar. Next morning a "mosquito gunboat" came alongside and took the Ninth and Fifth regiments on board, and landed us ten miles up Fish River. We remained here, in a lovely camping place, for three days. March 25th we marched in the direction of Spanish Fort and Blakely, the Ninth in the advance. Two miles out the Confederate cavalry pickets were encountered and fell back. A couple of miles further on we encountered a more determined resistance. The regiment was formed in line of battle, and a sharp skirmish followed, the enemy falling back as we charged forward. Two of our men were wounded in the engagement. March 27th, at 11 A. M., we reached the vicinity of Spanish Fort. A line of battle was formed, and moved forward to within half a mile of the fort. Company I was sent forward as skirmishers, and advanced to within three hundred yards of the works, driving the rebel pickets into their trenches. The fort was a strong earth fortification, situated on a rise of ground, with apparently every preparation made to repel an assault. Several sections of abatis had been placed on the hillside, percussion bomb-shells were concealed in the ground, and a wide and deep ditch was dug in front of the heavy earthworks. Altogether, it was an ugly-looking fortification to assault. The commanding general was of this opinion, and ordered a siege. The army proceeded to throw

up intrenchments. This accomplished, the men constructed numerous bomb proofs (which resembled frontier root houses), in which they could be safe from bursting shells. On the 31st one of our regiment was killed and two wounded by a percussion shell from one of our batteries. It struck a tree in rear of our line, and exploded with the above unfortunate result. In our movements against the fort, rifle-pits and trenches leading up to it were dug on the hillside, gradually working nearer and nearer the enemy's position, until they were so close to his that conversations between the outposts were frequent. On one or two occasions at night the Confederate picket relief got into our pits and were captured. Meantime our batteries shelled the fort more or less every day. The naval contingent was laboring to remove the obstructions in the bay, so as to co-operate with the land forces, but it was very slow work. On April 6th a shotted salute of one hundred guns was fired in honor of the victories of our armies in Virginia. The war news was of the most gratifying character, and the men talked cheerfully of the speedy ending of the war.

At midnight of April 8th the regiment was suddenly called out and ordered to fall in. The Confederates had abandoned the fort, after spiking their guns. They took away everything movable. The interior of the fort exhibited the marks of our bombardment. Guns were dismounted, caissons exploded, pieces of artillery knocked here and there, altogether, giving it the appearance of having gone through a hard siege. April 9th, at 11 A. M., we marched in the direction of Blakely. Next morning we learned that Fort Blakely had been captured, with 3,000 prisoners and thirty pieces of artillery. We remained in camp three days. April 11th Mobile was evacuated, and our troops occupied it next day. April 13th we marched in the direction of Montgomery, Ala. The country was flat, with a heavy growth of pine timber, and the weather extremely hot. On the 18th two of the regiment were prostrated by sun-stroke.

AT MONTGOMERY AND SELMA.

April 19, 1865, will ever be remembered by the men of the Ninth Regiment who were on this march. Rumors had been in circulation of the surrender of Lee to Grant, but they lacked confirmation. On this day, while the command was stretched out on the line of march, those in advance suddenly heard a faint cheer toward the rear of the column. It was repeated more distinctly, and gradually grew nearer and nearer, swelling in volume as it approached. "What can it mean?" was the question on every lip. Soon a messenger appeared, riding rapidly to the front, waving his hat as he galloped by, and shouting, "Lee has surrendered! The war is over!" And then every man in the regiment cheered and yelled until he was hoarse. Caps were thrown into the air, muskets were fired off, and hand-shakings and congratulations were the order for the remainder of that day. On the 22d two hundred guns were fired in honor of the surrender of Lee. On the 27th we arrived at Montgomery, where we remained two weeks. Gen. A. J. Smith was appointed military governor of Alabama, and established himself here. On April 30th a fleet arrived from below bringing the confirmation of a startling rumor in circulation that President Lincoln had been assassinated on the 14th. The news fell with stupefying weight upon the command, casting a gloom over every countenance. Flags were placed at half-mast and half-hour and minute guns were fired. The rage which filled every breast was of that kind which thirsteth for revenge—blood! May 10th we marched from Montgomery for Selma, arriving at that place on the 14th. It was here that the Confederacy had manufactured its ordnance and munitions of war. The foundries, machine shops, rolling mills and factories had been destroyed by the troops which had occupied it on the 2d of May. The ruins we observed told their own tale of the immense work which had been carried on. May 19th the Ninth parted company with the old "Eagle Brigade," and alone took up the line of march for Marion, Ala., where we arrived next day. It was a very pretty little place, apparently the home of many of the planters of the surrounding country. No Union soldiers had visited the village before, and the people were not gratified at our arrival. However, the exemplary conduct of the regiment

soon led to a change of the feeling with which we were at first regarded and before we left many cordial acquaintanceships had been formed. Our duty here consisted in taking it easy, and enjoying the fruits of a well-earned rest. Aside from seizing all the cotton that could be found and shipping it by rail, the regiment had no particular duty to perform. The day after our arrival was Sunday. The news had spread far and near among the negroes that the Yankees were at Marion, and they flocked in Sabbath afternoon to see us. They were of all ages, colors, sizes and sexes. Those from the village were stylishly dressed, especially many of the young women, not a few of whom were nearly white.

On June 23, 1865, Lieut. Col. Markham, at that time in command of the regiment, addressed a communication to the adjutant general of Minnesota, stating that, as was well known to the governor, nearly one-third of the officers of the regiment were killed or taken prisoners by the enemy one year before; that he was informed that all the officers who had lived through their captivity were discharged; that during their absence the other officers had had double duty to perform. He therefore asked the governor to issue commissions to the following twenty-six officers and non-commissioned officers, "not that the commissions would be of use to the parties, except as a recognition of their distinguished services." William T. Swanwick, quartermaster sergeant, to be quartermaster. Company A, Sergeant Henry A. C. Thompson to be first lieutenant, Corporal Warren C. Stetson to be second lieutenant. Company B, Sergeant George W. Herrick to be first lieutenant, Sergeant Ernst Hainlin to be second lieutenant. Company C, First Lieutenant Francis Merchant to be captain, Sergeant Benj. Vaughan to be first lieutenant; Sergeant Edgar P. Spooner to be second lieutenant. Company D, First Lieutenant John Sinclair to be captain, Sergeant Francis Clark to be first lieutenant, Corporal Daniel T. Terhune to be second lieutenant. Company E, Sergeant George A. Thompson to be captain, Sergeant L. C. Johnson to be first lieutenant, Sergeant Edwin C. Buell to be second lieutenant. Company F, Second Lieutenant A. J. McMillan to be captain, Sergeant John Dodge to be first lieutenant, Sergeant Lewis C. Fertile to be second lieutenant. Company G, First Lieutenant Jules Capon of Company K to be captain, Sergeant Albert Fairbanks to be first lieutenant, Corporal James C. McDonald to be second lieutenant. Company H, Sergeant Erastus A. Eddy to be first lieutenant. Company I, First Lieutenant Moses Greenleaf to be captain, First Sergeant W. F. Weiser to be first lieutenant, Sergeant C. F. Macdonald to be second lieutenant. Company K, First Sergeant George Hays to be first lieutenant, Sergeant Frank Lohr to be second lieutenant. The governor subsequently issued the above commissions. On June 27th Companies A, D, E, G and H departed from Marion for Tuscaloosa, Ala., under command of Lieut. Col. Markham.

HOMEWARD.

July 26, 1865, the regiment embarked on the cars at Marion, "homeward bound," proceeded to the junction, and thence westwardly by rail to Jackson, Miss. From this place we marched thirty-six miles to Big Black River, and thence proceeded on the cars to Vicksburg, arriving on the 29th. The only item of interest on the trip was the robbery of Chaplain Kerr and Corporal Halgren of Company B by three highwaymen. On the day's march from Jackson to the Big Black, Col. Marsh directed the men to make the journey as they thought easiest. Some took teams, others started afoot in the early morning, and every man traveled as suited him. The consequence was the regiment was scattered along the road for miles. The chaplain and Halgren were on horseback together. While on a lonely piece of highway they were met by three men, who presented revolvers and ordered them to dismount and walk into the woods. They were directed to empty their pockets and "deliver up." The "arguments" looked convincing, and the command was obeyed. The chaplain had three pocket-books, and handed over two containing about two hundred and fifty dollars. The robbers searched their pockets, but, strange to say, did not discover another wallet containing seven hundred and fifty dollars, belonging to

men of the regiment, which the chaplain had in his pocket. He was asked if this was all he had, and replied: "I have given you two-pocket-books, and you have searched me." They took his watch and his faithful black horse, which had carried him for three years. When quizzed about his evasion of the robber's question, the chaplain said: "Always tell the truth, boys; but it is not necessary that all the truth be told at one time."

The regiment left Vicksburg on the steamer Henry Ames July 31st. It arrived at St. Louis August 5th, changed to the steamer Burlington, and left the same evening for St. Paul. When Minnesota was reached, people gathered at every landing, village and city, cheered, waved flags and fired guns. The ladies at Homer fired a salute, and at Winona an immense crowd gathered at the levee to greet the regiment. St. Paul was reached at 5 P. M. of August 11th, where we were given a royal reception. Several thousand people crowded the levee. A battery fired a salute, after which the Ninth was escorted to the state capitol building, where Acting Mayor W. P. Murray eloquently welcomed the regiment home on the part of the city, and Gov. Stephen Miller on behalf of the state. This was followed by a banquet prepared by the ladies of St. Paul. At its close the men gave three cheers for their fair lady entertainers, and then returned to the boat, which proceeded to Fort Snelling, where it was mustered out of the service, Aug. 24, 1865. The last regimental report gave the following figures: Officers present, 16; enlisted men present, 435; officers absent, 2; enlisted men sick, 30; enlisted men prisoners of war, 4; total, 487.

The number of line officers and men at enlistment was 919; recruited during service, 157; total, 1,076. Of this number 263 died in the service, or nearly 25 per cent. Previous to enlistment 750 were farmers, the remainder being divided among almost every known occupation; 483 of the regiment were born in the United States; of these 26 in Minnesota, 25 of whom were Indians or half-breeds. The number of prisoners of war was 233; number died in prison, 119, or over 50 per cent.¹

¹ The officers who died in the service were: Col. Alex. Wilkin, killed at Tupelo, Miss., July 14, 1864; Surgeon C. W. Le Boutellier, died at St. Peter, April 3, 1863; Capt. A. K. Skaro, Company D, killed at Nashville, Dec. 16, 1864; Capt. W. A. Clark, Company B, died of disease, Aug. 21, 1865; Lieut. J. R. Roberts, Company E, died Jan. 4, 1865, of wounds at Nashville; Capt. W. R. Baxter, Company H, killed at Brice's Cross-roads, June 10, 1864; Lieut. Christian Becker, Company G, killed near Ripley, Miss., June 11, 1864; Lieut. John W. Foreman, Company H, missing and supposed killed, near Clifton, Tenn., Jan. 6, 1865. Two hundred and fifty-five enlisted men died in the service, as appears from the muster-out rolls, divided among the different companies as follows:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	TOTAL.
In battle or of wounds.	4	6	4	4	2	2	2	2	6	3	35
Accidentally.		1	1				8				5
In rebel prisons.	10	12	12	11	14	13	8	17	5	17	119
Of disease.	12	12	9	16	4	9	11	10	5	8	96
Total.	26	31	26	31	20	24	24	29	16	28	255

The following is a list of promotions from the Ninth into other regiments. It may not include all, but is as accurate as can be made from the records at hand and other data: Capt. H. C. Rogers, Company C, Nov. 14, 1862, promoted lieutenant colonel Eighth Minnesota Infantry; Capt. George A. Camp, Company A, Nov. 20, 1862, promoted major Eighth Minnesota Infantry; Q. M. Sergeant Martin Williams, Nov. 3, 1863, promoted quartermaster Second Minnesota Cavalry; First Sergt. Marcus Whitford, Company C, Dec. 15, 1863, promoted to captain Sixty-seventh United States Colored Infantry; Capt. Theodore H. Barrett, Company G, Dec. 29, 1863, promoted colonel Sixty-second United States Colored Infantry brevetted brigadier general March 13, 1865; Milton P. Gardner, Company D, Dec. 21, 1863, promoted to quartermaster sergeant Second Minnesota Cavalry; Sergt. Fred B. Coffin, Company D, Dec. 29, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant United States Colored Infantry, brevetted major. First Sergt. W. C. Durkee, Company E, Dec. 29, 1863, promoted to captaincy Sixty-second United States Colored Infantry, brevetted major; David H. H. Thayer, Company E, Dec. 28, 1863, promoted to United States Colored Infantry; J. N. Palmer, Company E, Jan. 27, 1864, promoted to captain Sixty-fifth United States Colored Infantry; Edward Robinson, Company F, Feb. 14, 1864, promoted to United States Colored Infantry; First Sergt.

Andrew J. Hubbard, Company G, Jan. 27, 1864, promoted to captaincy in Sixty-fifth United States Colored Infantry; died in the service at Morganzia, La., July, 1864; Sergt. Major Ira S. Smith, Feb. 15, 1864, promoted adjutant Sixty-seventh United States Colored Infantry; First Lieut. Orzo P. Stearns, Company F, April 24, 1864, promoted colonel Thirty-ninth United States Colored Infantry; James A. A. Shotwell, Company G, June 30, 1864, promoted lieutenant in Sixty-second United States Colored Infantry, brevetted captain; Asst. Surgeon Twitchell, July 7, 1864, promoted surgeon Seventy-second United States Colored Infantry; Sergt. Horace B. Sayre, Company F, Dec. 18, 1864, promoted to Forty-third Missouri Infantry; John Paulson, Company H, promoted to captain One Hundred and Seventeenth United States Colored Infantry, Oct. 7, 1864; Harrison Allen, Company I, Feb. 21, 1865, promoted to senior second lieutenant Company I, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery; Capt. M. J. Daniels, Company F, March, 1865, commissioned captain and commissary of subsistence, brevetted major. From the date of its departure from Fort Snelling, Oct. 8, 1863, until its return to St. Paul, Aug. 11, 1865, the regiment traveled 8,400 miles, 2,050 of which were marched. The individual record of each officer and soldier, with promotions of regimental and company officers, will appear in the roster.

**ROSTER OF THE FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE NINTH REGIMENT
MINNESOTA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.**

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonels—</i>				
Alexander Wilkin.....	40	Aug. 24, '62	.....	Killed July 14, '64, in battle of Tupelo, Miss.
Josiah F. Marsh.....	37	July 27, '64	Aug. 24, '65	
<i>Lieutenant Colonels—</i>				
Josiah F. Marsh.....		Aug. 24, '62	.....	Promoted Colonel July 27, '64.
Wm. Markham.....		July 27, '64	Aug. 24, '65	Major Sept. 15, '62.
<i>Major—</i>				
Horace B. Strait.....	27	July 27, '64	Aug. 24, '65	Captain Company I Aug. 20, '62.
<i>Adjutant—</i>				
Edward H. Couse.....	32	Sept. 29, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
<i>Quartermaster—</i>				
John P. Owen.....	44	Sept. 30, '62	.....	Discharged per order May 15, '65.
<i>Surgeons—</i>				
Chas. W. Le Boutillier...	36	Oct. 10, '62	.....	Died April 8, '63, at St. Peter, Minn.
Reginald H. Bingham.....		May 16, '63	Aug. 24, '65	
<i>Assistant Surgeons—</i>				
Refine W. Twitchell.....	39	Oct. 6, '62	.....	Promoted Surgeon 72d Colored Infantry July, '64.
John Dewey.....	40	Dec. 20, '62	.....	Resigned Sept. 11, '63.
John C. Dixon.....		Nov. 3, '63	.....	Discharged per order May 15, '65.
Edwin G. Pugsly.....	41	Oct. 17, '64	Aug. 24, '65	
<i>Chaplain—</i>				
Aaron H. Kerr.....	43	Dec. 17, '62	Aug. 24, '65	Died at Rochester, Minn., in '90.
<i>Sergeant Majors—</i>				
Ira S. Smith.....	28	Nov. 14, '62	.....	Discharged for promotion in U. S. Col. Infantry Feb. 16, '64.
Edward L. Clapp.....	28	Oct. 5, ....	.....	Discharged per order June 10, '65.
<i>Quartermaster Sergeants—</i>				
Martin Williams.....	29	Sept. 23, '62	.....	Discharged for promotion in 2d Minn. Cavalry Nov. 8, '63.
George P. Baldwin.....	35	Oct. 2, ....	.....	Discharged for disability Nov. 20, '64.
Wm. T. Swaurick.....	27	Nov. 20, '64	Aug. 24, '65	
<i>Commissary Sergeants—</i>				
Wilbur Elliott.....	24	Oct. 27, '62	.....	Died at Shakopee, Minn.
Moses Greanleaf.....	26	.....	.....	Promoted 1st Lieutenant Company I Feb. 9, '65.
Henry Toothaker.....	31	Sept. 23, ....	.....	Discharged per order March 30, '65.
Andrew G. Anderson.....	22	Aug. 15,	Aug. 24, '65	
<i>Hospital Steward—</i>				
Samuel P. Tomlinson.....	42	Nov. 4,	Aug. 24, '65	
<i>Principal Musicians—</i>				
Geo. W. Carley.....	30	.....	.....	Discharged per order May 31, '65.
Joel Handy.....		.....	.....	Died while prisoner at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 22, '64.
Azariah H. Chapin.....	32	Oct. 5,	Aug. 24, '65	

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY A.

33	Aug. 14, '62	.....	rv. 20, '63.
42	Nov. 20, '62	.....	63.
26	Oct. 5, '63	Aug. 24, '65	. 20, '62.
33	Feb. 11, '64	.....	14, '62; 2d Lieutenant Nov. 20, '63; Captain 13, '64.
26	Oct. 5, '63	.....	per order May 15, '65.
27	Aug. 20, '62	.....	Discharged for disability June 16, '65.
29	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 24, '65	.....
35	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Staff Nov. 12, '63.
18	Aug. 15, '62	.....	.....
27	Aug. 15, '62	.....	.....
20	Aug. 15, '62	.....	.....
36	Aug. 15, '62	.....	.....
23	Feb. 26, '64	.....	.....
27	Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 24, '65	.....
30	Aug. 15, '62	May 13, '65	.....
29	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Discharged in hospital in '63.
23	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Discharged for disability April 3, '64.
21	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Discharged for wounds received at Brice's Cross-roads.
23	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Died at Vicksburg.
18	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 24, '65	.....
19	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 24, '65	.....
36	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Discharged for disability April 1, '63.
26	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Died Oct. 14, '64, at Savannah, Ga.
20	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Discharged for disability March 22, '64.
33	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 24, '65	.....
26	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 24, '65	.....
19	Jan. 11, '64	Aug. 24, '65	.....
28	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Died at Savannah, Ga.
28	Aug. 14, '62	.....	Sergeant; discharged for disability Nov. 22, '64.
44	Feb. 26, '64	Aug. 24, '65	.....
27	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '65	.....
33	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Corporal; promoted Sergeant.
29	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 24, '65	.....
26	Feb. 23, '64	Aug. 24, '65	.....
35	Feb. 29, '64	.....	Transferred
44	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Discharged
24	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Died Oct. 3,
30	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 24, '65	.....
20	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Deserted Nov.
84	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Discharged for
22	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 24, '65	.....
21	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 24, '65	.....
32	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Discharged for disability.
18	Feb. 29, '64	.....	Died Nov. 4, '64, at Memphis.
42	Feb. 29, '64	Aug. 24, '65	.....
24	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 24, '65	.....
19	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Discharged for
23	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Transferred to
29	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 24, '65	.....
22	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Oct. 1, '63.
23	Aug. 15, '62	.....	.....
26	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 24, '65	.....
83	Aug. 15, '62	.....	seven months.
27	Jan. 4, '64	.....	reh Coello, Miss.
84	Aug. 14, '62	.....	Corps Nov. 20, '63.
21	Aug. 14, '62	July 10, '65	.....
25	Aug. 16, '62	.....	.....
26	Feb. 26, '64	July 12, '65	.....
42	Aug. 14, '62	.....	Per order.
27	Aug. 14, '62	.....	.....
45	Aug. 24, '62	.....	.....
32	Aug. 14, '62	.....	.....
80	Aug. 20, '62	Aug. 24, '65	.....
31	Aug. 19, '65	Aug. 24, '65	.....
27	Aug. 14, '62	.....	.....
28	Aug. 14, '62	.....	.....
33	Aug. 10, '62	.....	.....
29	Aug. 14, '62	.....	.....
20	Aug. 15, '62	.....	.....
30	Aug. 10, '62	.....	Discharged for disability April 4, '64.
16	Aug. 18, '62	Aug. 24, '65	.....
22	Feb. 26, '64	.....	Muselman.
36	Aug. 14, '62	.....	Discharged per order May 31, '65.
32	Aug. 14, '62	.....	Deserted March 10, '63, while on furlough.
17	Aug. 20, '62	Aug. 24, '65	.....
22	Aug. 14, '62	May 23, '65	.....
24	Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 24, '65	.....
24	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Prisoner seven months; captured at Brice's Cross-roads.
27	Aug. 14, '62	.....	Discharged for disability May 24, '64.
21	Aug. 14, '62	May 19, '65	.....
21	Feb. 25, '64	.....	Died in prison at Savannah, Ga.
27	Feb. 15, '64	Aug. 24, '65	.....
86	Feb. 25, '64	.....	Per order
			Killed at Nashville Dec. 16, '64.
			Captured at Brice's Cross-roads; prisoner seven months.
			Died at Memphis Jan. 22, '65.

COMPANY B.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY A—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY B.

Gowen, Samuel	33	Aug. 20, '62	Aug. 24, '63	Corporal, promoted sergeant.
Goodell, George	18	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 24, '63	Died since discharge.
Goodale, Henry	22	Aug. 14, '62	May 18, '65	Per order; died since discharge.
Green, L. M.	42	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Died Dec. 11, '63, at Jefferson City, Mo.
Hambro, Ernest	14	Aug. 12, '62	.....	Serg., dis. in hos. Sept. 12, '63; pris. at And'ville; died since dis.
Hawdy, Joel	39	Aug. 21, '62	.....	Musician; promoted Principal Musician; transferred to Non-Commissioned Staff; died at Andersonville Aug. 22, '64.
Hawke, D. C.	18	Aug. 21, '62	Aug. 16, '63	Per order; escaped prisoner of war.
Hawkins, Jasper S.	55	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Discharged on detached service in '63.
Harrington, F. M.	19	Nov. 5, '62	.....	Promoted Corporal, wounded at Nashville; died Dec. 24, '64.
Haugen, Charles G.	22	Aug. 18, '62	Aug. 24, '63	Appointed Wagoner May 1, '63.
Herrick, George	23	Aug. 20, '62	Aug. 24, '63	Corporal; promoted Sergeant; died May, '67.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY B—Continued.



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ROSTER OF COMPANY C.

NAMES.		AUG.	MUSTERED IN.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
	29	Aug. 26,	Promoted Lieutenant Colonel 8th Regiment Nov. 14, '62.
		31	Nov. 14,	Per order; 1st Lieutenant Aug. 18, '62.
		27	Nov. 14,	
		21	Feb. 14,	1st, '62; discharged for disability Dec. 27, '64.
		32	Nov. 14,	Ser.
				Sergeant Oct. 8, '62; resigned Feb. 6, '65.
		31	Aug. 19,	Discharged for disability March 23, '63.
		18	Aug. 19,	Died Oct. 7, '64, at Milan Prison, Ga.
		18	Aug. 19,	
		45	Aug. 19,	Discharged for disability April 25, '65.
		31	Aug. 19,	
		32	Aug. 19,	'65.
		33	Aug. 19,	
		27	Aug. 19,	
		19	Aug. 19,	
		18	Aug. 19,	Captured at Brice's Cross-roads; discharged July, '65.
		37	Aug. 19,	
		38	Aug. 19,	Died at Andersonville Aug. 26, '64.
		18	Aug. 19, '62 Aug. 24, '65	
		23	Aug. 19, '62.....	Captured at Brice's Cross-roads; discharged July 31, '65.

COMPANY C.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY C—Continued.

Rice, Wm. W.	Captured at Brice's Cross-roads June 10, '64.
Sargent, Daniel D.	.....	Aug. 24, '66	Promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
Shook, Robert W.	.....	.....	Discharged for disability June 22, '63.
Slocum, Erasmus	.....	Aug. 24, '65	.....
Spooner, Edgar P.	.....	Aug. 24, '65	Promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
Stewart, Charles C.	.....	.....	Died Oct. 13, '64, in Milan Prison.
Stewart, Latham D.	18	Aug. 24, '65	.....
Starnes, Robert	32	Aug. 24, '65	.....
Rutherford, Henry C.	.....	.....	Corporal; discharged per order July 10, '65.
Swanson, Christopher	18	.....	Captured at Brice's Cross-roads; discharged July, '65.
Swab, Nicholas	36	.....	Killed at Brice's Cross-roads June 10, '65.
Sylvester, John B.	.....	Aug. 24, '65	Corporal.
Tanner, Oscar L.	18	.....	Killed April, '65, at Spanish Fort, Ala.
Tanner, James M.	18	.....	Discharged for disability April 2, '63.
Taylor, Archibald	23	Aug. 24, '65	.....
Taylor, Lemman	33	.....	Deserted Sept. 30, '62.
Thompson, John A.	30	Aug. 24, '65	.....
Vaughan, Benj.	19	Aug. 24, '65	Promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
Vaughan, Daniel B.	27	Aug. 24, '65	.....
Vail, James C.	23	.....	Deserted March 19, '63.
Vandegrift, Thos. H. B.	.....	.....	Corporal; captured at Brice's Cross-roads; dia. July 31, '65.
Van House, Byron A.	.....	'62	Corporal; captured at Brice's Cross-roads; died Aug. 26, '64, in Andersonville.
Watkins, John	25	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '65

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY C—Continued.

NAME.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Watkins, Orace.....	21	Aug. 19, '62	.....	Discharged for wounds Oct. 20, '64.
Whitford, Marcus.....	.....	Aug. 19, '62	.....	1st Sergeant; discharged Dec. 15, '64, for pro. in U. S. Col'd Inf.
Whitney, Augustus.....	25	Aug. 19, '62	.....	Killed June 10, '64, at Brice's Cross-roads.
Wheeler, Albert E.....	18	Feb. 16, '63	.....	Died Aug. 1, '64, in Andersonville Prison.
Wilson, Franklin C.....	33	Feb. 22, '62	.....	Died Aug. 13, '64, in Andersonville Prison.
Welch, Arad.....	22	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '63	.....
Wilcox, Adial.....	21	Aug. 19, '62	.....	Killed Dec. 16, '64, at Nashville.
Williams, Silas.....	29	Aug. 19, '62	June 26, '66	Per order.
Woodbury, James N.....	23	Aug. 19, '62	Died Aug. 1, '64, at Andersonville Prison.

ROSTER OF COMPANY D.

COMPANY E.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY D—Continued.



ROSTER OF COMPANY E.

40	Aug. 19, '62	Staff July 1, '63.
41	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 10, '64 dis. Nov. 14, '65.
42	Feb. 2, '64	died at Nashville.
43	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '63
44	May 19, '62	Aug. 24, '65
45	Aug. 16, '64	June 8, '65 Per order for promotion in United States Colored Service.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY E—Continued.

NAMES.	Age.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Cummings, Hiram.....	21	Aug. 19, '62	.....	In '63.
Davis, A. P.....	36	Aug. 19, '62	.....	per order May 27, '63.
	28	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24,	died Oct. 15, '64, at Andersonville.
	41	Aug. 19, '62	.....	3, '65.
	28	Aug. 19, '62	.....
	29	Aug. 19, '62	June 2,	
	20	Aug. 19, '62	.....
	21	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24,	
	23	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24,	
	18	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24,	
	26	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24,	
	.....	Feb. 8, '64	Aug. 24,	
	24	Aug. 19, '62	June 20,	
	19	Aug. 19, '62	.....	'63.
	31	Aug. 19, '62	.....	New Clin.
	26	Aug. 19, '62	.....	No.
	23	Aug. 19, '62	.....
	24	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24,	
	30	Aug. 19, '62	.....
	33	Aug. 19, '62	.....	in '65.
	21	Aug. 19, '62	.....	only 14, '65.
	28	Aug. 19, '62	.....	May 21, '64.
	21	Aug. 19, '62	.....
	22	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '63	
	23	Aug. 19, '62	May 31, '63	
	26	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '63	
	20	Aug. 19, '62	.....	Captured at Brice's Cross-roads; dia. in St. Paul Aug. 16, '65.
	21	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	21	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	31	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '65	Promoted Corporal and Sergeant.
	28	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '65	Promoted Corporal.
	19	Aug. 19, '62	.....	Captured at Brice's Cross-roads; discharged Aug. 15, '65.
	29	Aug. 19, '62	.....	Discharged for disability April 12, '64.
	26	Aug. 19, '62	.....	Discharged for disability April 28, '63.
Lee, Henry K.....	33	Aug. 19, '62	.....	Corporal; captured at Brice's Cross-roads; dia. Aug. 18, '65.
Lewis, Lewis.....	21	Aug. 19, '62	.....	Died March 26, '63, at Andersonville Prison.
	.....	Oct. 7, '63	Aug. 24, '65	Wounded at Nashville.
	19	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	.....	Oct. 7, '63	Aug. 24, '65	Wounded at Nashville.
	19	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	27	Aug. 19, '62	Nov. 10, '64	Corp
	35	Aug. 19, '62	.....	Sergt
	39	Aug. 19, '62	.....	Died
	15	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	22	Aug. 19, '62	.....
	37	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	26	Aug. 19, '62	.....
	18	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	33	Aug. 19, '62	.....
	40	Aug. 19, '62	.....
	18	Aug. 19, '62	.....
	.....	Mich. 2, '64	Aug. 24, '65	
	.....	Mich. 2, '64	.....
	25	Aug. 19, '62	.....	Died Aug. 1, '64, at Memphis, Tenn.
	23	Aug. 19, '62	.....	Discharged Jan. 27, '64, for promotion in U. S. Col. Infantry.
	31	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '65	Discharged for disability April 12, '64.
	18	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	26	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	29	Aug. 19, '62	.....	Captured at Brice's Crossing June 10, '64; reported dead.
	20	Aug. 19, '62	.....
Roberts, Robert	26	Aug. 19, '62	.....
Roberts, Hugh R.....	34	Aug. 19, '62	.....
Roberts, John G	33	Aug. 19, '62	.....
	.....	Aug. 19, '62	.....
	35	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	.....	Aug. 19, '62	.....
	19	Aug. 19, '62	.....
	.....	Aug. 19, '62	.....
Smith, Ira S.....	21	Aug. 19, '62	.....
	28	Aug. 19, '62	.....
Sower, Geo. F.....	36	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	.....	Aug. 19, '62	.....
	31	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	25	Aug. 19, '62	Sept. 28, '63	
	27	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	27	Aug. 19, '62	.....
	29	Aug. 19, '62	.....
	26	Aug. 19, '62	.....
	30	Aug. 19, '62	.....
	28	Aug. 19, '62	.....
	30	Aug. 19, '62	
	30	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	18	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	33	Aug. 19, '62	
	39	Aug. 19, '62	

COMPANY F.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY F.

Names.	Age.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
		Aug. 28, '62	Resigned May 20, '64.
		May 20, '64	Aug. 24, '64	2d Lieutenant Aug. 28, '62; 1st Lieutenant April 24, '64.
		Aug. 28, '62	.....	Colonel 89th United S
		Apr. 24, '62	.....	Sergeant Sept. 24, '62; pri 24, '64.
		May 20, '64	Aug. 24, '64	Corporal Sept. 24, '62;
		Aug. 21, '62	.....	C-
		Aug. 21, '62	.....
		Aug. 21, '62	.....
		Aug. 21, '62	.....
		Feb. 23, '65	Aug. 24, '64	
		Aug. 15, '62	.....	Died Nov. 15, '63, at Memphis, Tenn.
		Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 24, '64	
		Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 24, '64	
		Aug. 15, '62	.....	for disability Sept. 26, '64.
		Aug. 21, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
		July 2, '63	.....	Discharged in hospital in '65.
		Jan. 14, '64	June 6, '65	Per order.
		Jan. 4, '64	.....	Killed at Brice's Cross-roads June 10, '64.
		Aug. 19, '62	.....	Corporal; discharged for disability April 1, '65.
		Aug. 17, '62	.....	Discharged in hospital Aug. 18, '65.
		Aug. 15, '62	.....	Discharged Aug. 4, '64, at Vicksburg, Miss.
		Aug. 15, '62	.....	Corporal; died Oct. 12, '64, in Andersonville Prison.
		Feb. 22, '64	Aug. 24, '65	
		Aug. 21, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
		Aug. 19, '62	June 6, '65	Per order.
		Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
		Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
		Aug. 15, '62	June 6, '65	Per order.
		Aug. 21, '62	.....	Sergeant; discharged for disability April 22, '65.
		Aug. 21, '62	.....	Discharged for disability May 10, '64.
		Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '65	Promoted Corporal.
		Jan. 25, '64	Aug. 24, '65	
		Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
		Aug. 15, '62	.....	'65.
		Aug. 20, '62	.....	son, S. C.
		Aug. 21, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
		Aug. 18, '62	.....	Cr.-roads; not heard fr. since.
		Aug. 15, '62	.....	and sentenced to two years
		Mch. 15, '65	Aug. 24, '65	
		Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 24, '65	Promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
		Aug. 16, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
		Aug. 16, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
		Feb. 28, '65	Aug. 24, '65	
		Aug. 15, '62	.....	Died July 12, '64, in Andersonville Prison.
		Aug. 15, '62	.....	Died Feb. 19, '65, in Salisbury Prison.
		Aug. 16, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
		Aug. 15, '62	.....	Died Oct. 27, '64, at Memphis, Tenn.
		Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
		Aug. 15, '62	May 24, '65	Per order.
		Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
		Aug. 20, '62	.....
		Aug. 15, '62	.....	is prisoner of war.
		Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
		Aug. 15, '62	.....	made received at Nashville.
		Aug. 21, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
		Aug. 21, '62	.....
		Aug. 15, '62	.....
		Jan. 14, '64	.....
		Aug. 15, '62	.....	Killed Dec.
		Aug. 16, '62	.....	Discharged '63.
		Aug. 16, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
		Aug. 16, '62	.....	Corporal; discharged for disability Dec. 16, '63.
		Aug. 15, '62	.....	Discharged for disability April 14, '63.
		Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 24, '65	Promoted Corporal.
		Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
		Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
		Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
		Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
		Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
		Aug. 20, '62	.....	Discharged for disability Nov. 14, '64.
		Aug. 21, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
		Aug. 21, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
		Aug. 15, '62	.....	Died Sept. 24, '64, at Pocahontas, Ark.
		Aug. 16, '62	.....	Died Sept. 15, '64, at Memphis, Tenn.
		Aug. 18, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
		Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
		Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
		Aug. 15, '62	.....	Sergeant; discharged for disability Feb. 13, '63.
		Aug. 21, '62	.....	Died Jan. 17, '65, at Salisbury Prison, N. C.
		Aug. 16, '62	.....	Sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for murder.
		Aug. 21, '62	.....
		Aug. 15, '62	.....	Discharged for disability Feb. 4, '65.
		Aug. 21, '62	.....	Discharged in hospital June 30, '65.
Minden, John				
Mosher, Walker				
Mott, Samuel.				

THE NINTH REGIMENT.
ROSTER OF COMPANY F—*Continued.*

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ROSTER OF COMPANY G.

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COMPANY G.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY G—Continued.

1917-1918

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY H.

NAME.	Asst.	MUSTERED IN.	MUST OUT	
	29	Sept. 1, '62	Enlisted Aug. 22, '62; killed June 10, '64, at Brice's Cross-roads.	
	33	Dec. 3, '64	Aug. 24, '65	
	36	Aug. 26, '62	Discharged per order Oct. 11, '64.	
	30	Sept. 1, '62	Discharged per order May 20, '64.	
	32	Dec. 3, '64	Corporal Oct. 27, '62; taken prisoner; supposed to have been killed; never heard from.	
SPY.	21	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
Anderson, Austin	39	Sept. 8, '64	Aug. 24, '65	
Anderson, Lewis	16	Sept. 8, '64	Aug. 24, '65	
	22	Aug. 22, '62		1, '65; 2d Lieut. Jan. 10, '65.
	37	Aug. 22, '62		intown.
	24	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	18	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 2, '65	
	26	Aug. 22, '62		N. Y.
	30	Aug. 22, '62		tored at Guntown.
	32	Aug. 22, '62		
	30	Aug. 22, '62		
	20	July 18, '63	Aug. 24, '65	
	35	Aug. 22, '62		Prison.
	32	Aug. 22, '62		May 22, '64.
	29	Aug. 22, '62		order May 15, '65.
	34	Aug. 22, '62		
	18	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	Promoted Corporal.
	26	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	Shot in his canteen.
	29	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	34	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	23	Aug. 22, '62		Discharged per order May 27, '65.
	22	Aug. 22, '62		Discharged for disability April 28, '64.
	30	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	25	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	Promoted Corporal.
	31	Aug. 22, '62		Sergeant; died Oct. 14, '64, in Milan Prison.
	21	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	25	July 9, '63	Aug. 24, '65	
	18	Aug. 22, '62		Discharged for disability April 11, '63.
	30	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	Corporal;
	24	Aug. 22, '62		Sergeant;
	18	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	Staff Jan. 1, '63.
	43	Sept. 8, '64		Died July
	18	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	Captured
	18	Aug. 22, '62		Died Sept.
	43	Sept. 8, '64	Aug. 24, '65	
	29	Aug. 22, '62		'63.
	18	Aug. 22, '62		Died Jan. 12, '65, of wounds received at Nashville.
	31	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	30	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	27	Aug. 22, '62		Sergeant; died Oct. 19, '64, at Milan Prison.
	18	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	21	Feb. 17, '64		Died Nov. 25, '64, at Memphis, Tenn.
	40	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	41	Aug. 22, '62		Discharged for disability Aug. 26, '63.
	31	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	18	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	Captured Jun
	18	Feb. 2, '64		Died Nov. 6,
	40	Feb. 26, '64		Died Oct. 16,
	18	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	Company H
	30	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	Promoted Corporal.
	22	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	Captured June 10, '64; rejoined Company Aug. 5, '65.
	19	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	Corporal.
	30	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	...	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	...	Aug. 22, '62		Discharged in hospital in '65.
Johnson, Nilla	...	Aug. 22, '62		Died Sept. 4, '64, at Andersonville Prison.
Johnson, Andrew	...	Aug. 22, '62		Discharged in hospital in '65.
Johnson, Jonas	...	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
Johnson Hans	17	Sept. 8, '64	Aug. 24, '65	
	21	Feb. 2, '64	Aug. 24, '65	
	...	Aug. 22, '62		Went at Division Miss. died Sept. 12, '64, in Andersonville Prison.
	18	July 9, '63	Aug. 24, '65	ut Jan. 6, '65; escaped.
	...	Aug. 22, '62		'64.
	...	Aug. 22, '62		Memphis.
	28	Feb. 2, '64		4.
	...	Aug. 22, '62		
	...	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
	29	Aug. 22, '62		at Guntown, Miss.; died May 25,
	...	Aug. 22, '62		dersonville Prison, very sick, when
	23	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	last heard from.
	33	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 24, '65	Corporal
	...	Aug. 22, '62	May 26, '65	Corporal promoted Sergeant.
	...	Aug. 22, '62		Per order
	...	Aug. 22, '62		Discharged for disability April 11, '64.

COMPANY I.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY H—*Continued.*

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ROSTER OF COMPANY I.

Du Bois, Joseph S.	30			Transferred to Navy May 18, '64.
Fernier, James	43			Corporal; discharged for disability Feb. 20, '64.
Ferrier, Thomas	18	■	Aug. 24, '65	
Finch, John	27			Discharged for disability Feb. 7, '63
Field, Frederick F.	25		Aug. 24, '63	
Fredericks, Frederick	24	■	Aug. 24, '63	

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY I—*Continued.*

ROSTER OF COMPANY K.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS
OFFICERS.				
<i>Captain</i> D. W. Wellman.....	35	Sept. 11, '62	Aug. 5, '66	Per order.
<i>First Lieutenant</i> — Julius Capon.....	32	Sept. 11, '62	Aug. 24, '65	
<i>Second Lieutenant</i> — Chas. Neidenhoffer.....	30	Sept. 11, '62	May 30, '66	Per order; captured June 10, '64.
ENLISTED MEN.				
Abbott, George.....	37	Aug. 17, '62		Wnd. Dec. 15, '64, Nashville; died Jan. 2, '65, Nashville, Tenn.
Abbott, Charles.....	27			Corporal; discharged for disability March 26, '65.
Bauman, John.....	24		Aug. 24, '65	Promoted Wagoner.
Barker, Octavo.....	35		Aug. 18, '65	Absent from regiment; captured June 10, '64.
Baker, Joseph.....	34			Discharged for disability May 27, '64.
Baden, Jacob.....	19			Captured June 10, '64; died July 4, '64, at Guntown, Miss.
Benjamin, Elmer.....	46			Corporal; transferred to Invalid Corps June 20, '65.
Brown, Wm. G.....	30			Corporal; pro. Sergeant; died May 1, '65, at Montgomery, Ala.
Brown, Sayles.....	45			Deserted Aug. 1, '63, at Watonwan, Minn.
Brunell, Edward.....	34			Discharged for disability May 27, '64.
Burroughs, Hiram.....	31			Captured June 10; died Sept. 5, '64, in Andersonville Prison.
Burzell, Alois.....	31			Captured June 10; died Oct. 31, '64, at Savannah, Ga.
Buck, Hiram A.....	24		Aug. 24, '65	
Chamberlain, Moses.....	33			Corporal; promoted Sergeant; captured June 10, '64; died July 17, '65, at Saratoga, Minn.
Cheerown, Ezra.....	21		Aug. 24, '65	
Cheever, John.....	44			Discharged for disability July 9, '63.
Chamberlain, Joel D.....	37			
Coniff, George B.....	35		Aug. 24, '65	
Couture, Joseph.....	18		Aug. 24, '65	
Curtis, Woodleigh O.....	16			Musician; discharged in hospital in '65.
Day, Edwin.....	31			Discharged for disability May 27, '64.
Deirke, Dittie.....	44			Sergeant; transferred to Invalid Corps June 20, '63.
Deitrich, Charles.....	19			Captured June 10, '64; died Oct. 17, '64, at Savannah, Ga.
Demara, Pierre.....	27			Deserted May 27, '64, at St. Louis.
Donald, Samuel.....	21			Discharged Aug. 4, '65, at St. Paul.
Downing, Albert H.....	21		Aug. 24, '65	Promoted Corporal.
Durham, Robert H.....	43			Captured June 10, '64; died Sept. 8, '64, at Andersonville Prison.
Ehrlke, Henry.....				Promoted Corporal; discharged per order May 15, '65.
Fenstermacher, T.....			Aug. 24, '65	
Felix, Paul.....				Transferred to Invalid Corps June 20, '65.
Fitzgerald, James.....				Discharged for disability April 10, '64.
Fletcher, Francis.....			Aug. 24, '65	Corporal; promoted Sergeant.
Frahn, George.....				Wnd. and cap. June 10, '64; died May 12, '65, at St. Louis, Mo.
Frederick, John G.....				Captured June 10, '64; died Oct. 30, '64, at Savannah, Ga.
Germ, Jacob.....			Aug. 24, '65	
Gilbert, John.....			Aug. 24, '65	
Gordon, Wm.....			Aug. 24, '65	
Gordon, John.....			Aug. 24, '65	Captured June 10, '64.
Gray, George.....				Corporal; died Nov. 21, '64, at Benton Barracks.
Gubert, John.....			Aug. 24, '65	
Guxthner, John L.....			Aug. 24, '65	
Hayes, George.....			Aug. 24, '65	1st Sergeant; com. 1st Lieut. June 25, '65; Captain Aug. 10, '65.
Hackett, Samuel.....			Aug. 24, '65	
Harvey, Joseph E.....				Captured June 10, '64; died Sept. 18, '64, at Andersonville Prison.
Hellmann, Frederick.....				Dis.; absent from regiment; wounded at Nashville Dec. 15, '64.
Higby, Charles H.....			Aug. 24, '65	
Hilton, Allen.....			Aug. 18, '65	Absent; captured June 10, '64.
Hill, Chauncey J.....				Captured June 10, and died Aug. 18, '64, at Andersonville Prison.
Hogg, Seth.....			July 19, '65	Per order.
Homan, Jacob.....	18			Musician; died June 25, '63, at St. Peter, Minn.
Jansen, Henry.....	29		Aug. 24, '65	
Jenkins, George O.....	21		Aug. 18, '65	Absent; captured June 10, '64.
Kircher, Karl.....	33		Aug. 24, '65	
Kosmael, Frank.....	27		Aug. 24, '65	
Koller, Christopher.....	29			Discharged for disability Aug. 24, '64.
Kunz, John.....	39			Died Dec. 12, '62, at South Bend, Miss.
Lacey, Origen B.....	31		Aug. 24, '65	Captured June 10, '64.
Lawton, Michael W.....	26			Captured June 10, '64; died at Savannah, Ga.
La Chapelle, Fred.....	36		Aug. 24, '65	
Larivier, Michell.....	30			Discharged for disability March 14, '63.
Lehnert, Gerhart.....	30		Aug. 24, '65	
Lessing, Herman.....	27			Discharged for disability Feb. 23, '63.
Lohr, Frank.....	43		Aug. 24, '65	Sergeant.
Luthey, Hans.....	31		Aug. 24, '65	
McAiden, Hugh.....	27			Serg.; captured at Guntown; died Oct. 31, '64, at Savannah, Ga.
Mickel, Samuel.....			Aug. 24, '64	
Morton, Thomas S.....			Aug. 24, '65	
Mompar, Dominick.....				Died June 10, '64, of gunshot at Guntown, Miss.
Morrison, John.....				Captured June 10, '64; died Oct. 31, '64, at Savannah, Ga.
Morto, Alexander.....				Killed July 14, '64, at Tupelo, Miss.
Murray, Patrick.....	24		Aug. 24, '65	Corporal.
Newton, Charles.....				Captured June 10, '64; died Aug. 27, '64, in Andersonville Prison.
Nemirs, Peter.....				Died March 29, '65, at Paducah, Ky.
Olinger, Bertholomau.....				Died July 29, '64, at Memphis of wnds. recvd. at Tupelo, Miss.
Pike, Enoch.....			May 25, '65	Per order.
Pratchett, Charles.....				Captured June 10, '64; died Aug. 5, '64, in Andersonville Prison.
Raymond, Lyman.....			Aug. 24, '65	
Reis, George.....				Discharged per order May 15, '65.
Rochester, Daniel.....				Discharged.

NARRATIVE OF THE TENTH REGIMENT.

BY GEN. J. H. BAKER.

For the purpose of raising the quota of troops to be furnished by the State of Minnesota, under the calls of the president of the United States, made July 2d, for 500,000, and Aug. 4, 1862, for 300,000, six additional regiments of infantry were called for, from the Sixth to the Eleventh inclusive, five regiments being already in the field. By order of the adjutant general of the state (General Order, No. 25, Aug. 12, 1862), Fort Snelling was designated as the general rendezvous of the new regiments. In the midst of the organization of companies for these new regiments the Sioux Indian War unexpectedly broke out (August 18th) on the western frontier of the state, and threw regular organization into confusion. Some companies, and even squads of men, unassigned and not yet mustered, were ordered to the frontier, thus greatly retarding regimental organization, as was the case with Company I of the Tenth. However, the adjutant general, Oct. 18, 1862, issued an order (General Order, No. 65) assigning and transferring ten several volunteer companies "to compose and constitute the Tenth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers, and the said captains will take their rank in the order in which they are named, and the said companies be designated as therein indicated, to-wit: Company A, Captain Rufus C. Ambler; Company B, Captain Alonzo J. Edgerton; Company C, Captain Chas. W. Hackett; Company D, Captain W. W. Phelps; Company E, Captain James A. Robson; Company F, Captain George F. White; Company G, Captain Edwin C. Sanders; Company H, Captain M. H. Sullivan; Company I, First Lieut. James H. Gorman; Company K, Captain M. J. O'Connor." Subsequently, Dec. 1, 1862, this order was modified, substituting John W. Heath as captain of Company E, *vice* James A. Robson, deceased, he having been killed near Belle Plaine by the accidental discharge of a pistol which Lieut. McCarty of Company H was in the act of handing to Captain Robson at the latter's request. The same order (General Order, No. 73) also announced the field and staff officers of the regiment as follows: James H. Baker, colonel, of Blue Earth county; S. P. Jennison, lieutenant colonel, of Goodhue county; Michael Cook, major, of Rice county; J. C. Braden, adjutant, of Houston county; George W. Green, quartermaster, of Steele county; S. B. Sheardown, surgeon, of Winona county; W. W. Clark, first assistant, of Blue Earth county; Alfred M. Burnham, second assistant, of Freeborn county. The recruits, for the greater part, were enlisted from the counties of Freeborn, Dodge, Dakota, Waseca, Steele, Sibley, Le Sueur, Olmsted, Wabasha, Goodhue, Ramsey and Hennepin, and were chiefly drawn from those engaged in agricultural pursuits. The Rev. Ezra R. Lathrop, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was appointed chaplain by the governor March 18, 1863. The rule of promotion was early established, being strictly that of seniority, which was promotions among officers by date of muster into service, and among sergeants by date of warrant.

The first order received for military service was one directed to Col. Baker to prepare his regiment to go to New York, and thence, by steamer, to join Gen. Banks at Turk's Island, near the mouth of the Mississippi, to take part in some contemplated expedition along the Gulf. The Sioux outbreak was followed by the immediate countermanding of this order, and the regiment was directed to report to Gen. H. H. Sibley, commanding against the hostile Sioux. Among the first portion of the Tenth Regiment to engage in the Indian War was a squad of Company I, about eighteen men, under Lieut. M. R. Merrill of Hen-

derson, which voluntarily proceeded to New Ulm to join the company of Capt. Cox August 26th, and reported to Col. Chas. E. Flandrau, commanding in the defense of that place, where they rendered good service. Another squad of the same company, about forty-five men, under Lieut. James H. Gorman, bore a gallant part in the defense of Fort Ridgley and in the battle of Wood Lake. These men, at the time of the Indian outbreak, were on their way to Fort Snelling to enlist in the service of the United States, but patriotically returned with Agent Galbraith to the defense of the imperiled frontier. They served as a body-guard to Gen. Sibley in the campaign of 1862, and were highly complimented by that officer for gallant conduct. They lost one killed and several wounded in the stirring events of the fall of 1862.

A part of Company G of Le Sueur, known as "The Le Sueur Tigers," was also at the defense of New Ulm, August 24th and 25th, under Capt. Sanders. Capt. Sanders himself was wounded in that battle, and four of his men were killed. Company C, Capt. Hackett, was also in the Indian campaign of 1862, prior to regimental organization. By order of Gen. Pope, Company C was mounted, armed with carbines, and ordered to join Gen. Sibley in the field. The company proceeded to the Yellow Medicine Agency, and was employed in guarding the Indian prisoners afterward court martialed. Subsequently Capt. Hackett had charge of all the captured Indians and their families, taking them to the lower agency. Here Company C was joined by Company F, Capt. White, which had also been mounted, and the two companies were engaged in scouting and burying the dead. After performing many important duties connected with the captured Indians, Capt. Hackett was ordered to Fort Ridgley, and Capt. White to the Winnebago Agency, for the winter.

Lieut. Michael Hoy, with a detachment of Company K, also bore a part in the events of 1862. So, also, did Company B, doing duty at the Winnebago Reservation, over-awing that tribe. The Indian campaign for that fall was closed before the complete organization of the regiment. When its organization, however, was completed, in the winter of 1862-63, it was ordered to do guard duty along the frontier. Headquarters for the field and staff were established at Le Sueur, with Company G and part of Company I in garrison. The location of the other companies was as follows: Company A, Captain Ambler, Garden City; Company B, Captain Edgerton, Winnebago Agency; Company C, Captain Hackett, Fort Ridgley; Company D, Captain Phelps, Henderson; Company E, Captain Heath, Henderson; Company F, Captain White, Winnebago Agency; Company H, Captain Sullivan, Swan Lake and Vernon Centre; Company K, Captain O'Connor, Norwegian Lake. Company I was still not mustered, by reason of the confusion incident to the Indian campaign during the fall. A part, if not all, of the Renville Rangers held themselves to be state militia, and only enlisted for three months. This difficulty pursued that company till after the arrival of the regiment in St. Louis, when the company organization was completed by the promotion of Private M. J. Severance to be captain, April 4, 1864.

The winter of 1862-63 was spent in doing guard duty along the frontier and building stockades—notably those erected by Company H at Vernon Centre and Company I at New Auburn. A school of instruction was formed at Le Sueur by detail of one commissioned officer and two enlisted men from each company. The detail was changed every thirty days, the first returning to their companies to teach the school of the soldier, while the second was taught and drilled in the school of the company, a third following them for drill in the school of the battalion. This instruction was in charge of Lieut. Col. Jennison, whose study and experience in the Second Minnesota had qualified him for that service. Thus officers and men were gradually and uniformly learning the duties of a soldier's life. The winter passed without a single event to stir the dullness of post life till February, when Col. Baker received orders from Gen. Sibley to take a portion of the regiment and proceed to Mankato to participate in the great Indian execution which was ordered for the 26th of February, 1863. The several companies were drawn in and marched by way of Kasota on the 24th, and on the 25th of the month reported to Col. Miller, commanding at Mankato, and

in charge of the execution. The force of the Tenth numbered four hundred and forty-two men, being a greater number than was present from any other command. In the arrangement for the execution, Col. Baker, in command of the Tenth, took position in two lines on the north and east sides of the scaffold, a part of the Seventh completing the square. Lieut. Col. Jennison, in command of one company of the Seventh and one of the Tenth, was assigned position in the yard of the prison pending the execution. Capt. White of Company F, having his company temporarily mounted, acted as patrol guard. Surgeons Sheardown and Clark of the Tenth examined the bodies to see that life was extinct. Companies A, B, F, G, H and K took part in this extraordinary event, while all the field and staff of the regiment were present.

The campaign against the Sioux Indians for the summer of 1863 was under the general direction of Maj. Gen. John Pope, with headquarters at Milwaukee, while the immediate command of the expeditionary forces in the field was intrusted to Gen. H. H. Sibley, in whose command the Tenth Regiment yet remained. In June, 1863, orders were received to join the expeditionary forces at the general rendezvous at Camp Pope, at the mouth of the Red Wood River, about twenty-five miles west of Fort Ridgley. The regiment was presently to participate in a regular campaign. Early in June the several companies were withdrawn from their posts and marched to Camp Pope, where the main body of the regiment arrived June 9th, with the exception of Company I, which had been dispatched up the Missouri River with the Winnebago Indians. The company then returned and was stationed at Mananah, Meeker county, and did scout duty on the frontier. The camp had already been established, April 19th, by a detachment of the Sixth Minnesota, which had brought large supplies up the Minnesota River by the steamer Favorite. The expedition left Camp Pope for the field June 16th. July 4th we arrived at the first crossing of the Sheyenne River, near where Valley City now is, and there awaited the arrival of Lieut. Col. Averill, who, with a cavalry detachment, brought a train of supplies from Fort Abercrombie. Between the crossings of the Sheyenne we saw the first herd of buffalo. The march was exceedingly monotonous, the heat intense, and many sun-strokes occurred in the regiment; grass was scarce and the water in most of the lakes so alkaline as not to be used for drink, or, if so used, was very generally followed with dysenteric results more or less aggravated. We dug many wells by the lakes and sloughs. Every camp was fortified by sod thrown up with shovels. We breakfasted at 3 A. M., and were on the march by sunrise. No event broke the dull uniformity of the days until July 24th, at about 4 P. M., when we struck a large body of Indians at what was called Big Mound, near where Crystal Springs, N. D., now stands. The three infantry regiments alternating in the order of march, brought the Tenth to the front every third day. At Big Mound the Tenth was in the rear. By special detail, Company B, Capt. Edgerton, and later, Companies A, F, C and K, with Lieut. Col. Jennison, participated in that engagement, the remainder of the regiment fortifying and holding the camp upon the lake, which had been placed in command of Col. Baker. The misdelivery of an important order prevented the pursuit by the whole column, the advance all returning to camp so worn and exhausted as to prevent a movement at once, and occasioning the loss of two days. In the action on Sunday, the 26th, at Dead Buffalo Lake, the Tenth Regiment, by its position, did not participate. On Tuesday, July 28th, however, the Tenth being in advance, occurred by far the most important engagement of the expedition. The Indians returned, with every man fit for battle, to resist our further advance. Their purpose was, in one decisive engagement, to settle the contest. The Tenth Regiment being in the front, and by being out and in line some half an hour earlier than ordered, promptly met and repelled the united attack of the largest body of Indians which ever confronted an American army. Nathaniel West, in his "Life and Times of H. H. Sibley," gives a full account of this memorable action. He says (page 312): "The brunt of the conflict was borne by the Tenth Regiment, Col. Baker in front, where the Indian assault was most gallantly met and broken." The number of Indians was estimated at the time, by Joseph R. Brown, chief of scouts, at from 4,000 to 5,000 warriors. The Indians advanced in the dawn

of the early morning, in semicircular line, and formed a warlike picture as they confronted the line of battle promptly formed by the Tenth. When, at last, we advanced in battle line, they precipitately broke and fled. It was upon that advance (on the 28th) that the young Teton so miraculously evaded a shower of bullets, and was captured and brought into camp without a mark upon his person. Two days more brought the expedition to the Missouri River. In an expedition into the wilderness and to the Missouri River, under Col. Crooks, to dislodge the Indians and destroy their property, Companies B, F and K of the Tenth, under Lieut. Col. Jennison, participated. It is thought best, as a matter of record, to insert here the official report of Col. Baker, as to the part borne by the Tenth in this celebrated Indian campaign:

REPORT OF COLONEL JAMES H. BAKER.

"HEADQUARTERS TENTH REGIMENT, MINNESOTA INFANTRY,
"Camp Williston, Aug. 5, 1863.

"Captain R. C. OLIN,

"*Assistant Adjutant General:*

"I have the honor herewith to submit a report of such part as was borne by my regiment, or any portion of it, in the several actions from July 24th, at Big Mound, to the Missouri River.

"About half-past three o'clock on Friday, the 24th of July, while on the march doing escort duty in the centre, I received information from the general commanding that a large force of Indians was immediately in our front, accompanied by an order, communicated by Lieut. Beever, to prepare my regiment for action, which order was immediately executed. Meantime the train was being corralled on the side of the lake, after which I received orders to form my regiment on the color line indicated for it, immediately in front of the corral and fronting outward from the lake, and to throw up intrenchments along this line, which was speedily done. The action of this day began on my right, more immediately in front of the Seventh (which regiment, being in advance during the day's march, was entitled to the forward position), by the artillery under Captain Jones, when, at 4:30 P. M., I received an order through Captain Olin to deploy a company to support this battery. I immediately deployed Company B, Captain Edgerton, and that company, though fatigued already with an ordinary day's march, continued with the battery (marching for many miles on the double-quick) during the entire pursuit of the enemy for fifteen miles, and throughout the night till sunrise next morning, when they returned from pursuit to the camp, having made during the day and night the almost unparalleled march of quite fifty miles.

"At about five o'clock I received an order through Captain Pope to send Lieut. Col. Jennison with four companies, to be deployed and to follow in the direction of the retreating enemy, as a support for the cavalry and artillery. Lieut. Col. Jennison moved forward with Companies A, F, C and K five miles, more than half of it on the double-quick, and reported his command to the general commanding. Lieut. Col. Jennison was directed to return with his force to camp, and arrived a little after 9 o'clock P. M. At the same time that the first order above alluded to was given, I was directed to assume command of the camp and make the proper dispositions for its defense, which I did by completing all the intrenchments, and organizing and posting such forces as were yet left in camp, not anticipating the return of our forces that night. The action of the 26th of July took place on the side of the camp opposite from my regiment, and consequently we did not participate in it. We were, however, constantly under arms, ready at any moment for orders or an opportunity.

"On Tuesday, the 28th of July, my regiment being in the advance for the day's march, we started out of Camp Ambler at three o'clock in the morning. The general commanding, some of the scouts and a few of the headquarters' wagons had preceded my regiment out of camp, and were ascending the long, sloping hill which gradually rose from Stone Lake. I had just received, directly from

the general commanding, orders for the disposition of my regiment during the day's march, when the scouts came from over the hill on a full run, shouting 'They are coming! They are coming!' when immediately a large body of mounted Indians began to make their appearance over the brow of the hill, and directly in the front of my advancing column. I instantly gave the necessary orders for the deployment of the regiment to the right and left, which, with the assistance of Lieut. Col. Jennison, and the great alacrity of commandants of companies, were executed with the utmost rapidity, though a portion of my line was thrown into momentary confusion by the hasty passage through it of the returning scouts and advance ambulance. At this moment an Indian on the brow of the hill shouted, 'We are too late; they are ready for us!' Another one replied, 'But remember our children and families; we must not let them get them.' Immediately the Indians, all well mounted, filed off to the right and left along the hill in my front with the utmost rapidity. My whole regiment, except one company, was deployed, but the Indians covered my entire front, and soon far outflanked me on both sides, appearing in numbers which seemed almost incredible, and most seriously threatening the train to the right and to the left of my widely extended line. The position of the train was at this moment imminently critical. It had begun to pass out of the corral, around both ends of the small lake, to mass itself in the rear of my regiment in the usual order of march. The other regiments were not yet in position, as the time to take their respective places in the order of march had not yet arrived. Fortunately, however, Captain Jones had early moved out of camp with one section of artillery, and was in the centre of my left wing, and Lieut. Whipple, with another, near the centre of my right, which was acting under Lieut. Col. Jennison.

"Simultaneously with the deployment of the regiment we began a steady advance of the whole line up the hill upon the foe, trusting to the speedy deployment of the other infantry regiments and the cavalry for the protection of the train so threatened on either flank at the ends of the lake. My whole line was advancing splendidly up the hill, directly upon the enemy, the artillery doing fine work, and the musketry beginning to do execution, when I received a peremptory order to halt the entire line, as a further advance would imperil the train. So ardent were both officers and men for the advance that it was with some considerable difficulty that I could effect a halt. Believing fully that the great engagement of the expedition was now begun, and seeing in my front, and reaching far beyond either flank, more than double the number of Indians that had hitherto made their appearance, I took advantage of the halt to make every preparation for a prolonged and determined action. Meantime, long range firing continued throughout the entire line, and frequently the balls of the enemy would reach to and even pass over my men, though it was evident that the range of the Indian guns bore no comparison to ours. About this time I twice received the order to cause the firing to cease, which order I found difficult to execute, owing to the large extent of my line and the intense eagerness of the men.

"I then received orders that, as the train was closed up, I should form my regiment in order of battle, deployed as skirmishers, holding two companies in reserve, and that, thus advancing, our order of march would be resumed in the face of the enemy. In a few minutes, the disposition being made, all was ready, and in the order of battle indicated we passed the hill and found that the enemy had fled. We saw them but once again for a moment on a distant hill, in great numbers, when they entirely disappeared. My regiment marched in deployed order of battle, in echelon, at the head of the column, for eighteen miles, expecting and ready at any moment to meet the enemy. The number of Indians so suddenly charging upon us was estimated at not less than 1,500 to 2,000. They were well mounted, and moved about with the utmost rapidity, and with their characteristic hideous yells. The artillery, under Captain Jones and Lieut. Whipple, did great execution, as I could well observe, and the fire of my men did effective service, and enabled us to hold the enemy at bay till the train was closed up and the regular positions for its defense made. At least three of the enemy were seen to fall by the fire from my line, three bodies being thrown

on ponies and rapidly carried away. The artillery must have killed and wounded a considerable number. Nothing could exceed the eagerness, firmness and gallant bearing of all the officers and men of my command during this unexpected, and by far, numerically, the greatest, effort the Indians had yet made upon the forces of the expedition. In their courage and earnest desire to clear the enemy from the hill by a double quick charge my officers and men were a unit. Nothing but the imminent peril of the train could induce them to cease the advance they had so gallantly begun.

"On the 30th of July, while at Camp Slaughter, on the Missouri, I received an order to send three companies of my regiment, under Lieut. Col. Jennison, to join an expedition under Col. Crooks, the object of which was to skirmish through the timber and heavy underbrush to the river, and destroy the property of the Indians known to be upon its banks. This most laborious task was assigned to Companies B, F and K and a portion of Company C. A report of their operations will, of course, be given you by the officer commanding the expedition. I desire, captain, to avail myself of this opportunity to express my sincere gratification at the good order, faithful devotion to every duty, most determined perseverance in the long and weary marches, severe guard and trenching labors, and un murmuring submission to every fatigue which has characterized the officers and men of my regiment during the tedious and arduous marches we have made to the distant shores of the Missouri River. It is with justifiable pride that I here note how nobly they have performed all that has been required at their hands.

"I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"J. H. BAKER,

"Colonel of the Tenth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry."

"Capt. R. C. OLIN.

A. A. General, District Minnesota."

We reached the Missouri River July 29th, at about 12 o'clock m., having marched from Fort Snelling, a distance of five hundred and eighty-five miles. The precise point on the river was latitude 40° 42', longitude 100° 35', near the mouth of Apple Creek, about three miles below where the city of Bismarck now stands. For many reasons we were unable to pursue the rapidly retreating Sioux further than the banks of the Missouri. We had driven the last hostile band out of Minnesota and beyond the Missouri. Long and rapid marches, want of water, days of activity and nights of watching, the almost total absence of forage, and the rapidly diminishing store of provisions, compelled the abandonment of further pursuit. The long and tedious countermarch began on the 20th of August. But little occurred worthy of note on the return march. Sergeant Charles D. Tuthill was shot by a cavalry picket on a dark and stormy night, being mistaken for an Indian. At the crossing of the Sheyenne River the brigade was inspected by Brig. Gen. R. B. Marcy, and the regiment much commended for drill and discipline. Two companies, B and K, were especially complimented in his official report. As Gen. Marcy was inspecting Capt. O'Connor's company, he said to him: "You have a very fine company here, captain. Where were they raised?" "In Ireland, sir," said O'Connor. About 10 o'clock A. M. on the 21st of August we crossed the Wild Rice, and at noon arrived at Fort Abercrombie, the first sign of civilization since the departure early in June. After remaining in camp near the fort for several days we started for home, and at Sauk Centre, September 4th, the Tenth Regiment, with a section of artillery and a battalion of cavalry, under Col. Baker, was detached from the main column, and ordered to march through the Kandiyohi country to Fort Ridgely, and thence to Fort Snelling. Here the regiment was furloughed for a short time. At Camp Pope, June 16th, the day of starting, the expeditionary forces numbered 3,674. The Tenth Regiment, the same day, numbered, present and for duty, 676 men and officers, not counting Company H of the Ninth Regiment, which was attached to the Tenth during the entire campaign.

On arriving at the Missouri River the regiment numbered 521 men and officers and 9 of the field and staff. Maj. Cook had been left at Camp Atchison July 18th, near Lake Jessie, with about 300 serviceable men, together with all the invalids and disabled men and animals. With him, also, Surgeon Burnham had been left in charge of all the sick. Surgeon Burnham was subsequently dismissed the service (by Special Order, 475, War Department, A. G. O., Oct. 23, 1863) on the recommendation of Gen. Sibley.

There is no purpose here of offering criticism upon the campaign. If the success was not complete, the hostile Indians were, at least, all driven beyond the Missouri River, and subsequent events showed that their power for mischief was broken. The Tenth Regiment received its whole quota of praise from the general commanding, both for gallantry and duty faithfully performed throughout the campaign.

GOING SOUTH.

On the 18th of September orders came directing that the Seventh, Ninth and Tenth regiments report, at the earliest practicable day, to the officer commanding the Department of the Missouri, at St. Louis. The furlough having expired October 5th, most of the companies rendezvoused at Fort Snelling, and on the evening of Wednesday, October 7th, on the steamer Northern Light, they left for Dunleith, opposite Dubuque. By the time the boat reached La Crosse all the companies were on board. Disembarking at Dunleith they proceeded by rail to East St. Louis, where they arrived on Monday morning. Crossing the river they were ordered to Camp Jackson, where they remained but a few hours, when the regiment was sent to Benton Barracks, built by Gen. Fremont, three miles from the city. Here, for a fortnight, company and battalion drill consumed the time.

On the 23d of October, 1863, the following order was received:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

[*Special Order*, 290.]

"Col. J. H. Baker, Tenth Minnesota Volunteers, is hereby appointed commanding officer of the post of St. Louis. He will at once relieve Col. Livingston, First Nebraska Volunteers, and enter upon the discharge of his office forthwith.

"By command of Major General Schofield.

"O. D. GREEN,

"*Assistant Adjutant General.*"

Also, the same date, Col. Baker was ordered to bring his regiment to the city of St. Louis and place it upon garrison and provost duty, relieving the First Nebraska Cavalry and the Tenth Kansas Infantry. Lieut. Col. Jennison assumed command of the regiment, with headquarters at Schofield Barracks. Part of the regiment found quarters at the old Missouri Hotel, where the regimental hospital was also established. The regiment while remaining at the post of St. Louis was engaged in provost duty, guarding military prisons and quartermaster and commissary stores. St. Louis was at that period so large a military post—embracing the prison at Alton, Ill., Gratiot Street Prison, a straggler's camp, an extended and important provost duty, the charge of five forts around the city, with a multitude of lesser detail—that the work of the Tenth, for both men and officers, was constant and exacting. These duties were largely shared by the officers and men of the Seventh Minnesota. Maj. Cook was in charge of the straggler's camp; Capt. Edgerton of the post guard; Capt. O'Connor was district inspecting officer; Adjt. J. C. Braden became post adjutant; Lieut. McConnell became regimental adjutant; Lieut. William McMicken became provost marshal of the city of St. Louis. There was work for every man and officer of the Tenth, and so well did they perform their military duties at St. Louis that they left behind them a good name which is preserved among the old citizens to this day. Order, discipline, good behavior were everywhere maintained, and Minnesota may well feel proud of the record made by all her soldiers in the city of St. Louis. This good conduct affected the military fortunes of the colonel of the regiment, as subsequent devel-

opments proved, separating him finally from his command. A year afterward the mayor of the city stated that so marked was the good order maintained by the regiments from Minnesota, that a committee of the city council was specially appointed to go to Washington and see Secretary Stanton, and procure an order for the retention of the Tenth and Seventh Minnesota as a permanent garrison for St. Louis. This request was denied. As the committee were about to leave the secretary's office, the mayor turned and said, "You might at least give us the Minnesota colonel who is now in command." "Yes," said the secretary, "I will do that for you," and then, calling his clerk, issued a War Department order directing Col. Baker to remain in the Department of the Missouri, which order was never revoked, nor was the manner in which it was secured known until after the close of the war. As this terminates Col. Baker's identification with his regiment, it is proper to note that, July 1, 1864, he was placed in command of the sub-district of St. Louis, embracing the five counties, including and around St. Louis; and that subsequently he was made provost marshal general of the Department of the Missouri, in which position he remained till the close of the war, when he was complimented in orders and made brigadier general by brevet. Adj. J. C. Braden was assigned to duty with Col. Baker, and so remained till the close of the war. It will be well here to note, during the St. Louis sojourn, some changes and matters affecting the regimental history.

Capt. W. W. Phelps of Company D resigned Nov. 3, 1863. Capt. R. C. Ambler of Company A was dismissed the service Nov. 10, 1863. Capt. A. J. Edgerton of Company B was discharged to accept promotion Feb. —, 1864, and the resignation of Capt. C. W. Hackett of Company C was accepted Feb. —, 1864. In consequence of the foregoing, in Company A, First Lieut. L. F. Babcock became captain, Second Lieut. M. L. Strong became first lieutenant, and First Sergt. S. H. Stowers became second lieutenant; in Company B, First Lieut. Wm. McMicken became captain, Second Lieut. Samuel Burwell became first lieutenant, and First Sergt. T. J. Hunt became second lieutenant; in Company C, First Lieut. A. S. Hopson became captain, Second Lieut. John Lathrop became first lieutenant, and First Sergt. W. W. Case became second lieutenant; in Company D, First Lieut. C. L. Davis became captain, Second Lieut. Wm. B. Williams became first lieutenant, and Commissary Sergt. L. S. Meeker became second lieutenant. Second Lieut. O. B. Smith of Company G died at Hickory Street Hospital of typhoid fever, Jan. 8, 1864. He was a most worthy man and an efficient officer. He was succeeded by First Sergt. H. A. McConnell of Company D. Louis Proebsting, hospital steward, was promoted assistant surgeon, April 12, 1864, *vice* Burnham. He subsequently died at Cairo, Oct. 31, 1864. Quartermaster G. W. Green resigned March 23, 1864, and was succeeded by appointment from civil life, at the request of the regiment, of E. N. Leavens of Rice county, a popular and efficient officer. Sergt. Major A. C. Flanders was promoted second lieutenant of Company H, April 21, 1864, in place of McCarthy, resigned. Chas. Eichberg of Company B became sergeant major in place of Flanders, and Warren P. Bissell of Company A succeeded Meeker as commissary sergeant. The principal musicians were G. A. Todd of Company D and S. S. Goodrich of Company F. A considerable number of recruits were received for the regiment in March. A sufficient number of these were assigned to Company I by Lieut. Col. Jennison to bring that company to the full minimum, and a commission as captain was asked and received, in accordance with the original and continuing wish of the company, for Private Martin J. Severance. On the request of Gen. John B. Sanborn, commanding in southwestern Missouri, First Lieut. E. H. Kennedy of Company F was detailed to duty as aid upon his staff. Lieut. Col. Jennison was appointed provost marshal of north Missouri in March, 1864, at the request of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, commanding that district. He was relieved within a few weeks to take command of the regiment on its departure from St. Louis.

The winter of 1863-64 was very severe, and some suffering in the regiment ensued. The river at St. Louis being frozen over, booths were erected on the ice. In the month of April, 1864, the men and officers of the regiment took an active

interest in the celebrated Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair, and were conspicuous for good and earnest work. It was at this time, and in this interest, that some of the officers of the regiment ran, during two exhibitions, Robinson's circus, with great success, clearing several thousand dollars for this fair. During the winter a number of officers and privates went before the examining board for officers for colored regiments, and having passed the requisite examination took commissions in that branch of the service. Notable was Captain Edgerton of Company B, who became colonel of a colored regiment and remained in command of the same till some time after the close of the war. Owing to continued ill health, Chaplain Lathrop resigned Oct. 27, 1864.

Early in April rumors came that the Minnesota regiments in Missouri were speedily to be ordered South, and on the 22d of April, 1864, the Tenth Regiment received its orders and left for Columbus, Ky. There they went into camp, occupying the time in company and battalion drill. This was almost the first opportunity which the regiment had enjoyed for such exercises except those that might be used while on the march. No regiment was ever called on for harder drill service than this one, for thirty days, and no regiment, their commander affirms, could have responded more willingly. The monotony was broken by a raid to Maysville, Ky., five days, being an attempt to cut off Gen. Forrest on his return from Paducah, but finding he had passed on the regiment returned to Columbus. During this time, April 27th, Companies B and D were sent on detached duty to Island No. 10, remaining there till the regiment was about to leave for Memphis. June 19, 1864, orders came for the regiment to go to Memphis, Tenn. Arriving at that place on the 20th, the city of Memphis became the headquarters of the regiment from June 20th to September 4th of that year. The last of June the regiment was assigned to a place in the Sixteenth Army Corps, left wing, Major General A. J. Smith commanding; in the First Division, Major General Joseph A. Mower commanding; First Brigade, Col. W. L. McMillan of the Ninety-fifth Ohio commanding. In the brigade were the following regiments: Seventy-second Ohio, Lieut. Col. Eaton; Ninety-fifth Ohio, Lieut. Col. Brumbach; One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois, Capt. Johnson; Ninety-third Indiana, Col. Thomas; Tenth Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Jennison. It remained as here assigned till the close of the war.

BATTLE OF TUPELO.

During their stay in Memphis the regiment participated in several important expeditions, chief of which was the movement ordered by Gen. Sherman for the purpose of attacking Gen. Forrest, then in Mississippi and on his way to cut Sherman's line of communication. On the 11th of July Gen. Smith's forces reached Pontotoc, apparently aiming for Okalona. The cavalry skirmished so heavily with the enemy that the infantry were in part put in line of battle, expecting to meet a considerable force. On the 13th the command changed its course to the east to cut the railroad at Tupelo, and was attacked while on the march, from right and rear, by Forrest, who had about 6,000 Confederates. In a letter dated July 20th, Lieut. Col. Jennison said: "My regiment was in line, placed by Gen. Mower, but did not fire a shot,—except Capt. White's company (F), who were out as skirmishers,—but were shelled by rebel artillery, though owing to their poor practice and uncertainty of my position, it was without effect." Forrest having withdrawn, Gen. Smith's command resumed its march and arrived at Tupelo Hill, about three miles distant, about dark, after a race with Forrest for the position. The regiment bivouacked in line of battle, facing to the north, and confronting Forrest's opposing line of battle. In the night six infantry regiments from Mobile, under command of Gen. D. F. Lee, came and joined Forrest's forces, and Lee, as ranking officer, assumed command. At two o'clock of the morning of the 14th, the Tenth, in obedience to orders, stood at arms until about four o'clock, when they were permitted to breakfast. While so engaged the enemy opened an engagement; the regiment, taking their guns, were marched about ten rods to the front, taking position on

the right of the Second Iowa Battery, and through the remainder of that fight they guarded that battery. At 4:30 P. M. the engagement ceased by the withdrawal of the rebel army.¹

A letter of the regimental commander says: "The Tenth was in reserve, but fired one volley. We were as much exposed as if we were firing. Balls, shells and bullets whistled lively at times. We had one killed and about twelve wounded, among them Maj. Cook; a painful, but not dangerous, flesh wound through the left arm, half way from elbow to shoulder. * * * That night Gen. Smith sent me, with my regiment, to hold a certain road in the rear where an attack was expected, and where a rebel success would have been fatal to us." The expected attack was not made on the position held by the Tenth, but to its right, upon the colored troops. It occurred before daylight, and, though very persistent, was unsuccessful. Soon after day Gen. Smith sent for the regiment, and, without returning it to its brigade, himself placed it in position facing a lively uproar of small arms then arising, where the enemy were evidently renewing the attack. "There!" said the general, with the pleasant manner of one doing a favor, "they may not get through; if they do you can give 'em hell." The rebels were unsuccessful at that point, and the Tenth was soon returned to Gen. Mower's command, while the train moved out for Old Town Creek under the protection of the other division. The letter before quoted continues: "At the same time the rebels renewed their attack and we repulsed them again, the Tenth going in as a reserve again, and getting peppered without a chance to return the fire. After fighting them in our position for an hour or two, until the train was well under way, our forces charged them. They ran like cowards, and we marched away some seven miles." The Tenth Regiment was the last to leave Tupelo Hill, and Gen. Mower remained with it. Just after it had crossed the creek to where the train was already parked, some rebel troops who had rallied began an attack. It recrossed the creek, deployed, and, with other detachments, drove the troublesome enemy away. The next day the whole command began their return to Memphis, where they arrived the last of July.

On the Tupelo raid Lieut. Col. Jennison received an order from the War Department directing him to detail two officers of the rank of captain to report to the commandant at Fort Snelling, Minn., for recruiting service. Capt. Davis of Company D and Capt. Sullivan of Company H were at the time unfit for duty, although present with the command. Without notifying anyone of the order, except Surgeon Sheardown, in consultation, the commanding officer detailed the captains named, who were thus separated from further service with their regiment. Capt. Sullivan was the ranking captain at the death of Major Cook, but he could not get relieved from detached service and thus lost promotion. At this time Capt. E. H. Kennedy, who, on the resignation of Capt. Heath, had been promoted from Company F to the command of Company E, received from the governor of Missouri authority to raise a regiment of cavalry there, for which leave had been asked while Kennedy was serving in southwestern Missouri. Leave of absence was now sought to enable him to go to his recruiting field, but though urged strenuously by Lieut. Col. Jennison, and favored by Col. McMillan and Gen. Mower, it was refused, and thus Kennedy lost promotion. Other changes in officers were the promotion of Second Lieut. Merrill of Company I to be first lieutenant of Company C, *vice* Lathrop, resigned, and of First Sergt.

¹ Casualties at Tupelo: Killed—Company G, Private Thomas King. Wounded—Major M. Cook, in arm, slight. Company A, Private Dexter Carlton, in shoulder, slight; Private Alphens Eustman, in arm, slight; Private Marcus Ward, in foot, slight. Company B, Private John Rutledge, in forehead, slight; Sergeant C. F. Bruce, in eye, slight; Private Seth Scranton, in shoulder, severe; Private Clinton Hurlbut, in shoulder, severe; Private Henry Keller, in head, slight. Company C, Private Solomon Young, in arm, severe; Private James Locky, in shoulder, slight. Company D, Private John Banks, in arm, slight. Company E, Private Fritz Maxner, in knee, slight; Private James Smith, in thigh, severe. Company F, Private Joseph D. Cox, in breast, severe; Private Henry C. Ballow, in face and neck, slight; Private Mathew Tobias, in arm, severe. Company G, Private Atwood Crosby, in leg, slight. Company I, Private James L. Williams, in spine, severe. Company K, Corporal George Stewart, in cheek, slight; Private Elias Y. Pike, accidentally shot in thumb and thigh. Total, 1 killed, 21 wounded.

Eli K. Pickett of Company E to succeed Merrill in Company I. In Company F, Second Lieut. Isaac Hamlin became first lieutenant, *vice* Kennedy, promoted, and was succeeded by First Sergt. James Flannegan of Company K. Chaplain Lathrop had been sent back to Memphis from the Tupelo raid because of ill health, and it is not remembered that he was ever able to rejoin, although his resignation was not immediately accepted.

About this time Gen. Grant ordered Smith to "hang to Forrest." Pursuant to this order, Smith's force, the Tenth Minnesota included, again started in quest of Forrest. At the Tallahatchie River the movement of our command was opposed by three regiments of Forrest's men under Gen. Chalmers. The rebels were speedily driven away. Going into camp at this point, we had an attack from Forrest's forces, which struck the Fifth Minnesota Regiment, and the Tenth was ordered out to their relief and pursued the rebel forces about two miles, to Hurricane Creek, the rebels retreating. Resuming the forward march, we went as far as Oxford, Miss. We found Oxford burning, and it was said to have been done by some of our forces for the burning of Chambersburgh, Pa., by the rebels. Hearing that Forrest was in the vicinity of Memphis, we immediately counter-marched to that city.

THE RAID AFTER PRICE.

After two days' rest and on the 2d day of September, the First Division (Mower's) of the Sixteenth Army Corps embarked for Devall's Bluff, where it arrived on the evening of the 8th. The next day, passing Brownsville and going into camp, the command there remained several days. After this rest the forces marched directly north, the objective point being Pochahontas, where Price and his command were supposed to be. Near that place, information was received that Price had left that place and captured Pilot Knob and was on his way to St. Louis. The command then turned east and struck the Mississippi River at Cape Girardeau, there taking steamers for St. Louis. There a brief stop was made to procure clothing, and then the regiment, with the brigade battery, upon the steamer *War Eagle*, proceeded to Jefferson City, Mo., where it arrived October 18th, twenty-four hours later than the rest of the brigade, the overloaded boat having driven a snag through her bottom, and the men of the command having had to disembark eight times to march around sand-bars. From Jefferson City to La Mine Bridge by railroad and thence on foot, the regiment with its division marched in pursuit of Price through Sedalia, Lexington and Independence. As the command came nearer the game its movement was more and more of the nature of forced marches. One night, about eleven o'clock, after a long and trying march, word came that Gen. Smith was advised that Gen. Blunt had Price corralled at the Big Blue, and that Smith promised all who would march at 1 o'clock A. M. a chance at Price before noon the next day. Every one but those whom the surgeon excused set out and made the march, but Gen. Blunt had not been able to hold the enemy until Smith's arrival. From that time the rebels had no rest. An engagement of even half a day with the Union cavalry would bring the pursuing infantry down upon them. Gen. Price thus endeavoring to make his escape around Gen. Smith's infantry, while Smith was hastening to intercept him, Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry were enabled to strike the enemy in flank while in motion, and at one blow they crushed them so completely that the infantry, camping the following night just across the Kansas line, were allowed to set out on their return to St. Louis the next day. Thither the regiment went on foot, through cold and snow, with a practicable railroad upon one side and a navigable river on the other.

The Tenth Regiment saw, on the whole, no harder service than in the raid after Price, and more of the men trace their present disabilities to the exposures of October and November, 1864, than to any other equal period of time. Asst. Surg. Clarke had resigned for disability Sept. 26, 1864, and Asst. Surg. Proebsting died Oct. 31, 1864. For many months Surgeon S. B. Sheardown had been the only medical officer with the regiment. Surgeon Sheardown was eminently skillful both in surgery and medicine; kind-hearted, but not often imposed upon,

he performed his duty both to the Government and to the men in his charge thoroughly but unostentatiously. His professional superiors in rank esteemed him highly, and his surviving comrades hold him in affectionate remembrance. Second Lieut. H. A. McConnell, acting adjutant, returning from the Tallahatchie raid unfit for duty, was left at Memphis, and First Lieut. D. Cavanaugh of Company H was detailed as acting adjutant, and so served till his promotion to captain. Lieut. McConnell, being then again fit for duty, and admirably qualified for the position, was reappointed and served to the end of the war in that capacity.

BATTLE OF NASHVILLE.

After the Price pursuit the regiment proceeded directly to Nashville, Tenn., having stopped at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, for several days to refit. The regiment arrived at Nashville the morning of November 30th, and marching two and a half miles south went into camp, where they intrenched in line of battle. Desultory firing kept up to the morning of the 15th of December, when the whole line moved out to assault Hood in his works. The details of the memorable fight are so fully set forth in the official report of the officer commanding the regiment after the battle, Capt. Sanders, that his report is here inserted:

"HEADQUARTERS TENTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY,
"Eastport, Miss., Jan. 15, 1865.

"Brig. Gen. O. MALMROS,

"Adjutant General State of Minnesota,

"GENERAL: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Tenth Minnesota Infantry in the battles of the 15th and 16th before Nashville, Tenn.

"On the morning of the 15th, the regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. S. P. Jennison, moved from the earthworks near Nashville as centre of the First Brigade, First Division, Detachment of the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Col. W. L. McMillan. It maneuvered until about 2 o'clock P. M., when it took position in front of the left centre of the enemy's lines, and remained in this position a few minutes, when it participated in a successful charge against the enemy, who was strongly intrenched on a commanding eminence, which resulted to him in the loss of four cannon and many prisoners.

"After pausing a few minutes for rest, the regiment, in connection with other regiments of the brigade, moved about a half mile to the right and again charged the enemy, who was surrounded by heavy earthworks upon a high hill, and after a severe struggle had the honor of first planting its colors upon the works and capturing two cannon and over one hundred prisoners.

"It bivouacked for the night upon the ground which was held by the enemy in the morning. On the morning of the 16th it moved about three-fourths of a mile to the left and took position within easy musket range of the enemy's lines, with its left resting on the right of the Second Brigade of Gen. McArthur's division, and its right upon the left of the Ninety-third Indiana of the First Brigade. It remained in this position until about two o'clock, when it moved nearly one hundred rods to the right and formed a line parallel to and in front of the left wing of a division of the Twenty-third Army Corps. It remained here about forty-five minutes, when, in connection with the Ninety-third Indiana and the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois, it charged the salient point in the enemy's lines, and after a severe and bloody conflict forced him with bayonet from his works, capturing sixteen cannon and 2,000 prisoners, and then joined the pursuit of the scattered and demoralized foe. In all of these sanguinary conflicts the regiment more than realized the expectation of its friends. Every officer and man was at his post and nobly did his duty. Especially did its commander, Lieut. Col. Jennison, display a high order of those qualities requisite in an officer who wins battles over a brave and stubborn foe. His own personal bravery did very much in enabling him to carry, repeatedly, his regiment over the enemy's defenses. In the charge which decided the fate of the day, the last one made, he fell, severely wounded, in front of his command and

within a yard of the enemy's works. I should hardly do my duty if I failed to mention Sergeant O'Neil, the color-bearer of the regiment. In all of the charges made he distinguished himself, and especially so in the last one, in which case he was the first one over the works, and, with one foot upon an enemy, prostrated by his own hands, raised the regimental banner.

"The loss to the regiment in killed and wounded was severe. In the last charges the companies on the left suffered most, being subject to a cross-fire. For the number disabled the loss in killed was unusually great, owing to the near proximity of the combatants. For the same reason the loss of officers was proportionately much larger than that of enlisted men. Many were slightly injured, but not disabled, whose names do not appear among the wounded. In the death of Major Cook and Capt. White the regiment has lost two of its bravest and best officers, and the state two of its most honored and worthy citizens. Nor could their names be associated with braver soldiers or more disinterested patriots than their comrades in death, a catalogue of whom, together with the names of the wounded, I herewith send you.

"I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"E. C. SANDERS,

"Captain Commanding Tenth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry."

In further explanation of the distinguished part taken by the Tenth in this memorable battle, the following is given: There was a steep hill, over the crown of which the enemy's line extended, and which formed the "key point" to his works in front. Gen. McArthur ordered Col. McMillan's brigade "to take this hill." The brigade was then moved by the right flank to a position exactly opposite this hill and formed in two lines. The front line consisted of the following regiments, named in their order from right to left: One hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, Capt. Johnson commanding; Ninety-third Indiana Infantry, Capt. Hubbard commanding; Tenth Minnesota Infantry, Lieut. Col. Jennison commanding. The assault began at 3:30 P. M. by Cogswell's Independent Battery, and under cover of this fire the brigade advanced. We now quote from Col. McMillan's report: "Quietly and steadily the brigade moved down one hill and up the other to within a few feet of the enemy's parapet, when we received a volley, which, on our right, went over our heads, but on the left, punished the Tenth Minnesota Infantry severely. Nothing daunted, this gallant regiment, together with the others composing the front line, cleared the enemy's works with a bound. My loss * * * mainly fell on the Tenth Minnesota. Two field officers, six line officers, wounded, and some sixty enlisted men, attest the fiery ordeal through which this regiment passed; and the fact that it reached the rebel works in its front as quickly as the regiments on its right, which were less exposed, is ample evidence of the courage and daring of both officers and men. Lieut. Col. Jennison, the commanding officer, was conspicuous for his high daring, and set a noble example to his officers and men. He fell, severely wounded, on the enemy's works."

Such is the testimony of the commanding officer of the brigade, bearing date "In the field, Dec. 25, 1864," to the courage, efficiency and noble services of the Tenth Minnesota in the battle of Nashville. Gen. Thomas himself said, Feb. 8, 1865, of the charge of this brigade, that "It was the handsomest feat of arms I ever saw." The highest praise was awarded the Tenth for its gallant charge and distinguished conduct throughout the battle. Here fell Major Cook and Capt. White, two as brave and meritorious soldiers as ever served in the Union army. Major Cook fell, shot through the lungs, and died in the hospital Dec. 27, 1864. Capt. White was shot through the bowels, and died, Dec. 17, 1864, in the hospital. After Lieut. Col. Jennison fell, Capt. Sanders was the ranking officer. He having been temporarily disabled from the effects of a shell, Capt. Severance was in command for a short time, when Capt. Sanders resumed charge till the arrival at Eastport, when Lieut. Col. Jennison, having been able to leave the hospital, rejoined the regiment Feb. 5, 1865. The regiment mustered three hundred and one muskets in this action.

A roster of the men is impracticable. The officers present were as follows: Lieut. Col. Jennison, Maj. Cook, Acting Adjt. Cavanaugh, Surgeon Sheardown, Asst. Surgeons Milligan and Brooks, and Quartermaster Leavens. Of the field and staff: Capts. White, Sanders, Severance and Kennedy; First Lieuts. Burwell, Merrill, Williams, Kittelson, Hamlin, Stewart and Byrnes, and Second Lieuts. Stowers, Hunt, Meeker, Case, Ash, Flannegan, McConnell, Flanders, Pickett and Hoy.

The official returns do not distinguish the casualties of the first day, or the second day before the charge. The rail fence behind which the regiment lay until the movement to the right was within effective rifle range from the stone wall in front of the rebel line, and some casualties occurred there. Lieuts. Hunt and Hoy and several men were wounded on the skirmish line between the lines. The horses of the acting adjutant and one of the orderlies were shot during this time. When the regiment moved by the flank it was assailed by brisk musketry fire, which struck a few men and killed the horse ridden by Lieut. Col. Jennison. All the officers of the brigade dismounted to make the charge, for which the signal was given by a single bugle in the midst of the battery firing. By Col. McMillan's order no officer spoke word of command, no soldier uttered shout or cheer, in order that some ground might be covered before the enemy knew that the expected movement had begun. The troops had in fact begun the ascent without loss, and the companies of skirmishers in front kept the enemy well down until our men nearly reached a slight crest or ridge in front of the rebel works, and distant therefrom, where nearest, perhaps eight yards, where the left of the regiment received a withering oblique fire from the unassailed enemy beyond their left, which doubly decimated the left division, Companies F and C. On the ridge occurred some few seconds' pause of the more advanced, as the lieutenant colonel had commanded, until the line was closed up, and there a few shots were fired by the assailants, when the men went to and over the works with a rush. Savage fighting there was for a few moments, but the rebels soon chose flight or surrender. As usual with volunteers in their first engagements, wounds that did not disable the soldier or send him to a surgeon were not deemed worthy of mention in the report. Thus, Capt. Kennedy, felled in the charge by the concussion of a rifle-ball so spent that it lodged in his vest, having passed through his coat and overcoat cape, recovered consciousness in a few seconds, started up in a rather dazed way, cried, "Come on, boys!" to men who had already passed him, and never thought of himself as a wounded man. So with Capt. Sanders and numbers of the enlisted men.

Lieut. Col. Jennison wrote to his wife from hospital, December 19th, the following: "We moved out to attack Hood about 9 or 10 A. M. Everything had been in readiness since about six o'clock, but there was such a fog that we could not start. We marched around till afternoon before we were in the right place; then the brigade formed in column of attack, and we were raked with grape and canister while waiting. One man only much injured in the Tenth; I saved my left leg by having a horse that scared at the noise. Col. Thomas, just behind us, was struck and carried off the field. Some cavalry on foot were going to charge the battery. They started for it first, then we went. My colors were first on the parapet. We took four cannon here. My losses were trifling. We had to reform at once and storm a higher hill, which we did. Then we marched off and bivouacked, and the next day commenced to make breastworks—but I have not strength to write about the preliminaries. About 4 P. M. our brigade was ordered to charge and carry a hill which the Twenty-third Corps ought to have carried, but they declined. The Tenth was on the left of the first line, the Ninety-third Indiana on my right; the Seventy-second and Ninety-fifth Ohio in the second line did not extend so as to cover the Tenth Minnesota. The enemy fired at us all the way up; my boys never returned a shot till we were near their works, then they punished a few of them. Just before I reached the parapet I saw a fellow's gun placed across it, and supposed he would look over to aim. I cocked my pistol and leveled it for him. Presently a head appeared where I had expected it, and I fired and I must have scared it. The men were around me,

closing up, getting breath, some loading. I called to them to 'Go for them clear up to the work, and shoot 'em across it.' 'Yes, Colonel,' they said, and in a second we were there. I fired but once more, and was knocked senseless. With my first consciousness I recognized Col. McMillan's voice demanding a guard detail for his prisoners. That let me know which way victory went. Col. Mc. was very kind; he sent four men who wanted to carry me to the ambulance, but I only needed support in walking. * * * I am very fortunate. Poor Capt. White was killed; shot through the bowels; died next day. The major was shot through the body; I guess he may recover. Lieuts. Hoy, Hamlin and Case shot in the arm; Lieut Hunt shot in the face. There were 20 to 25 killed of my brave boys, and 60 to 80 wounded. It was a sad loss, but nothing I could do would have lightened it. The men are all an officer could wish, and I thank God I was permitted to command them in the charge and to live through it."

Lieut. Col. Jennison was "knocked senseless," not by an axe, as the newspapers reported, but by the rifle shot of a Confederate, five or six yards distant, who took aim on seeing Jennison fire the "once more," and fired before the revolver could possibly be used on him. He was so hurried, however, that his ball, aimed at the head, lacked less than an inch of missing it altogether.

On December 10th was mustered as assistant surgeon Dr. F. H. Milligan of Wabasha county, appointed from civil life, but who had formerly served in the Third Minnesota Regiment, in place of Proebsting, deceased, and on the 12th of December Dr. C. A. Brooks of Ramsey county was mustered as assistant surgeon, *vice* Clarke, resigned. A commission had been issued two months before to First Lieut. D. Cavanaugh of Company H, as captain, but was missent, and though evidence in abundance of the issue of such commission was presented, the mustering officer required the production of the document. So Cavanaugh served as acting adjutant until Jan. 17, 1865, when he became captain of Company C, *vice* Hopson, resigned. The regimental commander, who did not make the report of the battle, speaks warmly of his ready efficiency as acting adjutant and his cool bravery in action. Upon the death of Captain White, First Lieut. J. M. Gorman of Company I was promoted captain of Company F. The death of Major Cook promoted Captain Sanders to the majority, First Lieut. G. W. Stewart of Company G to be its captain, and Second Lieut. Eli Ash of Company E to be first lieutenant of Company G.

The casualties of the Tenth at Nashville are given below:¹

¹ List of killed and wounded in the Tenth Minnesota Infantry in action at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15 and 16, 1864: Field and Staff—Lieut. Col. S. P. Jennison, wounded in head, severe; Major M. Cook, wounded in breast, mortally; Sergt. Maj. Chas. Eichler, wounded in arm (amputated). Company A—Private Joseph R. Webster, killed; Private John Morris, wounded in head, slight. Company B—Lieut. T. J. Hunt, wounded in face, severe; Sergt. C. S. Bruce, wounded in shoulder; Sergt. J. G. Miracle, wounded in right arm, flesh wound; Corporal J. A. Cunodell, wounded in left knee, severe; Private T. D. Prentice, wounded in right side, severe; Private Felix Myers, wounded in left arm (amputated); Private James Stewart, wounded in right arm; Private Wm. M. Brosley, wounded in scrotum, severe. Company C—Sergt. C. G. Dawley, killed; Corporal A. D. Carroll, killed; Private J. W. Murphy, killed; Private D. D. Putnam, killed; Private Christ Nelson, killed; Lieut. W. W. Case, wounded in right arm, severe; Corporal F. W. Knapp, wounded in head, severe; Private E. Case, wounded in right arm, severe; Private A. H. Doag, wounded in chest and shoulder; Private Frank Halphan, wounded in foot; Private E. Mullins, wounded in nipple, severe; Private E. H. Maubews, wounded in knee (contusion); Company D—Private G. L. Lunsden, killed; Private Frank Griffin, killed; Private James Ryan, killed; Sergt. D. Wightman, wounded in leg; Corporal Isaac G. Haabrook, wounded in face, slight; Private George Reeves, wounded in chest, severe; Private Ole Nelson, wounded in body; Private W. S. Barnes, wounded in head, arm and hand. Company E—Private S. Benson, killed; Private F. Chamberlain, killed; Sergt. Rufus Kelly, wounded, slight; Private F. M. Davis, wounded in arm, slight; Private S. E. Bullock, wounded in arm; Private S. H. Pace, wounded in arm. Company F—Captain George T. White, killed; Lieut. Isaac Hamlin, wounded in right arm; Private Theodore Hacker, killed; Private Hanson Oleson, killed; Private Chandler Fleming, killed; Private J. D. Furguson, killed; Sergt. H. A. Mosier, wounded in left arm and side; Sergt. George Woodbury, wounded in back; Corporal David Snider, wounded in left thigh; Private Alex. Harrison, wounded in hand and thigh; Private William Wooden, wounded in head, slight; Private Theodore Esteh, wounded in groin; Private Edward Brossard, wounded in shoulder. Company G—Private Hiram Vasterlung, killed; Private J. Capert, killed; Sergt. H. Kinsey, wounded in the right shoulder, severe; Corporal William Smith, wounded in the right shoulder, severe. Company

THE CAPTURE OF SPANISH FORT.

After the battle the regiment joined in the pursuit of Hood to the Tennessee River. It then embarked on boats and ascended the river to Eastport, Miss., where they arrived Jan. 7, 1865. At this place the army went into winter quarters. The regiment built log cabins, and remained in camp without any special incident, except short rations, until February 7th, when they embarked for New Orleans, on the way to attack Mobile. They remained in camp, on Gen. Jackson's old battlefield, about ten days, when they embarked for Dauphin Island, where they awaited the concentration of the Thirteenth Corps and the reorganized Sixteenth Army Corps, now consisting of three divisions under the command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, the division containing the Minnesota troops being still the First. After two weeks given to rest, camp duties and collecting and eating the fine oysters of the island waters, the command was transported across Mobile Bay to the mouth of Fish River, about thirty miles south of Spanish Fort, one of the defensive works of Mobile, and about nine miles south of the city. After landing the regiment marched thence in line of battle to the immediate neighborhood of Spanish Fort, where a regular siege was begun. The regiment participated in throwing up the extensive earthworks which were undertaken, pushing forward approaches and parallels, and in all the events of the siege. Spanish Fort was a very heavy redoubt, and rested on the east shore of the bay of Mobile. This whole work was generally called Spanish Fort, and the main redoubt rested on the site of an old Spanish fort. On the night of the 7th of April, about 5 o'clock P. M., a bombardment was directed against that part consisting of the redoubt proper. The bombardment was heavy and furious, several hundred guns of all caliber taking part. The bombardment was resumed late in the afternoon of the 8th, and was heavier than that of the preceding day, continuing until long after dark. In that same night, after the bombardment, the works were assaulted on that part of the line near Mobile Bay, including the heavy redoubt, when it was found that the rebels had retreated from the works. In the afternoon of the 9th a successful assault was made to the right, at Blakely, and the works were carried, and several thousand rebel prisoners were captured.¹

The Sixteenth Army Corps, including the Tenth Regiment, then marched to Montgomery, Ala. On the march, near Greenville, the regiment received news

¹ Casualties at Spanish Fort: Company G—Flori Cori, wounded in leg and subsequently died in hospital at New Orleans. Company G—John Rost, wounded in left hand; A. Ayer, wounded in right leg. Company H—Sergt. P. Keating, arm amputated and died; Corporal John Lee, wounded in right thigh, seriously; Patrick Conden, flesh wound. Company K—D. Murphy, wounded in right arm.

Some other casualties occurring at different times and places are here noted: Asa Hind, Company E, was killed, April 25, 1865, by rebels, while on the march, near Montgomery, Ala.; Joseph Cox was wounded at Old Town Creek, Miss., July 15, 1865; Robert Baker and Peter Boyer, Company I, were killed by Indians at Birch Coolie, Sept. 21, 1862; Patrick Burke, Company K, was killed in a melee, by the provost guard, at St. Louis, Nov. 31, 1864. At the National Cemetery at Chalmette, near New Orleans, there lies buried by the Tenth Regiment: Company K, Sergeant Patrick Keating; Company G, E. H. Waterson, Flori Cori; Company H, H. Miles Henry; Company C, Private E. H. Matteson.

H—Lieut. A. C. Flanders, wounded in left thigh, slight; Sergt. James O'Brien, wounded in side of neck; Corporal Robert Hunt, wounded in groin, severe; Private Elzer La Clare, wounded in right leg; Private Patrick J. Smith, wounded in left arm. Company I—Sergt. T. Walsh, wounded in back; Private George Woodward, wounded in right arm (amputated); Private John D. Duff, wounded in finger on right hand and died three days after, of lockjaw, in consequence of the wound. Company K—Lieut. Michael Hoy, wounded in right arm; Private M. L. McMannon, killed; Corporal Daniel Brucken, killed; Corporal M. C. Connolly, wounded in groin; Private E. Neary, wounded in right hand; Private James McCoy, wounded in thigh; Private P. Ronan, wounded in finger; Private P. Cannon, wounded in left shoulder; Private James Nash, wounded in right shoulder; Private E. Seibert, wounded in right arm; Private Mathew Flood, wounded in hip, slight. Recapitulation: Commissioned officers killed and mortally wounded, 2; commissioned officers wounded, 6; killed and mortally wounded enlisted men, 19; wounded enlisted men, 50; total killed and wounded, 77.

at the same time of the surrender of both Lee's and Johnston's armies. While at Montgomery the regiment also learned of the assassination of President Lincoln. In the month of May, the First Brigade, including the Tenth, marched from Montgomery to Meridian, Miss., where the regiment remained inactive till late in July, when the brigade devoted its attention mainly to blackberries and chronic diarrhea.

Promotions in the regiment were now nearly at an end. The companies were all below the minimum and could not have a third officer mustered. Commissions as first lieutenants were obtained, however, for Quartermaster Sergt. Richard Fewer, for meritorious service, and for Color Sergt. Cornelius O'Neil of Company K for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Nashville, Dec. 15 and 16, 1864, and they were assigned to duty in their new grades, the former in Company I, *vice* Gorman, promoted, and the latter in Company A, *vice* Strong, discharged for disability. Corporal George H. Walsh of Company I, for conspicuous good conduct at the last charge on December 16th, was promoted to quartermaster sergeant, *vice* Fewer, promoted, and M. R. Prendergast of Company H, who had been long acting commissary sergeant, was promoted to that position on the discharge of Sergt. Bissell for disability. Lieut. Hoy of Company K was discharged for the disability resulting from his wound, April 13, 1865. Three officers of the line, Capt. Sullivan of Company H and Capt. O'Connor and First Lieut. Byrnes of Company K, were mustered out in the same grade which they held at the muster-in. First Lieut. Charles Kittelson was in command of Company E from January, 1864, until muster-out. First Lieut. Wm. B. Williams was in continuous command of Company D from July, 1864, until the discharge of the regiment; and Second Lieut. Flanders commanded Company K at the battle of Nashville, where he was wounded, and at the siege of Spanish Fort, where his forage cap was knocked from his head by the fragment of shell which next killed Sergt. Keating, and thereafter to the close of the war. These three lieutenants, neither rash nor timid, neither seeking nor shunning any service, but doing with prompt thoroughness the duty assigned them, were not surpassed in general efficiency by any officers in the regiment. Orders having been received to return to Minnesota for the purpose of being mustered out, the regiment marched to Vicksburg and took steamers to St. Louis, where they remained about three days awaiting transportation home; by steamer thence to St. Paul, where they arrived Aug. 7, 1865. They marched to the capitol, where they were banqueted by the city of St. Paul. The same evening they left for Fort Snelling, where the muster rolls were made out, and finally were formally mustered out Aug. 18, 1865.

**ROSTER OF FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE TENTH REGIMENT, MINNESOTA
VOLUNTEERS.**

NAMES.	Age.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel —</i>				
James H. Baker.....	33	Nov. 17, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Brevet Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers March 13, '63.
<i>Lieutenant Colonel —</i>				
Samuel P. Jennison.....	32	Sept. 10, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Bvt. Colonel U. S. V. Feb. 23, '65; Bvt. Brig. Gen. Mch. 13, '65.
<i>Majors —</i>				
Michael Cook.....	34	Sept. 15, '62	.....	Died Dec. 27, '64, of wounds received at Nashville.
Edwin C. Sanders.....	37	Mch. 1, '65	Aug. 19, '65	
<i>Adjutant —</i>				
James C. Braden.....	27	Oct. 6, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
<i>Quartermasters —</i>				
George W. Green.....	42	Oct. 8, '62	.....	Resigned March 23, '64.
Eden N. Leavens.....	38	Apl. 25, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
<i>Surgeon —</i>				
Samuel B. Sheardown... 36	Oct. 16, '62	Aug. 19, '65		
<i>Assistant Surgeons —</i>				
Wm. W. Clark.....	37	Sept. 10, '62	.....	Resigned Sept. 26, '64.
Alfred H. Burnham.....	38	Oct. 11, '62	.....	Dismissed Oct. 23, '63.
Francis H. Milligan.....	34	Dec. 10, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
Louis Proebsting.....	32	Apl. 12, '64	.....	Hospital Steward Oct. 13, '62; died Oct. 31, '64, at Cairo, Ill.
Cyrus A. Brooks.....	23	Dec. 12, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
<i>Chaplain —</i>				
Ezra R. Lathrop.....	.....	Mch. 10, '63	.....	Resigned Oct. 27, '64.
<i>Sergeant Majors —</i>				
Abial C. Flanders.....	43	Nov. 15, '62	.....	Promoted 2d Lieutenant Company H April 22, '64.
Charles Eichler.....	33	Feb. 29, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
<i>Quartermaster Sergeants —</i>				
Richard Fewer.....	40	Oct. 31, '62	.....	Promoted 1st Lieutenant Company I June 2, '65.
George H. Walsh.....	18	Nov. 12, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
<i>Commissary Sergeants —</i>				
Lorin S. Meeker.....	38	Oct. 13, '62	.....	Promoted 2d Lieutenant Company D March 30, '64.
Michael R. Pendergast... 20	Oct. 21, '62	Aug. 19, '65		
Warren P. Bissell.....	24	Nov. 14, '62	.....	Discharged per order May 25, '65.
<i>Hospital Steward —</i>				
Andrew Black.....	29	Apl. 12, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
<i>Principal Musicians —</i>				
Joseph Culver.....	36	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Reduced to ranks Company F July 1, '64.
Geo. A. Todd.....	26	Oct. 9, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
Stephen S. Goodrich.....	26	Sept. 26, '62	Aug. 19, '65	

COMPANY A.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY A.

THE TENTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY A—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY B.

REMARKS.

				Transferred to Company A Jan. 22, '64. 1st Lieutenant Nov. 15, '62.
				2d Lieutenant Nov. 15, '62.
				1st Sergeant Nov. 16, '62.
				Promoted Corporal. Died Feb. 15, '63, at Vicksburg.
				Per order.
				Per order.
				Wounded at Nashville.
				Corporal, promoted Sergeant. Transferred to Company I April 4, '64. Died Dec. 27, '64, at Memphis, Tenn. Died at Fort Abercrombie, D. T. Discharged May 29, '63, for wounds received at Nashville.
				Per order.
				Died Sept. 11, '64, at Devall's Bluff, Ark.
				Per order.
				Transferred to Company I April 4, '64. Discharged for disability April, '63. Promoted Corporal. Transferred to Company I April 4, '64. p. 19, '65
				Transferred to Company I April 4, '64. Transferred to Company I April 4, '64. Discharged for disability Oct. 30, '64. Sergeant, 2d Lieutenant 67th U. S. Col. Infantry March 18, '64. Promoted Quartermaster Sergeant. p. 19, '65
				Promoted Corporal. Promoted Corporal, Sergeant. Sergeant; transferred for promotion. Corporal; discharged for disability April 10, '63. Corporal; promoted Sergeant. Promoted Corporal, Sergeant. p. 19, '65
Fellows, Freeman W.....	27	Aug.		
Fleener, Christopher H.....	29	Aug.	Aug. 19, '65.	
Fleener, Henry.....	33	Aug.	Aug. 19, '65	
Freeman, Anson.....	28	Mich.	Aug. 19, '65	
Fuller, Benjamin.....	18	Aug. 14	Aug. 19, '65	
Garrison, Frederick.....	19	Aug.	'62 Aug. 19, '65	
Garrett, Edward.....	25	Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal.

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NAME	DATE	REMARKS
Scranton, S. B.	21 Feb. 15, '64	Transferred to Company 1 April 4, '64.
Sherman, Daniel W.	21 Aug. 21, '62	Discharged for disability April, '63.
Shaw, Ambrose	25 Aug. 14, '62	Absent.
	18 Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 19, '63.
	24 Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 19, '63.
	24 Aug. 14, '62	Discharged per order May 14, '63.
	18 Aug. 14, '62	Discharged per order May 26, '63.
	24 Feb. 25, '64	Discharged per order Jan. 21, '65.
	29 Feb. 27, '65	Aug. 19, '65.
	44 Feb. 27, '64	
	83 Aug. 16, '62	
	34 Aug. 21, '62	
	30 Aug. 22, '62	
	27 Aug. 16, '62	
	25 Aug. 14, '62	
	22 Feb. 24, '64	
	25 Aug. 14, '62	
	31 Aug. 14, '62	Transferred to Company 1 April 4, '64.

THE TENTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY B—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
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ROSTER OF COMPANY C.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
<i>Captains—</i>				
Chas. W. Hackett.....	31	Aug. 23, '62		Enrolled Aug. 14, '62; discharged for disability in '64.
	25	Feb. 1, '61		Enrolled Aug. 15, '62; 1st Lt. Aug. 23, '62; dia. for dia. Sept. 26, '64.
	26	Sept. 26, '64	Aug. 19, '63	
	29	Feb. 16, '64	Mich. 30, '65	Per order; enrolled Aug. 15, '62; 2d Lieutenant Aug. 23, '62.
	33	May 30, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
	22	Feb. 10, '64	Aug. 19, '65	Enrolled Aug. 15, '62; 1st Sergeant Sept. 2, '62.
	35	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Wagoner.
	32	Sept. 2, '62		Enrolled Aug. 15, '62; Sergeant; dia. for disability Dec. 2, '63.
	29	Aug. 21, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	33	Aug. 21, '62		discharged
	32	Sept. 2, '62		Corporal; '62. recharged
	37	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 1, '65	April 4, for promotion in
	33	Aug. 15, '62		Absent.
	25	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Straggled from ranks in Arkansas; never heard from since.
	18	Aug. 15, '62		Absent.
	18	Mich. 31, '64		Died April 9, '65, at Keokuk, Iowa.
	18	Mich. 7, '64		Deserted March 17, '64, at St. Louis.
	31	Aug. 15, '62	May 25, '63	Promoted Corporal.
	21	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Enrolled Aug. 15, '62; Corporal; killed Dec. 16, '64, at Nashville.
	22	Sept. 2, '62		
	28	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	28	Feb. 4, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
	26	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	32	Sept. 2, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Enrolled Aug. 15, '62; Corporal.
	21	Aug. 22, '64		Deserted Nov. 23, '64, at St. Louis.
	26	Feb. 29, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
	21	Mich. 31, '64	Apr. 29, '65	Per order.
	22	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal and Sergeant.
	23	Aug. 21, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	43	Sept. 2, '62		dia. for disability Oct. 7, '62.
	21	Sept. 2, '62		promoted Sergeant; killed at
	26	Aug. 15, '62		Nashvill
	21	Aug. 15, '62		Discharge May 25, '63.
	31	Aug. 15, '62		Discharge May 26, '63.
	21	Aug. 15, '62		Discharged for disability April 11, '63.
	19	Aug. 21, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Died Dec. 19, '64, of wounds received at Nashville.
	23	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal.
	24	Feb. 19, '64		Died February, '65, on hospital steamer D. A. January.
	26	Feb. 19, '64		Straggled from ranks Sept. '64, in Ark.; not heard from since.
	21	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Discharged for disability May 11, '65.
	23	Aug. 15, '62		Died March 5, '65, at Memphis.
	21	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Discharged for disability.
	31	Aug. 15, '62		on
	39	Aug. 15, '62		dis. per order May 19, '65.
	27	Feb. 19, '64		is received at Nashville.
	37	Feb. 20, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
	25	Sept. 2, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Enrolled Aug. 21, '62; promoted Quartermaster.
	29	Sept. 2, '62		Enrolled Aug. 15, '62; Serg.; dia. for pro. U. S. Colored Infantry.
	26	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
	24	Aug. 15, '62		Deserted Dec. 1, '62, at Fort Ridgely.
	21	Feb. 19, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
	21	Feb. 16, '64	Aug. 21, '65	Absent; sick.
	26	Feb. 19, '64	Aug. 21, '65	
	29	Mich. 1, '61		Died Dec. 31, '64, at White Water, Minn., on furlough.
	24	Sept. 2, '62		Corporal; pro. Serg.; dia. Jan. 1, '65, of wnda. recd. at Nashville.
	29	Aug. 16, '62	Aug. 21, '65	
	18	Aug. 16, '62		Died March 26, '63, at Le Sueur, Minn.
	40	Sept. 2, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Enrolled Aug. 15, '62; Musician.
	19	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 21, '65	
	21	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 21, '65	
Matthewson, George.....	33	Aug. 15, '62		Discharged for disability Jan. 26, '64.

COMPANY D.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY C—Continued.

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32
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ROSTER OF COMPANY D.

NAME

OFFICERS

Captains—

Wm W Ph

7, '62.

Lewis F H

8, '62.

Charles L L

First Lieutenant

Wm B Will

Aug. 22, '62.

Second Lieutenant

Louis S. Mc

KNIGHTS

Abel, Morgan

Ammon, Edw

Anderson, H

Aspen, Henry

Atkinson, B

Axel H Charlie

Barnes, Wm

Banks, John

Barron, Walter

Barron, Charles

Berg, Frank R

Blaker, Wm H

Bolney, Joseph

Brown, Henry H

Rock, Demeter

Carpenter, Stephen W

Christopherson, Sver

Cross, Edwin

29 Aug. '62
21 Feb. '64 Aug. 19, '66
26 Aug. 21, '62
26 Aug. 20, '62
19 Feb. 31, '64
26 Jan. 21, '63 Aug. 19, '65
20 Aug. 22, '62 Aug. 19, '65
21 Mch. 31, '64
5

Died Oct. 1, '64, at Memphis.

Died Dec. 23, '62, at Henderson, Minn.

Corporal; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Sept. 14, '64.

Transferred to Company C.

Musician.

Transferred to Company C.

THE TENTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY D—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
	28	Aug. 20, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal.
	27	Aug. 22, '62	.....	Discharged Sept. 14, '63.
	22	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Wagoner.
	24	Aug. 19, '62	.....	Discharged July 14, '65, at Meridian, Miss.
	21	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '65	.....
	20	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '65	.....
	28	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '65	.....
	30	Aug. 22, '62	.....	Died Dec. 23, '62, at Henderson, Minn.
	27	Aug. 18, '62	.....	Promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
	19	Aug. 18, '62	.....	Discharged at Fort Goodhue, Minn., Aug. 7, '63.
	45	Aug. 21, '62	.....	Absent.
	22	Feb. 19, '64	.....	Deserted Nov. 23, '64, at St. Louis.
GRIMM, FRANK.....	24	Feb. 21, '64	.....	Killed Dec. 16, '64, at Nashville.
Wahon, Wm.....	26	Feb. 27, '64	Aug. 19, '65	.....
	18	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '65	.....
G.....	18	Aug. 16, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal.
	18	Aug. 22, '62	May 20, '65	At Davenport, Iowa.
	32	Aug. 21, '62	.....	Corporal, pro. Sergeant; died at Jefferson Barracks Oct. 12, '64.
	39	Feb. 25, '64	.....	Deserted July 30, '64, at St. Louis, Mo.
	27	Feb. 17, '64	.....	Absent.
	19	Nov. 12, '63	Aug. 19, '65	.....
	23	Aug. 22, '62	.....	.....
	18	Aug. 18, '62	.....	.....
	18	Feb. 29, '64	May 11, '65	.....
	21	Feb. 27, '64	.....	do, 21, '65.
	18	Aug. 31, '64	.....	.....
	25	Aug. 21, '61	Aug. 19, '65	.....
	24	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '65	.....
	21	Aug. 22, '62	.....	Deserted Oct. 8, '63, at Fort Snelling.
	44	Aug. 18, '62	Aug. 19, '65	.....
	35	Aug. 21, '62	.....	Sergeant; discharged.
	31	Aug. 18, '62	July 19, '65	Absent; carried on roll as Smith, Cyrus K.
Larson,	25	Aug. 21, '62	Aug. 19, '65	.....
Larson,	21	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '65	.....
Larson,	29	Aug. 21, '62	.....	.....
	29	Aug. 23, '62	.....	.....
	19	Aug. 22, '62	.....	.....
	25	Feb. 27, '64	.....	.....
	43	Feb. 8, '64	.....	.....
	24	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '65	.....
	32	Aug. 17, '62	.....	.....
	30	Aug. 18, '62	Aug. 19, '65	.....
	27	Feb. 22, '64	May 24, '65	.....
	45	Feb. 7, '64	Aug. 19, '65	.....
	28	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
	19	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Musician.
	17	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Musician; promoted Corporal.
	43	Aug. 21, '62	Feb. 21, '65	At Keokuk, Iowa.
	22	Feb. 26, '64	.....	Deserted April 18, '64, at St. Louis, Mo.
	28	Aug. 21, '62	May 22, '65	Per order.
	25	Aug. 18, '62	.....	Discharged at Fort Goodhue, Minn., May 13, '63.
	30	Aug. 22, '62	.....	Died Dec. 17, '64, of wounds received at Nashville.
	27	Aug. 19, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal.
	18	Aug. 21, '62	.....	Absent.
	19	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal.
	21	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '65	.....
	32	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '65	.....
	39	Aug. 22, '62	.....	Discharged at Fort Goodhue, Minn., April 11, '63.
	23	Aug. 31, '64	Aug. 19, '65	.....
	21	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
	22	Aug. 22, '62	.....	Deserted Oct. 8, '63, at Fort Snelling.
	18	Aug. 31, '64	Aug. 19, '65	.....
	18	Aug. 21, '62	.....	Died Dec. 1
	21	Aug. 20, '62	.....	Discharged a
	19	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Nashville.
	30	Feb. 19, '64	.....	Minn., April 11, '63.
	19	Aug. 16, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Killed Dec. 16, '64, at Nashville.
	44	Aug. 16, '62	Aug. 19, '65	.....
	14	Aug. 31, '64	.....	Discharged at Fort Goodhue, Minn., Aug. 31, '63.
	41	Aug. 18, '62	Aug. 19, '65	2, '65, at Memphis, Tenn.
	39	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '65	.....
	30	Aug. 18, '62	May 30, '65	Per order.
	18	Feb. 28, '64	.....	Died Jan. 12, '65, at Chicago, Ill.
	24	Aug. 21, '62	Aug. 19, '65	.....
	21	Aug. 18, '62	.....	Sergeant; discharged per order May 24, '65
	24	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '65	.....
	29	Aug. 20, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
	24	Aug. 22, '62	.....	Corporal transferred to Non-Commissioned Staff June 20, '63.
	25	Aug. 18, '62	.....	Discharged at Fort Snelling.
	26	Aug. 19, '62	.....	Absent.
	45	Aug. 22, '62	.....	Absent.
	27	Aug. 21, '62	May 29, '63	Per order.
	28	Aug. 18, '62	.....	Absent. Sergeant; reduced to ranks.
	24	Aug. 22, '62	June 12, '65	Corporal; promoted Sergeant.
	22	Aug. 18, '62	Corporal; discharged at Monroe, Ind., per order April 6, '65.
	22	Aug. 20, '62	Died Feb. 1, '65, at Paducah, Ky.

COMPANY E.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY E.

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THE TENTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY E—Continued.

NAME.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
			Pro. Hospital Steward; trans. to Non-Com. Staff Oct. 23, '62.
			Absent.
			While absent.
			Promoted Corporal.
			Promoted Corporal; discharged for disability April 11, '63.
			Musician.
			Died Oct. 23, '63, at Fort Abercrombie, D. T.
			While absent.
			Deserted Nov. 18, '64, at St. Louis, Mo.
			Per order.
			Died Aug. 31, '44, at Memphis of wounds received at Tupelo.
			Died Jan. 27, '65, at Jeffersonville, Ind.
			Deserted March 31, '64, at Carondelet, Mo.
			Corporal; promoted Sergeant.
			Died April 2, '63, at Le Sueur, Minn.
			Discharged per order June 29, '65.
			Deserted Nov. 18, '64, at St. Louis, Mo.
			Deserted Feb. 18, '64, at Carondelet, Mo.
			Absent.
			Absent.
			Died Aug. 9, '63.
			Absent.
			Corporal.
			Absent.
			Per order.

ROSTER OF COMPANY F.

COMPANY F.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY F—*Continued.*

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THE TENTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY F—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY G.

NAME.	REMARKS.
	Promoted Major Jan. 15, '65. 1st Lieutenant Oct. 28, '62. 2d Lieutenant Nov. 9, '62. Died Jan. 4, '64, at St. Louis, Mo. Promoted from Sergeant Company D. Discharged in '65; absent. Corporal; promoted Sergeant. Corporal; promoted Sergeant. Wagoner. Musician; discharged for disability May 13, '63. Discharged Aug. 29, '65; absent. Absent.
	Killed Dec. 16, '64, at Nashville. Died at New Orleans, La., May 16, '65, of wds. recd. at Spanish Fl. Absent. Promoted Corporal. Musician; discharged per order May 4, '68. Absent. Per order. Per order. Corporal. Corporal; promoted Sergeant. Drowned May 30, '63, at Usher's Landing, Missouri River. Drowned April 23, '64, in Mississippi River; fell overboard. Per order. Discharged for disability Aug. 29, '63. Promoted Corporal. Died Feb. 22, '65, at Cairo, Ill. 1st Sergeant; discharged for disability April 30, '64. Died Feb. 15, '65, at Louisville, Ky. Died Feb. 19, '63, at Kelso, Minn.
Gibbs, Charles M.	Corporal; killed Nov. 12, '64; accidentally shot.
Haney, Amos C.	Per order.
Harris, James	Died Dec. 2, '64, at Jefferson City, Mo.
Hammond, Geo. W.	Court martialled and drummed out of service Jan. 10, '63
Hochstetter, John	Died Jan. 18, '65, at Jeffersonville, Ind.
Hurd, Michael	Died Feb. 15, '65, at Memphis, Tenn.
Hynson, Mathew M.	Corporal.
Iten, Mike	Drummed out of service Jan. 10, '63, by sentence of ct. martial.
Iten, Jacob	Sergeant; discharged June 30, '65.
Killer, Phillip K.	Killed July 14, '64, at Tupelo, Miss.
King, James	
Kinsey, Henry	
King, Thomas	

COMPANY H.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY G--Continued.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY H.

NAME.	Aug.	Mustered In.	Mustered Out.	REMARKS.
...	35	Sept. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '63	
...	36	Sept. 13, '62	.....	Captain Company C Sept. 24, '64.
...	36	Sept. 13, '62	.....	Discharged per order April 21, '64.
...	43	Apr. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '63	
...	49	Aug. 16, '62	Aug. 19, '63	
...	17	Jan. 15, '62	.....	Discharged per order June 12, '63.
...	19	Feb. 26, '64	.....	Died April 6, '64, at St. Louis, Mo.
...	19	Aug. 16, '62	Aug. 19, '63	
...	28	Sept. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '63	
...	23	Aug. 20, '62	.....	S. '63, at Louisville, Ky.
...	18	Jan. 5, '64	.....	'63, at New Orleans, La.
...	29	Aug. 21, '62	Aug. 19, '63	
...	21	Aug. 14, '62	.....
...	18	Aug. 22, '62	.....
...	26	Aug. 15, '62	.....
...	21	Sept. 13, '62	.....	La.
...	20	Sept. 13, '62	.....
...	14	Aug. 16, '62	Aug. 19, '63	
...	23	Aug. 24, '62	Aug. 19, '63	
Conlon, Patrick	...	Aug. 22, '62	.....	Discharged per order July 10, '63.
Conaghty, Thos. P.	...	Aug. 22, '62	.....

THE TENTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY H—Continued.

		NUMBERED IN.	NUMBERED OUT.	REMARKS.
		Aug. 21, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
		Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
		Feb. 8, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
		Feb. 26, '62		Died April 7, '64, at St. Louis, Mo.
		Oct. 21, '62		Discharged per order July 1, '65.
		Aug. 18, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
		Aug. 14, '62		Deserted November, '63, at St. Louis, Mo.
		Aug. 16, '62		Discharged May 16, '65.
		Aug. 29, '62		In prison at Alton, Ill., on discharge of regiment.
		Sept. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Sergeant.
		Aug. 29, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
		Aug. 14, '62		Discharged per order June 26, '65.
		Feb. 1, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
		Aug. 29, '63		order Jan. 15, '64.
		Aug. 14, '62		Snelling.
		Aug. 22, '62		Aug. 19, '65.
		Aug. 16, '62		
		Feb. 8, '64		Reserve Corps Jan. 4, '65.
		Feb. 19, '64		11, '65.
		Jan. 15, '65		Louis.
		Feb. 8, '64		New Orleans, La.
		Aug. 14, '62		18, '65.
		Aug. 16, '62		
		Aug. 16, '62		
		Aug. 16, '62		
		Sept. 13, '62		Musician; died May 28, '63, at New Orleans, La.
		Feb. 6, '64		
		Sept. 13, '62		Corporal.
		Aug. 15, '62		Discharged for disability Aug. 5, '64.
		Sept. 13, '62		Musician; discharged July 10, '65.
		Sept. 13, '62		1st Sergeant.
		Feb. 26, '62		
		Sept. 13, '62		Serg.; mort. wnd. at Spanish Fort; died April 19, '65, at N. O., La.
		Sept. 13, '62		Corporal; transf. to 15th Regt., Vet. Res. Corps, July 29, '64.
		Aug. 20, '62		
		Aug. 21, '62		
		Aug. 16, '62		
		Aug. 16, '62		
		Oct. 8, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Discharged per order July 19, '65.
		Aug. 16, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Corporal.
		Sept. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal.
		Aug. 21, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Died Jan. 26, '63, at Crystal Lake, Minn.
		Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Deserted April 23, '64, at St. Louis, Mo.
		Aug. 16, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
		Aug. 16, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
		Sept. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '65	at St. Louis, Mo.
		Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
		Aug. 17, '62	Aug. 19, '65	New Albany, Ind.
		Aug. 20, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
		Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal.
		Feb. 8, '61	Aug. 19, '65	
		Feb. 13, '61	Aug. 19, '65	Discharged per order May 11, '65.
		Aug. 20, '64		
		Jan. 20, '64		Discharged for disability Oct. 26, '64.
		Sept. 13, '62		Wagoner; deserted Oct. 7, '63, at Fort Snelling.
		Aug. 16, '62		Discharged per order July 25, '65.
		Feb. 8, '64		
		Aug. 16, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
		Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
		Sept. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Sergeant; wounded at Nashville; discharged July 6, '65.
		Sept. 29, '62	Aug. 19, '65	6, '64, at St. Louis, Mo.
		Sept. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
		Sept. 29, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
		Sept. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
		Aug. 21, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Nashville.
		Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '65	July June 13, '64.
		Aug. 12, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Regiment, Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 21, '64.
		Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
		Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Died Dec. 2.
		Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Transferred Staff May 25, '65.
		Aug. 21, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Deserted Oct. 7, '63, at Fort Snelling.
		Feb. 24, '64	Aug. 19, '65	Never joined company, no record of discharge.
		Aug. 16, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
		Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
		Sept. 23, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Discharged for disability March 9, '65.
		Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Discharged per order July 19, '65.
		Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Discharged for disability by wound April 19, '65.
		Feb. 1, '64	Aug. 19, '65	Deserted Nov. 25, '64, at St. Louis, Mo.
Smith, John.....	25	Jan. 15, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
Stokes, John.....	26	Aug. 21, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Promoted Corporal.
Sullivan, Edward.....		Sept. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Corporal and Sergeant.
Sullivan, Jeremiah.....	21	Aug. 21, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
Tierney, David.....		Aug. 21, '62	Aug. 19, '65	
Tope, Jacob.....		Sept. 13, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Corporal.
Wall, John.....	22	Aug. 21, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Died Oct. 21, '64, at Memphis, Tenn.
Whalen, John.....		Aug. 21, '62	Aug. 19, '65	

COMPANY I.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY I.

Olsen, Ole	27	Feb. 28, '64	Aug. 19, '66	Corporal; discharged May 29, '65, at New Orleans.
Ott, Lemuel	20	Dec. 20, '62	.....
Pack, Peter	30	Aug. 16, '62	.....	1st Sergeant; 1st Lieutenant 68th U. S. Colored Inf. Feb. 28, '64. Deserted April 24, '64, at St. Louis, Mo.
Pack, John W.	27	Sept. 1, '62	.....
Patterson, Charles	23	Mar. 23, '61	.....	Discharged for disability Nov. 9, '64. Sergeant.
Patterson, Charles	22	Feb. 28, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
Patterson, Charles	17	Feb. 19, '61	Aug. 19, '63	Wagoner; died July 9, '64, at Memphis, Tenn. Promoted Corporal, discharged July 14, '65; absent.
Patterson, Charles	19	Feb. 21, '64	Aug. 19, '65	
Patterson, Charles	17	Jan. 20, '63	.....	Sergeant. Wagoner; died July 9, '64, at Memphis, Tenn.
Patterson, Charles	4	Nov. 12, '62	Aug. 19, '63	
Patterson, Charles	44	Nov. 12, '62	.....	Promoted Corporal, discharged July 14, '65; absent.
Patterson, Charles	28	Aug. 21, '62	.....

THE TENTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY I—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY K.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
29	Sept. 27, '62	Aug. 19, '63		
37	Sept. 6, '62	Aug. 19, '63		
30	Sept. 6, '62			Wounded at Nashville Dec. 16, '64; discharged April 13, '65.
23	Sept. 4, '62			Corporal; killed Dec. 16, '64, in battle of Nashville.
26	Aug. 15, '62			Discharged for disability July 26, '64.
21	Aug. 23, '62	Aug. 19, '65		
27	Aug. 22, '62			Killed Nov. 21, '64, at St. Louis, by Provost Guard.
37	Feb. 24, '64	Aug. 19, '65		
33	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65		Promoted Corporal.
35	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65		
30	Oct. 14, '62	Aug. 19, '65		Musician.
27	Aug. 16, '62	Aug. 19, '65		
40	Aug. 22, '62			Discharged per order May 18, '63.
22	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '65		
40	Aug. 25, '62			Discharged for disability April 3, '63.
27	Aug. 26, '62	Aug. 19, '65		Promoted Corporal.
28	Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 19, '65		
20	Aug. 13, '62			Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Nov. 18, '63.
23	Aug. 19, '62			Deserted Sept. 8, '63, at Fort Snelling.
27	Aug. 20, '62	Aug. 19, '65		
19	Aug. 18, '62	Aug. 19, '65		
25	Sept. 1, '62			Discharged per order Aug. 31, '64.
27	Aug. 22, '62			Discharged Aug. 16, '63; absent.
27	Sept. 4, '62	Aug. 19, '65		Sergeant.
23	Nov. 1, '62	Aug. 19, '65		
25	Aug. 13, '62			Deserted May 12, '63, at Le Sueur, Minn.
40	Aug. 19, '62			Transferred to Non-Commissioned Staff Dec. 27, '62.
27	Oct. 16, '62			1st Sergeant, promoted to Company F April 21, '64.
34	Oct. 16, '62	Aug. 19, '65		Sergeant, reduced to ranks Feb. 12, '63.
36	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65		
39	Sept. 1, '62			Discharged per order March 30, '65
21	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '65		
21	Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 19, '65		Promoted Corporal.
21	Jan. 27, '64	Aug. 19, '65		
30	Aug. 14, '62			Deserted April 25, '63, at Le Sueur, Minn.
35	Aug. 15, '62			Deserted May 10, '63, at Le Sueur, Minn.
33	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65		
27	Aug. 20, '62			Deserted Sept. 7, '63, at Fort Ridgley.
21	Aug. 23, '62			Deserted Sept. 7, '63, at Fort Snelling.
48	Aug. 22, '62	Aug. 19, '65		
21	Aug. 15, '62			Deserted Nov. 10, '64, arrested; claimed to be a minor; case tested by civil court and discharged.
32	Feb. 12, '64			Discharged in '65; absent.
27	Aug. 22, '62			Deserted Nov. 12, '62, at St. Peter, Minn.
21	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65		
27	Aug. 14, '62			Discharged for disability in '65.
21	Aug. 22, '62			Deserted Sept. 7, '63, at Fort Snelling; killed by Provost Guard while being arrested.
Keating, Robert	18	Jan. 24, '64		Deserted; arrested and imprisoned. Feb. 20, '64; not heard from since.

COMPANY K.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY K—Continued.

NARRATIVE OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

BY RUFUS DAVENPORT.

The Eleventh Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers was formed under the last call of President Lincoln for troops, and was organized and mustered into the service during the months of August and September, 1864.

The men were collected and enlisted at various points in the state, and later were brought to Fort Snelling, where the regimental organization was completed, the companies being mustered into the service separately, as rapidly as they reached the number required. As a regiment the stay at Fort Snelling lasted about a month, during which time the men were exercised in the usual preliminary drills, etc. During the early portion of the stay at Fort Snelling the regiment was under command of Adjutant Brown; Martin Maginnis, afterward commissioned major, being quartermaster. About the time the regimental organization was completed Lieut. Col. John Ball, formerly a captain in the First Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers, assumed command. The regimental field and staff were as follows: Colonel, James Gilfillan; lieutenant colonel, John Ball; major, Martin Maginnis; adjutant, Horatio D. Brown; quartermaster, Nathaniel C. Gault; surgeon, Henry McMahon; assistant surgeons, Peter Gabrielson and Robert L. Morris; chaplain, Chas. G. Bowdiah; quartermaster sergeant, Jason W. Gardner; sergeant major, Thos. C. Chambers, and later Chas. H. Baker; hospital steward, Wilford C. Wilson. Owing to delay in finding the proper officer to muster him out of his former regiment, the Seventh Minnesota, in which he was a captain, and into the Eleventh Regiment as its colonel, Colonel Gilfillan did not join the Eleventh Regiment until the 7th of November, some time after it had been posted along the line of the Louisville & Nashville railroad.

November 25th, having been assigned to the command of sub-district No. 5, of district of middle Tennessee,—headquarters at Gallatin,—which sub-district comprised the territory along the line of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, from Edgefield Junction to the Kentucky line, and along the Cumberland River as far east as Lebanon, from the Gallatin and Lebanon road to the Kentucky line, Col. Gilfillan transferred the command of the regiment to Lieut. Col. John Ball, who remained in command until it was mustered out of the service. The company officers were elected, or rather nominated, by the men, and later commissioned by the governor of the state.

In most all cases recruiting commissions had been obtained by men in different parts of the state who had seen some service, either in other Minnesota regiments or elsewhere, and as few or none of them had been able to secure sufficient enlistments to form a complete company, the squads now combined, and generally the grade they were elected to, from captain down to second lieutenant, depended upon the number of men they brought to the company.

As the statement has been made in several publications that the Eleventh Regiment was largely composed of drafted men and substitutes, it is in place here to state that there was not a single drafted man or substitute in the Eleventh Regiment. It was composed purely and simply of volunteers.

In but little more than a month after the assembly of the companies began at Fort Snelling the regiment was full, over 1,000 strong, and on the 20th of September the first march took place toward the front—from Fort Snelling to St. Paul, to take the steamboat for the South.

Up to that time the regiment had not been supplied with guns, those used in drill and on guard duty having been borrowed from the fort, so the only load the men had to carry were their rather full knapsacks. On the arrival at St. Paul, as the regiment was ranged along the lower levee waiting for the boat, the guns and accouterments were distributed.

The river was very low that year, so transportation was supplied by one of the very small steamboats then running on the river, with hardly room on board for the officers, and two large barges (uncovered, by the way) were necessary to carry the rank and file. There was the usual wait before the boat was ready to start, which gave the few who had friends in St. Paul plenty of time to say good-by; but at last the order was given for embarking, and with a band on shore playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me," the Eleventh Minnesota started on its way toward the front. At La Crosse a change was made from flatboats to box-cars, a more expeditious, if not more comfortable, means of transportation, and in due course of time the regiment arrived at Chicago.

At Chicago the regiment was retained something over a week, as Price's raid in Missouri was then in active operation, and it was thought that the regiment might be required in that direction; but the raid not proving as formidable as it was at first feared it might be, the route toward Nashville, which place appears to have been the original point of destination, was resumed.

At Louisville the regiment was held two days. Arriving on a rainy Saturday morning, the men were marched to a quiet residence street, and remained there in a cold rain, with stone pavements and doorsteps to rest upon, until nine o'clock that night. The men at that time were unaccustomed to exposure, and it was feared if that sort of thing should continue all night a big sick call would be the result. And it was afterward said that Lieut. Col. Ball, after making several vain appeals for some kind of shelter for his men, informed the mayor that "if shelter was not found he would take it." At any rate, at last came the order to "Fall in!" and after a short march, one of the large public markets was taken possession of, and the crowd, butchers, purchasers, etc., a big one, as it was Saturday night, was forced out of one end of the long building as the regiment marched in at the other.

From Louisville the route was direct to Nashville, where camp was formed under the guns of Fort Negley. After the arrival at Nashville there appeared to be some uncertainty as to what was to be the next move, and for some days, with the exception of furnishing details of officers and men to guard supply trains going from Nashville to Chattanooga, nothing was done; but one night, or rather very early one morning, the long roll was sounded, the regiment formed into line and marched to a railroad depot, and daylight found the companies distributed at the different stations along the line of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, from the Kentucky line to Nashville, some thirty miles of road, for the purpose of protecting it from guerrillas.

This move proved to be the final one, as the entire term of service in the South was passed in this locality. It appears that during the previous day or evening a guerrilla raid had been made on a portion of the line of this road, and the negro troops then guarding it either killed or driven off. Some buildings were burned and other damage done, and as this line of road was then of great importance, as all troops and supplies for the Army of the Cumberland passed over its rails, the Eleventh Regiment, then about as large as an average brigade, was selected as a preventive of future little guerrilla pleasantries of a like nature. The first disposition of the companies along the line of the railroad cannot now be recalled, for in a few days there were a number of changes, but the companies were finally placed as follows: Companies E, G and I, at Gallatin, where regimental headquarters were established; Company A at Buck Lodge; B at Edgefield Junction; C at Richland; D at Sandersville, Alexander's Bridge, and another small stockade, the name of which cannot now be recalled; F and K at the tunnel; and H at Mitchelsville.

With the exception of Gallatin, which was a lively little city of probably 4,000 inhabitants, and the tunnel, which was a point of particular importance on account of the injury that might there be done to the railroad, the posts were at small villages where there were railroad and telegraph stations, or at stockades in the vicinity of bridges. At Gallatin, in addition to the three companies of the Eleventh, there was a small earthwork occupied by an eight-gun battery. The final disposition of the companies took place October 12th, and from

that time on things settled down into regular routine work—guard, picket and patrol. At points on the main road, or pikes, picket stations were established, well out from the main body of the troops, and the railroad was regularly patrolled.

During the following winter the regular work was occasionally varied by a chase after guerrillas, of which the most important was that after a guerrilla band that had captured some 1,500 head of cattle from a squad of negro troops that were guarding them a few miles out of Gallatin. The chase resulted in the recapture of the cattle, but, unfortunately, the guerrillas were too well mounted and could not be overhauled. A month or so later another chase was made, after what was believed to be the same band, for maltreating a lot of government civil employes who were *en route* from Cold Springs, a government supply station, twenty miles out of Gallatin, to the railroad. This time the country was scoured for many miles around, but without results, excepting the arrest of a few men who probably had nothing to do with this particular business, but who seemed needlessly curious in regard to the business of the "rough-riding" blue coats in the mountains. Raids of this kind could hardly be expected to result in anything except the moral effect. They showed, however, that our men were willing, possibly anxious, for an interview with these gentry, but the guerrillas were well mounted, they had all the horses that were good for anything in that section of country, and the mountains were a perfect net-work of roads, not a few of which were creeks with rock bottoms, so that even the horses' hoofs left no impression; while our men were mounted on such horses as could be impressed at the moment, taken from the stables where their owners had left them when they came into town, unharnessed from farmers' wagons, or, in fact, in any way that they could be obtained at once—the best that could be had, but not, as a rule, up to the work required of them at such times. Another impediment to effective dealing with the guerrilla was the difficulty of distinguishing him from the ordinary inoffensive native, though it was generally believed by our men that the apparently inoffensive native and the guerrilla were, under different conditions, one and the same individual.

The only deaths from violence in the Eleventh Regiment occurred on Sunday morning, March 12, 1865, when Geo. S. Hatch and Robert Bailey were killed at a small church a few miles out from Gallatin by one of these guerrilla bands. These men were part of a detail, with a sergeant in command, guarding a wood chopper's camp, and were in the habit of straying over the surrounding country contrary to orders. By those who witnessed the murder it was stated that the men came to the church, apparently to attend service, but before they had entered a dozen mounted guerrillas rode up and demanded their surrender. The two men at once laid down their guns, but one of them, Hatch, it is believed, picked his up again, saying that "he would not give up his gun," when both men were at once riddled by revolver bullets.

The only other event of any importance that occurred before the battle of Nashville was a night ride of all the men that could be spared from the three companies at Gallatin to reinforce the two companies at the tunnel. A report came to Colonel Gilfillan, the district commander, that an attack was to be made that night on the tunnel, and some two hundred men of Companies E, G and J were hurriedly put into box-cars—the material evidence of the previous presence of a lot of sheep being painfully evident, in spite of the fact that a thin layer of sawdust had been used—and the six miles between Gallatin and the tunnel were passed over in a very short space of time. It was "as black as a stack of black cats" when the train stopped, and as the line was formed along the side of the railroad track there may have been some trembling in the boots, for this looked more like business than anything the men had so far experienced; but nothing turned up but the sun, which, by the way, appeared to be unusually slow that morning, and at noon the command marched back to Gallatin.

For a month or more previous to the battle of Nashville the section of railroad guarded by the Eleventh Regiment was worked to its full capacity, troop and supply trains passing toward Nashville almost continuously, and all sorts of sto-

ries were afloat. The pickets were cautioned to be particularly watchful, and rumors of probable attacks by rebel cavalry trying to cut off the communications in the rear of Nashville were very frequent; and there may have been some such possibility, for a few days before the battle took place a regiment of Tennessee mounted infantry was placed between the railroad and the Cumberland River to prevent the possibility of such an attack being made.

During this period there was more or less night-firing on the picket line, and for a time the companies were turned out and stood at their arms from 3 A. M. until daylight, but nothing came of it after all. During the days of the progress of the battles of Franklin and Nashville the sound of the cannonade was very distinct at Gallatin, and some few of the men managed to visit the latter place during the progress of the fight, but none took any active part. After the battle of Nashville the men of the Eleventh were treated to their first sight of regular rebel troops, as train load after train load of prisoners were sent North for safe-keeping.

From the date of the battle of Nashville until the news was received of Lee's surrender, nothing of particular importance occurred. Shortly after the surrender was announced, the national salute was fired by the battery at Gallatin, and there was general rejoicing in the regiment that the war was practically ended, followed a few days later by the feeling of uncertainty as to what would be the outcome, when the news of the murder of President Lincoln swept like a great wave of sorrow over the country.

During all this period the regular routine duty of guard, picket and patrol was kept up, and with the exception of the expectation of the order for the homeward march, which made the duty somewhat less irksome, matters went on very much as before.

It was during this period that the captain of the guerrilla band that had so long infested this section sent word to headquarters that he and his men were prepared to surrender, and later the surrender was made to Lieut. Albert R. Hall, post provost marshal, the conditions being similar to those granted to regular rebel soldiers when they laid down their arms.

In the latter part of June, 1865, the Eleventh Regiment was relieved by a regiment of negro troops, and on the 26th of June the start was made for home. All along the route the Eleventh received the same welcome as did those who had been the heroes of a hundred battles, the greeting growing warmer as Mason and Dixon's line was left in the rear. The men were hilarious but orderly, and the only incident on the route was when an attempt was made to stop the train on Sunday, near the outskirts of a little town in Indiana.

The train was left without an engine, with the evident intention of letting it remain there until Monday morning. The men stood it until nearly midday, when, considering that further forbearance had no virtue in it, they, by main force, pushed the entire train a mile or more, into the town, and kept up a cheering and generally friendly row until an engine was produced and the train again started on its way. That night the entire regiment, probably excepting the officers, rolled themselves up in their blankets and slept in the side path, on Michigan avenue near the Exposition building, to the great admiration of hundreds of people who came to have a look at the "war-worn veterans." The regiment reached St. Paul on the 5th of July, and was finally mustered out of the service on the 11th of that month.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the service of the Eleventh Regiment was probably less eventful than that of any other regiment or troop furnished by the state, though Minnesota has no reason to regret her Eleventh offering to the Union cause, for the regiment did the duty which, under the fortunes of war, fell to its portion—and did it well. Though there was no loss in battle, lives were sacrificed—the severity of the climate on men from the North, and the hardships and exposure incidental to the life caused not a few to lay down their arms to the grim destroyer, and there are many grass-grown mounds in Tennessee—mute witnesses that the Eleventh Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers contributed a portion of its life and strength for the Union.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT. .

ROSTER OF COMPANY A—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY B.

AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
21	Aug. 13, '64	June 26, '65	
24	Aug. 20, '64	June 26, '65	
29	Aug. 20, '64	.....	Resigned Feb. 14, '65.
30	May 13, '65	June 26, '65	
33	Aug. 12, '64	June 26, '65	
28	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65	Sergeant.
34	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65	Corporal.
30	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65	
25	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65	
23	Aug. 10, '64	June 26, '65	
19	Aug. 5, '64	June 26, '65	
23	Aug. 12, '64	May 10, '65	Per order.
37	Aug. 8, '64	June 12, '65	Per order.
20	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65	
41	Aug. 9, '64	June 26, '65	Corporal.
30	Aug. 10, '64	.....	Deserted Sept. 21, '64, at St. Paul.
20	Aug. 17, '64	June 26, '65	
21	Aug. 17, '64	June 26, '65	
31	Aug. 12, '64	June 26, '65	
26	Aug. 18, '64	June 26, '65	
23	July 26, '64	June 26, '65	
37	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65	
17	Aug. 13, '64	June 26, '65	
19	Aug. 10, '64	June 26, '65	
33	Aug. 1, '64	June 26, '65	
18	Aug. 16, '64	June 26, '65	
18	Aug. 7, '64	June 26, '65	
17	Aug. 9, '64	June 26, '65	
18	Aug. 8, '64	June 26, '65	
41	Aug. 9, '64	June 26, '65	
29	Aug. 6, '64	.....	Deserted Aug. 17, '64, at St. Paul.
22	Aug. 6, '64	June 26, '65	
22	Aug. 12, '64	.....	Transferred to Non-Com. Staff June 1, '65, as Prin. Musician.
24	Aug. 10, '64	June 24, '65	
19	Aug. 17, '64	June 26, '65	
18	Aug. 17, '64	June 26, '65	
34	Aug. 16, '64	June 26, '65	
44	Aug. 8, '64	June 26, '65	
34	Aug. 17, '64	June 26, '65	Promoted Corporal.
39	Aug. 8, '64	June 26, '65	
29	Aug. 11, '64	June 26, '65	
19	Aug. 12, '64	.....	Discharged per order June 3, '65.
18	Aug. 8, '64	.....	Promoted Sergeant Sept. 26, '64.
23	Aug. 16, '64	.....	Discharged for disability June 11, '65.
18	Aug. 2, '64	June 26, '65	
37	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65	
27	Aug. 11, '64	June 26, '65	
18	Aug. 4, '64	June 26, '65	
29	Aug. 8, '64	June 26, '65	
32	Aug. 11, '64	Discharged per order June 7, '65.
32	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65	
27	Aug. 3, '64	June 26, '65	
22	Aug. 12, '64	June 26, '65	

COMPANY C.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY B—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY C.

NAMEs.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
	32	Sept. 4, '64	June 26, '65	
	31	Sept. 4, '64	June 26, '65	
	43	Sept. 4, '64	June 26, '65	Discharged from 1st Regiment November, '62.
	37	Aug. 26, '64	June 26, '65	
	18	Aug. 26, '64	June 26, '65	
	35	Aug. 25, '64	June 26, '65	
	23	Aug. 27, '64	June 26, '65	
	30	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65	Corporal.
	16	Aug. 28, '64	June 26, '65	
	20	Aug. 23, '64	June 26, '65	
	41	Aug. 26, '64	.....
Randy, Will	29	Aug. 17, '64	June 26, '65	Died Jan. 23, '65, at Gallatin, Tenn.
Rucker, William	27	Aug. 18, '64	June 26, '65	
Huckle, John W.	30	Aug. 23, '64	June 26, '65	
Chapin, Morris B.	19	Aug. 24, '64	June 26, '65	Corporal.
Chase, John	18	Aug. 18, '64	June 26, '65	
Chapman, Wm.	32	Aug. 16, '64	June 26, '65	
Cook, Amasa	35	Aug. 29, '64	June 26, '65	
Cooper, Joseph	30	Aug. 20, '64	June 26, '65	
Cornell, Benj. H.				
Coulthart, Wm.				

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT. .

ROSTER OF COMPANY A—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY B.

1871

1872

COMPANY C.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY B—*Continued.*

ROSTER OF COMPANY C.




3075

3076

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THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY C—Continued.

Smith, 	30	Aug. 29, '64	June 26, '65	
Smith, 	23	Aug. 29, '64	June 26, '65	
Smith, 	37	Aug. 29, '64	June 26, '65	
	33	Aug. 28, '64	June 26, '65	Corporal.
	32	Aug. 29, '64	June 26, '65	
	34	Aug. 19, '64	June 26, '65	
	18	Aug. 26, '64	June 26, '65	
	24	Aug. 23, '64	June 26, '65	
	37	Aug. 27, '64	June 26, '65	
	34	Aug. 29, '64	June 26, '65	
	21	Aug. 26, '64	June 26, '65	
	23	Aug. 24, '64	June 26, '65	
	20	Aug. 20, '64	June 26, '65	
Wehler, C.	28	Aug. 13, '64	June 26, '65	
White, J.	30	Aug. 25, '64	June 26, '65	Promoted Sergeant.
Wilson, James. . .	28	Aug. 27, '64	June 26, '65	
Wickwire, Michae	23	Aug. 27, '64	June 26, '65	
Woolery, Reuben.				

COMPANY D.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY D.

Aug.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
26	Sept. 1, '64	June 26, '65	
85	Sept. 1, '64	June 26, '65	
33	Sept. 1, '64	June 26, '65	
31	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
86	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
23	Aug. 12, '64	June 26, '65	
24	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
17	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
43	Aug. 24, '64	June 26, '65	
84	Aug. 17, '64	June 26, '65	Corporal.
17	Aug. 18, '64	June 26, '65	
20	Aug. 10, '64	June 26, '65	
27	Aug. 21, '64	June 26, '65	Corporal.
37	Aug. 24, '64	June 26, '65	
27	Aug. 12, '64	June 26, '65	
30	Aug. 17, '64	June 26, '65	Promoted Chaplain Sept. 10, '64.
84	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	Sergeant.
35	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
24	Aug. 17, '64	June 26, '65	
89	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	Corporal.
28	Aug. 20, '64	June 26, '65	
37	Aug. 21, '64	June 26, '65	
18	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
21	Aug. 21, '64	June 26, '65	Corporal.
20	Aug. 23, '64	June 26, '65	
29	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
18	Aug. 30, '64	June 26, '65	
21	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
31	Aug. 21, '64	June 26, '65	Died Feb. 6, '65, at Gallatin, Tenn.
29	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
31	Aug. 21, '64	June 26, '65	Corporal.
32	Aug. 24, '64	June 26, '65	Sergeant.
84	Sept. 1, '64	June 26, '65	
20	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
20	Aug. 21, '64	June 26, '65	
18	Aug. 21, '64	June 26, '65	
16	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
41	Aug. 23, '64	June 26, '65	
33	Aug. 16, '64	June 26, '65	
17	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
21	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
32	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
21	Aug. 12, '64	June 26, '65	
27	Aug. 20, '64	June 26, '65	
18	Sept. 5, '64	June 26, '65	
33	Sept. 5, '64	June 26, '65	
20	Sept. 21, '64	June 26, '65	
35	Sept. 21, '64	June 26, '65	
37	Sept. 20, '64	June 26, '65	
16	Sept. 15, '64	June 26, '65	
20	Aug. 21, '64	June 26, '65	
18	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
29	Aug. 21, '64	June 26, '65	Sergeant.
20	Aug. 21, '64	June 26, '65	
24	Aug. 23, '64	June 26, '65	
17	Aug. 20, '64	June 26, '65	
30	Aug. 10, '64	June 26, '65	
18	Aug. 23, '64	June 26, '65	
29	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
23	Aug. 17, '64	June 26, '65	Corporal.
31	Aug. 21, '64	June 26, '65	
21	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
36	Aug. 21, '64	June 26, '65	
21	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
19	Aug. 20, '64	June 26, '65	
36	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
25	Aug. 25, '64	June 26, '65	
32	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
27	Aug. 21, '64	June 26, '65	
17	Aug. 23, '64	June 26, '65	
29	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
44	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
44	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
27	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	Corporal.
33	Aug. 13, '64	June 26, '65	
13	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65	
17	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
21	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
28	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
22	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
36	Aug. 22, '64	June 26, '65	
23	Aug. 30, '64	June 26, '65	
19	Aug. 24, '64	June 26, '65	

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY D—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY E.

REMARKS.	
ral.	
ral.	
Hatin, Tenn.	
March 12, '65, by guerrillas, near Gallatin, Tenn.	
Hatin, Tenn.	
ral.	
unt.	
ted Sergeant.	
ral.	
Hatin, Tenn.	
near Gallatin, Tenn., March 12, '65.	
ted Corporal.	
ral; promoted Sergeant.	

COMPANY F.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY E—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY F.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY F—Continued.

NAME.	Aug.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
27	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65	Corporal.	
23	Aug. 15, '64	.....	.....	Died Jan. 28, '65, at Gallatin, Tenn.
18	Aug. 20, '64	June 26, '65		
37	Aug. 11, '64	May 31, '65	Per order.	
35	Aug. 26, '64	June 26, '65		
43	Aug. 18, '64	June 26, '65		
23	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65		
38	Apr. 11, '64	June 26, '65		
39	Apr. 18, '64	June 26, '65		
24	Apr. 13, '64	June 26, '65		
21	Apr. 19, '64	June 26, '65		
27	Aug. 8, '64	June 26, '65		
39	Aug. 26, '64	June 26, '65		
18	Aug. 12, '64	June 26, '65		
24	Aug. 13, '64	June 26, '65		
16	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65		
31	Aug. 12, '64	June 26, '65		
26	Aug. 11, '64	June 26, '65	Corporal.	
19	Aug. 11, '64	June 26, '65		
43	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65	Sergeant.	
32	Aug. 13, '64	June 26, '65		
36	Aug. 13, '64	.....	Discharged per order May 31, '65.	
32	Aug. 18, '64	June 26, '65		
33	Aug. 12, '64	June 26, '65	Corporal.	
33	Aug. 18, '64	June 26, '65		
35	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65		
42	Aug. 12, '64	Apr. 27, '65	At Fort Snelling.	
35	Aug. 12, '64	June 26, '65		
27	Aug. 16, '64	June 26, '65		
27	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65		
32	Aug. 20, '64	June 26, '65		
19	Aug. 20, '64	June 26, '65		
44	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65		
17	Aug. 17, '64	June 26, '65		
26	Aug. 11, '64	June 26, '65		
32	Aug. 11, '64	June 26, '65		
23	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65		
44	Aug. 11, '64	June 26, '65		
28	Aug. 17, '64	June 26, '65		
26	Aug. 12, '64	June 26, '65	Sergeant.	
19	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65		
19	Aug. 10, '64	June 26, '65		
23	Aug. 11, '64	June 26, '65		
21	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65		
24	Aug. 18, '64	June 26, '65		
36	Aug. 18, '64	June 26, '65		
35	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65		
37	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65		
22	Aug. 18, '64	June 26, '65		
36	Aug. 16, '64	June 26, '65		
37	Aug. 8, '64	June 26, '65		
26	Aug. 20, '64	June 26, '65	Sergeant.	
18	Aug. 16, '64	June 26, '65		
33	Aug. 16, '64	June 26, '65		
29	Aug. 11, '64	June 26, '65		
19	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65	Corporal.	
31	Aug. 16, '64	June 26, '65		
36	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65		
37	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65		
40	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65		
24	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65		
34	Aug. 12, '64	June 26, '65		
34	Aug. 12, '64	June 26, '65		
31	Aug. 11, '64	June 26, '65		
29	Aug. 12, '64	June 26, '65	Corporal.	
32	Aug. 12, '64	June 26, '65		
27	Aug. 11, '64	June 26, '65	Corporal.	
29	Aug. 11, '64	June 26, '65		
27	Aug. 12, '64	June 26, '65		
25	Aug. 26, '64	June 26, '65		
29	Sept. 1, '64	June 26, '65		
31	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65		
39	Aug. 15, '64	.....	Discharged April 12, '65, at Fort Snelling.	
30	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65	Corporal.	
37	Aug. 16, '64	June 26, '65		
27	Aug. 11, '64	June 26, '65		
29	Aug. 15, '64	June 26, '65		

COMPANY G.

501

ROSTER OF COMPANY G.

10-11

1862

COMPANY I .

503

ROSTER OF COMPANY H—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY I

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

ROSTER OF COMPANY I—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
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COMPANY K.

505

ROSTER OF COMPANY K.

70

100-100

1862

1863

1864

1865

NARRATIVE OF THE FIRST COMPANY OF SHARPSHOOTERS.

BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL FRANCIS PETELER.

The First Company of Sharpshooters from Minnesota was organized, under permission direct from the secretary of war, by Captain Francis Peteler, who had seen service in Mexico (Company A, Eighth United States Infantry). The intention was to form an independent company of practical riflemen, who had had experience with the rifle by hunting, and were inured to hardship by a life on the frontier. Mustered into service by Captain A. D. Nelson, United States Army, at Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 5, 1861. Company officers: Captain, Francis Peteler; first lieutenant, Benedict Hippler; second lieutenant, Dudley P. Chase; sergeants, A. Wright, J. Stewart, S. Rogers, S. H. Hancock, G. W. Cummings; corporals, U. R. Penny, O. Evans, A. Howe, J. W. Walker, J. T. Veeder, D. P. Craig, W. S. Collins and C. Rees.

The company left the state October 6th; arrived in Washington, D. C., October 10th; reported to Colonel H. Berdan, at camp of instruction, near foot of Seventh street. There were five companies of the First Regiment of United States Sharpshooters (Berdan's) in camp; we would have been Company F of that regiment, but owing to the fine appearance of the company it was made Company A of a new regiment. Feb. 10, 1862—The organization of the Second Regiment, United States Sharpshooters, was completed; one company from Minnesota, one from Maine, one from Michigan, one from Pennsylvania, two from Vermont, two from New Hampshire—eight companies. This organization was unfortunate; coming from six different states, it was found impossible to keep the regiment full. Regimental officers were: H. A. V. Post, colonel; Francis Peteler, lieutenant colonel; A. B. Jones, major; Lewis C. Parmelee, adjutant; Charles P. Hale, surgeon; B. S. Calef, quartermaster; Lorenzo Barber, chaplain. B. Hippler was promoted to captain of Company A, D. P. Chase to first lieutenant. James Doughty joined the company April, 1862, as second lieutenant. Colt's repeating rifles were issued, they being exchanged for Sharp's improved rifles, about June 6, 1862. March 18, 1862—Crossed the Potomac, assigned to General C. C. Auger's brigade, King's division, McDowell's corps. The history of the Minnesota company must necessarily be part of the regiment, brigade, etc., to which it belonged. Went into camp near Fort Ward for a short time, then marched to Bristow Station, through Manassas, where we encountered the formidable wooden guns left by the rebels. April 18th—Auger's brigade, Sharpshooters in advance, captured Falmouth and Fredericksburg, where the rebels burned all the bridges and shipping, and were seen marching in retreat. From the rapid advance and prompt action of Auger's brigade, it was called the "Iron Brigade," the first of that name in the Army of the Potomac.

The latter part of May McDowell's corps marched about fifteen miles south of Fredericksburg, intending to join McClellan on the right; but the rebel general, Jackson, was reported to be advancing in four different directions. The corps returned and made a forced march toward Front Royal, to the assistance of General Banks. June 1st—The Sharpshooters were in a railroad collision near White Plains; forty-four men were injured several from the Minnesota company; the command returned to Fredericksburg.

General Pope taking command of the Army of Virginia June 26th, General Gibbons was ordered, July 24th, to make a reconnaissance toward Orange Court House. Company A from Minnesota, and C from Pennsylvania, Colonel Pete-

ler commanding, were with the command. The Sharpshooters, by their alertness and prompt action in breaking a charge, prevented a possible capture of part of the forces. August 6th—Sharpshooters were part of the command that made a reconnaissance to Guinea Station and Spottsylvania Court House.

August 10th—Left Falmouth for Cedar Mountain, arriving too late to take part in the battle; army falls back. August 21st, 22d and 23d—Skirmishes near Rappahannock Station. August 26th—Warrenton Springs. August 28th, 29th and 30th—Second battle of Bull Run; losses heavy; Lieut. Doughty and six men from Minnesota company captured; camped near Alexandria; first learn of the Indian outbreak in Minnesota. September 14th—Battle of South Mountain; Sharpshooters first to reach the top. September 16th and 17th—Battle of Antietam; Capt. Chase and ten men of Minnesota company wounded; the regiment lost about seventy men killed and wounded; Col. Post wounded and Adjutant Parmelee killed; regiment captured one stand of rebel colors. November 8th—Gen. Burnside takes command; army moves to Fredericksburg; battle. December 13th, 14th and 15th—Sharpshooters on the left under Franklin. January, 1863, during Burnside's mud march, sent to the front to cover laying pontoon bridges; pontoons never came up to be laid; Sharpshooters returned to camp, after three nights, and two days' continuous rain. Jan. 26, 1863—Gen. Hooker takes command; battle of Chancellorsville. May 2d to 5th—Sharpshooters open the ball on the left in an attempt to cut off Stonewall Jackson at or near an old furnace; engaged in nearly every part of the field during the fight; recrossed the Rappahannock River night of May 5th; Capt. Chase wounded May 2d (died May 8th); Lieut. Wright promoted to captain. June 5th—Started on the march from Fredericksburg that ended with the great

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,

July 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1863; Gen. Meade takes command. June 28th—The First Division, Third Army Corps, to which the Sharpshooters belonged, reached Emmetsburg, ten miles distant, at 4 P. M. July 1st; division took up the line of march, occupying about four hours, going into bivouac to the east and south of Little Round Top; the Sharpshooters went to the front. July 2d—Before daylight had a light skirmish, when the rebel Gen. Longstreet made his famous charge on our left; the Second Regiment, United States Sharpshooters, was on the extreme left, covered Devil's Den one-half mile in advance; when the enemy's troops left cover, *en masse*, the Sharpshooters opened fire at six hundred yards and continued firing until they were within fifty yards. Even a small regiment of practical riflemen, armed with Sharp's breech-loading rifles, and supplied with one hundred rounds of ammunition to each man, is a fearful engine of destruction in such a position. Col. W. S. Oats, Fifteenth Alabama, wrote recently: "My regiment was the extreme right of the rebel line; I also had direction of the Forty-seventh Alabama, and directed to Round Top; twice did the Sharpshooters attack me in the flank and rear, and compel me to change front; had they not, I think I would have captured Round Top and won the battle for the Confederates." July 3d—The Sharpshooters assisted in breaking Picket's great charge at the bloody angle; later they were ordered to dislodge a rebel battery; passing Gen. Stannard's headquarters, where surprise was expressed at the boldness of the move, they succeeded by close shooting. July 4th—On picket before daylight; this was the sharpest picket work ever done by them, except later at North Anna.

In the fall of 1863, while advancing toward Culpepper Court House, the regiment having the skirmish line moved too slowly. General Hancock stated to the officers in command that the army was waiting on them. The officer replied that he doubted if any other regiment could do better. General Hancock ordered Second Sharpshooters to the front. Riding to the side of the regiment, he said: "Boys, I have promised that you would go through there; I think you will." One hour later the general sent his compliments, requesting that they slacken their speed, as the army was not keeping in supporting distance. The rebels never liked the long-range rifles.

In December, 1863, nearly all the First Company, Minnesota Sharpshooters, present for duty, re-enlisted and returned to the state to enjoy a furlough. March, 1864, found them again at the front. In passing through Pittsburgh they met General Grant, who was on his way to Washington to take command of all the army.

In the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac by General Grant, the First and Third Army Corps, having lost their commanders at Gettysburg, were discontinued; divisions were made larger and transferred to other corps; First Division, Third Corps, was made Third Division, Second Corps. To this division, commanded by Gen. D. B. Birney, the Second Regiment of Sharpshooters was assigned, General Hancock commanding Second Corps.

May 3, 1864, at Brandy Station, Va., marching orders were received at about 7 P. M.; about two hours later General Hancock's corps was in motion. The night of May 4th it camped upon the old Chancellorsville battle ground; Sharpshooters on picket that night; drew off 4 A. M., the Fifth Corps moving to the front; enemy discovered at Brock's Cross-roads at about 4 P. M.; Sharpshooters deployed as skirmishers; more or less fighting until 9 P. M. of the 5th. About 11 P. M. orders came; there was some push to them: "The skirmish line will advance promptly at 5 A. M. and press the enemy." We now understood General Grant's policy. Skirmishing nearly all day on the 6th; on picket that night; enemy within gun-shot, which required the vigilance of every man; opened the fight again at 5 A. M.; the fighting was very severe and destructive. Up to May 13th the Sharpshooters were engaged some part of every day; 14th and 15th, Spottsylvania Court House; 18th and 19th, at Po River; 23d, North Anna, crossing the Pamunky May 28th; 31st, near Hanover Court House, regiment took fifty rebel prisoners; crossed James River at Wilcox Landing June 14th; fighting all day on the 16th in front of Petersburg; Captain Wright wounded; Sharpshooters used as skirmishers and for special service; constantly in service at some point; no action engaged in by Second Army Corps that they did not take part: Yellow House, Deep Bottom, Weldon Railroad, etc. The Second Regiment, United States Sharpshooters, was disbanded and transferred into other regiments. Feb. 20, 1865, the men remaining in First Minnesota Company were transferred to First Minnesota Battalion and mustered out with that battalion. All supernumerary officers were mustered out Feb. 23, 1865.

The company participated in the following battles and skirmishes, besides many days of special service: Capture of Falmouth and Fredericksburg, Va., April 18, 1862; Orange Court House, July 27th; Guinea Station, August 6th; Rappahannock Station, August 21st, 22d and 23d; Warrenton Springs, August 26th; Second Bull Run, August 28th, 29th and 30th; South Mountain, September 14th; Antietam, September 16th and 17th; Fredericksburg, December 13th, 14th and 15th, all in 1862. Burnside's mud march, January, 1863; Chancellorsville, May 2d, 3d and 4th; Gettysburg, July 2d, 3d and 4th; Wapping Heights, July 23d; Kelly's Ford, November 7th; Brandy Station, November —; Locust Grove, November 27th; Mine Run, November 30th, all in 1863. Wilderness, May 5th to 7th; Spottsylvania, May 8th to 21st; North Anna, May 23d to 27th; Totopotomoy, May 27th to 31st; Cold Harbor, May 30th to June 12th; Petersburg, June 16th, 1864, to close of war, 1865.

The company organized with 3 commissioned officers and 93 men; 1 officer and 11 recruits were added, making the total strength of the company 104 enlisted men. The six captains were F. Peteler, promoted lieutenant colonel Feb. 10; B. Hippler, resigned July 18, 1863; D. P. Chase, wounded, Chancellorsville, May 2, died May 8, 1863; A. Wright, mustered out Oct. 6, 1864, expiration term of service; O. Evens, mustered out Feb. 22, 1865; James E. Doughty, promoted to major December, 1864.

CASUALTIES.

The regiment having been employed habitually on the skirmish line and the outpost, did not suffer the heavy losses in killed and wounded incident to fight-

ing in heavy columns, and yet it is more than probable that they rendered more of the enemy's best troops *hors de combat* than any other three regiments in the field.

Four men died of disease; 33 men were discharged for disability on surgeon's certificate, 8 of whom saw some service; 8 men were killed; Captain Chase died of wounds; 23 were wounded in action; 3 injured in railroad collision at White Plains, Va., June 1, 1862.

FIRST COMPANY OF
ROSTER OF THE FIRST COMPANY OF

511
SHARPSHOOTERS.



22

NARRATIVE OF THE SECOND COMPANY OF SHARPSHOOTERS.

BY J. B. CHANEY.

This company was an independent federal organization, raised for Berdan's corps of United States Sharpshooters. It was recruited at St. Paul, between Nov. 23, 1861, and March 17, 1862, by Captain William F. Russell, who had been commissioned for that purpose by Colonel Hiram Berdan, under authority of the secretary of war. The army register of the volunteer force makes no mention of the company or its officers, in connection with either the First United States Sharpshooters or the First Minnesota Infantry, or in any other way. In War Department orders it is designated as the "Second Company of Minnesota Sharpshooters."

On the 20th of March, 1862, the company was accepted into the service of the United States, "for three years, or during the war," by Captain A. D. Nelson, United States Army, mustering officer. There were on the company roll at that date one hundred enlisted men and three commissioned officers, all except five of whom were residents of Minnesota; four of these five were enlisted men from Wisconsin, and the other from Iowa. The governor of this state, in common with the governors of other loyal states, had claimed the right to appoint and commission the officers of all bodies of troops raised within the state, whether under state or federal authority. This claim was resisted by the War Department for a time, but was finally, though reluctantly, conceded, and an order to that effect issued. Under this conceded right, the governor issued a state commission to Captain Russell, and appointed and commissioned all the other officers of the company. The foregoing statement will explain the apparent incongruity of state commissions being issued to officers of a federal organization.

April 21, 1862, the company left St. Paul for Washington, by order of the War Department, and arrived there on the 26th with ninety-eight enlisted men and three officers. One man had been left sick at St. Paul, and one had previously deserted. May 3, 1862, the company left Washington for the peninsula, with orders to report to Major General McClellan, and by his order it proceeded to Yorktown to report for duty with the First United States Sharpshooters, commanded by Colonel Hiram Berdan. Arrived there on the morning of the 5th, and took possession of quarters occupied by the rebels about thirty-five hours previously. The battle of Williamsburg was then being fought, only a few miles away, with doubtful result, and this company was without weapons of defense or offense. On the morning of the 7th the company reported to Colonel Berdan, at his headquarters at Camp Winfield Scott, a few miles from the fort. Here the company received a part only of their equipments, immediately after which the regiment broke camp and marched to Yorktown, this company taking, temporarily, the position of Company I, which was absent on detached service. On this march the regiment passed close by the historical spot where Lord Cornwallis surrendered his sword and army to General George Washington, on the 19th of October, 1781.

On the afternoon of the 8th of May the company received its arms (Sharp's breech-loading rifles), and on the evening of the same day embarked with the regiment on a transport for West Point, arriving there early on the following morning, and going into camp. May 12th the company received its first lessons in company movements from its first lieutenant, and in skirmishing from Captain Edward Drew of Company G (a Wisconsin company). While with the First United States Sharpshooters the company was, for convenience (being the

eleventh company), called Company L, and participated in all the marches, battles and other movements that fell to the lot of that fine organization, among which were the two engagements at Hanover Court House on the 27th of May. These battles were pronounced by General McClellan to have been among the severest of the war up to that time. This was the first time the company was under fire. Two of its men were wounded, one severely, in the forenoon engagement. In the afternoon fight, though under a sharp musketry fire while skirmishing in a piece of woods, it suffered no loss. After the fighting was all over, one of the men, who had gone into the woods to gather fuel for the camp-fire, ran onto two rebels, unhurt, and they accompanied him back to camp as prisoners of war. The regiment remained on the field until the evening of the 28th, when it returned to its camp near Gaines' Mill, arriving there about midnight. The First Regiment of United States Sharpshooters was, until about May 18th, in Fitz John Porter's division, at which time the Fifth Provisional Corps was created, Porter being made corps commander and General Morell placed in command of Porter's old division.

May 30th the captain received "Special Order, No. 153," dated on the 22d, directing him to report with his command to General Sedgwick, "to be assigned to duty with the First Minnesota Volunteers," which was a part of the First Brigade (Gorman's) of the Second Division (Sedgwick's) of the Second Army Corps (Sumner's). Pursuant to said order the company broke camp on the afternoon of the 31st, and started to join the First Minnesota. This was the first day of the battles of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, and the booming of cannon, and even the sound of the musketry, were distinctly heard at Berdan's camp. After many delays on the road, caused by the hurrying of artillery and regiments to the scene of conflict, the company, about dark, reached the camp of the First Minnesota, only to find that it had gone to the battle ground that morning, and as it was deemed impracticable to attempt to find its way through the swamp and across the Chickahominy River in the darkness of that night, it remained there until morning, when it resumed its march, waded through the bottomless mud of that swamp, crossed the river on Grapevine Bridge, and thence up to the battlefield, where it met General Gorman, who refers to it in his official report as follows: "Just at the close of the action on the 1st inst. (June, 1862), Captain Russell's company of Minnesota Sharpshooters arrived on the field, and I put them in before the enemy, where they used their weapons with effect and rendered good service." The special service the company rendered in that action was to drive a lot of rebel sharpshooters out of a piece of woods on the left of the railroad, near Fair Oaks Station, taking four prisoners. Loss, one man, wounded. It remained on the field that night, and early next morning (June 2d) joined the First Minnesota at Fair Oaks. From this date until Nov. 23, 1863, the general history of the company was practically the same as that of this regiment, as it participated with it in all its hardships, battles, etc. While with this regiment, also, it was called Company L. The space allotted for this sketch will not admit of a detailed narration of the campaigns, marches, battles, etc., in which it participated in common with that organization, but a reference to the history of that regiment will essentially cover the ground. This company, however, had a personal history not covered by that of any other organization, and this sketch will be confined to those points.

While the army lay in front of Richmond, during the month of June, 1862, this company was several times sent out on reconnaissances, to the support of pickets, to protect working parties, etc., but no casualties occurred to it. Its sanitary condition, however, like that of the entire army, was far from good. June 29, 1862, when the Second Corps left Fair Oaks, this company was in a decidedly poor condition to start on such an enterprise as that celebrated "change of base" proved to be; the captain was sick in quarters, the first lieutenant and a majority of the non-commissioned officers, including the orderly sergeant, and a large number of privates, were in various hospitals. The second lieutenant was in command. Although under fire in all the battles of the "Seven Days' Retreat," in which the Second Corps participated, none of the company were

wounded, but there were seven enlisted men and one officer (First Lieutenant Burger, sick in hospital) captured at the battle of Savage Station on June 29th. After arrival at Harrison's Landing, July 2, 1862, there was but little to break the monotony of camp life, until the reconnaissance to Malvern Hill on August 4th. Two enlisted men were captured while absent from the ranks without leave on that occasion. The first death in the company occurred July 6th, by disease. The place thus left vacant was filled on the 15th by the muster-in of a man who had come from St. Paul with the company in the capacity of captain's servant. This was the only accession to the original one hundred enlisted men.

The army left the peninsula about the middle of August, 1862. In the affair near Vienna, Va., Sept. 2, 1862, the company lost two enlisted men, wounded—one mortally, the other losing an eye. In the

BATTLE OF ANTIETAM,

Maryland, Sept. 17, 1862, the company went in with about forty-two men, twenty of whom were wounded, one mortally. The casualties occurred at about 9 A. M., and all within a space of time not exceeding ten minutes. The company was on the extreme left of the First Minnesota, with the Eighty-second New York upon its left, in Gorman's brigade. The ground occupied was in a valley covered with beautiful oaks, clear of underbrush. The right of the Minnesota regiment reached beyond the grove into a cornfield, and was the right wing of the brigade. Crawford's brigade was at the left and a little in the rear of Gorman's, and between them was a gap. This was soon discovered and occupied by a heavy body of the enemy's infantry, which succeeded in crushing the right and left wings respectively of these brigades. This beautiful valley on that forenoon was turned into a veritable "valley of death."

Dec. 31, 1862, there were present for duty 25 enlisted men; on extra duty, 4; sick, 1; total enlisted men present, 30. Total number of enlisted men borne on company roll, 70—a loss of 31, 22 of whom had been discharged (5 to enlist in the regular service), 7 had died (2 from wounds received in action) and 6 had deserted. Twenty-five enlisted men had been wounded in action between the morning of the 27th of May and evening of the 17th of September. Of the 40 absent, 32 were sick (by wounds and disease), 5 on detached service, 1 with leave, 2 without leave. At the

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

the company took an active part on the second and third days (July 2 and 3, 1863). In the afternoon of the 2d it was detailed to the support of Battery I, First United States Artillery, and remained with it until the close of the battle. On the 3d it was for several hours subjected to a terrific cannonade. This was followed by a charge by a body of rebel infantry, which advanced to within forty yards of the company's line; but they found a difference between breech and muzzle loading rifles, and broke and ran back in confusion. In his official report of the battle, Captain Coates of the First Minnesota says this company "did very effective service." General Hancock, in a letter to the governor, spoke in high praise of the excellent appearance and soldierly bearing of this company.

Sept. 22, 1863, the first lieutenant (Mahlon Black) and ten men were detailed from the company as provost guard at the headquarters of the Second Division of the Second Army Corps. Nov. 23, 1863, the entire company was detailed as provost guard at the division headquarters, and remained on that duty until mustered out. This detail practically ended the connection of the company with the First Minnesota, for that regiment returned home in February, 1864, and was, as an organization, mustered out at Fort Snelling on the 29th of the following April. January, 1864, there were but forty-two men left on the company roll—thirty present. May 3, 1864, they broke camp near Stevensburg, Va., and started on the spring campaign, and were engaged with the division in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Hanover Church and Cold Harbor, and in almost continuous marches, reconnaissances and skirmishes until the crossing of the James River, June 16, 1864, when the siege of Petersburg com-

menced. During the time they lay at Cold Harbor three privates of this company were wounded, one severely. June 20, 1864, the first lieutenant (Fitzsimmons) and twenty men were detailed as sharpshooters at headquarters of First Brigade. On the 22d, one of the men so detailed was killed in action near Petersburg. The company was also engaged in the two affairs at Deep Bottom, July 27 to 30, and Aug. 12 to 21; at Ream's Station, Aug. 25, and Boydton Roads, Oct. 27, 1864. At the battle of Ream's Station the first lieutenant and nine enlisted men were captured. In the battle of Boydton Roads the company bore a conspicuous part, and brought in a large number of prisoners. In addition to the actions mentioned during the siege of Petersburg, the company participated in all the others in which the Second Division, Second Army Corps, were engaged, until its formal muster-out as a company, March 19, 1865, near Petersburg, Va. There was not much of a company left to muster out, for its total strength Aug. 31, 1864, was but thirty men, with nearly six months more of service ahead. Eighteen members re-enlisted, and those of them not previously discharged were, after muster-out of the company, transferred to Companies A and C of the First Battalion.

During its term of service it had three different captains, four different first lieutenants, and three different second lieutenants, all of them original members of the company. The company participated in fifty-four battles, skirmishes, etc., besides several minor actions not recorded. First Lieutenant Edward N. Schoff of the Nineteenth Massachusetts was its last commanding officer (Captain Black having been mustered out on expiration of his term of service, Jan. 3, 1865), with Daniel H. Priest as second lieutenant.¹

¹Enlisted men accounted for: Total number of enlisted men in company, 101. Discharged for wounds and disease, 42; discharged to accept promotion, 5; discharged on expiration of term, 7; discharged to enlist in regular army, 6; transferred to other organizations, 20; missing in action, 4; killed in action, 2; died of wounds received in action, 2; died of disease, 7; deserted, 6; total, 101. Number wounded, 35; had been prisoners of war, 21; died in rebel prison, 1. Six of the seven deaths by disease occurred between July 6th and December 14th of 1862, which shows that the sanitary condition of the company was good after the first year of service.

ROSTER OF THE SECOND COMPANY OF MINNESOTA SHARPSHOOTERS.

NAMES.	AGE	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
<i>Captains—</i>				
Wm. F. Russell.....	30	Nov. 1, '61	.....	Resigned Feb. 20, '63.
Emil A. Burger.....	29	Jan. 1, '62	.....	Resigned Nov. 23, '63; 1st Lieutenant.
Mahlon Black.....	41	Jan. 4, '62	Jan. 3, '63	1st Serg.; '62; 2d Lieut. Feb. 20, '63; 1st Lieut. July 14, '63.
<i>First Lieutenants—</i>				
John A. W. Jones.....	29	Jan. 24, '62	.....	Resigned May 26, '63; 2d Lieutenant.
Louis Fitzsimmons.....	20	Dec. 20, '61	Mich. 3, '63	Corporal, 1st Sergeant; wounded at Antietam; captured at Ream's Station Aug. 25, '64.
<i>Second Lieutenant—</i>				
Daniel H. Priest.....	22	Dec. 22, '61	.....	Veteran; promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
ENLISTED MEN.				
Archibald, David.....	17	Dec. 24, '61	.....	Mus.; wnd. severely in thigh at Cold Harbor, Va., June 4, '64.
Abbot, George.....	19	Feb. 27, '62	.....	Dia. per Gen. Order, No. 154, Oct. 24, '62, to enlist in U. S. Cav.
Baker, Charles B.....	26	Jan. 6, '62	.....	Captured at Savage Station June 29, '62; exchanged; wounded at Bristoe Station Oct. 14, '63; captured at Ream's Station Aug. 25, '64; veteran.
Baker, Ozias B.....	19	Jan. 6, '62	.....	Captured at Savage Station June 29, '62; exchanged; wounded at Gettysburg July 3, '63.
Balsley, Sylvanus.....	26	Feb. 13, '62	.....	Died at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 6, '62, of disease.
Bancroft, Geo. W.....	19	Dec. 13, '61	.....	Wounded, badly, in shoulder at Antietam Sept. 17, '62; dis- charged for disability Dec. 7, '62.
Barnes, Elbridge S.....	18	Dec. 24, '61	.....	Wounded in shoulder at Fredericksburg, Md., Dec. 13, '62.
Barnes, John C.....	22	Feb. 10, '62	.....	Died of fever in Regimental Hosp. at Harper's Ferry Oct. 9, '62.
Barnes, Percival S.....	18	Dec. 13, '61	.....	Cap. at Savage Station June 29, '62; exch.; wnd. at Cold Harbor June 3, '64; cap. again at Ream's Station Aug. 25, '64; died in rebel prison.
Beach, Samuel B.....	24	Nov. 30, '61	.....	Vet. Jan. 1, '64; disch. to enlist as Hospital Steward in U. S. A.
Beecroft, John.....	21	Oct. 24, '61	.....	Deserted in '62.
Benton, James H.....	24	Mich. 3, '62	.....	Wnd. in hip at Antietam Sept. 17, '62; disch. for dia. Jan. 5, '63.
Biggs, Edward.....	22	Dec. 6, '61	.....	Dia. for dia. in '63 at St. Paul; did not go with company; left sick.
Billings, Myron E.....	25	Dec. 16, '61	.....	Sergeant; wounded in foot at battle of Antietam Sept. 17, '62; discharged for disability Jan. 7, '63.
Borden, Daniel B.....	19	Feb. 24, '62	.....	Captured at Savage Station June 29, '62; exchanged; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, '62; discharged for dia. June 12, '63.
Brown, Joseph T.....	27	Dec. 24, '61	.....	Captured at Savage Station June 29, '62; exchanged; died of fever at Frederick, Md., Sept. 30, '62.
Brown, Joseph L.....	24	Feb. 1, '62	.....	Vet. Feb. 1, '64; pro. Corp.; dia. to enlist in U. S. Cav. Feb. 6, '65.
Brown, Sylvester.....	20	Dec. 3, '61	.....	Captured at Savage Station June 29, '62; exchanged; killed in action July 3, '63, at Gettysburg.
Brown, Wesley.....	19	Feb. 18, '62	.....	No record.
Bruce, Franklin.....	25	Dec. 4, '61	.....	Deserted; arrested and escaped from Pro. Marshal at Wash., D.C.
Buttolph, Morris.....	34	Jan. 3, '62	.....	Musician; died of disease Sept. 5, '62, at Newport News.
Chaney, J. B.....	34	Dec. 16, '61	.....	Corp.; dia. for dia. Oct. 22, '62, at Wash., D.C. (Finley Hospital).
Chamberlain, James.....	24	Feb. 27, '62	.....	Wounded in arm, badly, at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62; discharged for disability March 3, '63.
Chandler, Wm. B.....	23	Feb. 17, '62	.....	Captured at Savage Station June 29, '62; dia. for dia. Nov. 20, '62.
Cheney, Oscar F.....	31	Jan. 4, '62	.....	No record.
Churchill, Salmon R.....	39	Jan. 16, '62	.....	Discharged for disability Sept. 20, '62; cause, sickness.
Coates, John T.....	21	Dec. 24, '61	.....	Wnd., badly, at Antietam Sept. 17, '62; dia. for dia. Feb. 18, '63.
Coleman, Wilbur M.....	18	Dec. 18, '61	.....	Wounded in leg, badly, at Antietam Sept. 17, '62; wounded in head at Gettysburg July 3, '63.
Connor, Dennis.....	21	Feb. 16, '62	Feb. 20, '63	Near Petersburg, Va., at expiration of term.
Cook, Wm. H.....	38	Feb. 1, '62	.....	Veteran Feb. 1, '64; trans. to Co. A, 1st Bat., Minn. Vol. Inf.
Cutler, Isaac J.....	32	Dec. 18, '61	.....	No record.
Curry, Hugh.....	30	Dec. 31, '61	.....	Corporal; reduced at his own request; captured at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, '64.
Dahle, Jens T.....	22	Jan. 20, '62	.....	Wnd. at Antietam Sept. 17, '62; capt. at Ream's Station Aug. 25, '64; mus. out at St. Paul June 29, to take effect April 22, '65.
Day, Wm. B.....	31	Jan. 6, '62	.....	Discharged for disability Dec. 4, '62.
Dennison, Alfred.....	24	Oct. 24, '61	.....	Discharged for disability Nov. 15, '62.
Donely, Upton.....	21	Jan. 6, '62	.....	Discharged per General Order, No. 154, Oct. 24, '62, to enlist in 6th U. S. Cavalry.
Dwelle, G. Merrill.....	26	Dec. 17, '61	.....	Corporal; wounded in thigh at Antietam Sept. 17, '62; dis- charged for promotion Feb. 4, '64.
Eldredge, Charles R.....	28	Dec. 31, '61	.....	Corporal; wounded at Antietam, Va., Sept. 17, '62.
Eldred, John.....	19	Nov. 26, '61	.....	Deserted.
Eldred, Morris.....	22	Nov. 26, '61	.....	Deserted.
Elphoe, Caleb.....	18	Jan. 29, '62	.....	Discharged for disability Oct. 4, '62, at St. Paul, Minn.
Fallon, Hammond.....	25	Nov. 30, '61	.....	Wounded at battle of Hanover Court House, Va., May 27, '62; discharged for disability Feb. 16, '63.
Fitzsimmons, Chas.....	19	Dec. 20, '61	.....	No record.
Fingelson, Fingor.....	19	Jan. 20, '62	.....	Wounded at Hanover Court House May 27, and again at An- tietam Sept. 17, '62; re-enlisted March 31, '64.
Fisher, Jacob.....	44	Jan. 4, '62	.....	Wagoner; re-enlisted Jan. 5, '64; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 4, '64; captured at Ream's Station Aug. 25, '64; exch.; transferred to Co. A, 1st Battalion Infantry, Jan. 30, '65.
Fingelson, Truls.....	30	Jan. 20, '62	.....	Discharged for disability Oct. 4, '63.
Fisher, Wm.....	40	Jan. 3, '62	.....	Veteran; killed in action near Petersburg, Va., June 22, '64, by cannon ball.
Flom, Arthur A.....	22	Jan. 22, '62	.....	Promoted Corporal; re-enlisted March 31, '64.
Gaskill, Fred.....	23	Feb. 27, '62	.....	Vet.; dia. to enlist in U. S. Cav. Feb. 16, '64; re-enl. Feb. 29, '64.
Goodrich, Evans.....	31	Dec. 24, '61	.....	Sergeant; discharged for disability Feb. 18, '63.
Hanson, Chas. W.....	33	Jan. 22, '62	.....	Deserted at St. Paul, Minn., March 22, '62.
Hanson, Christopher.....	23	Jan. 20, '62	.....	Wounded by accidental discharge of his own rifle; discharged for disability Oct. 5, '62.
Hathaway, Charles E.....	18	Jan. 30, '62	.....	Discharged per General Order, No. 154, Oct. 22, '62; transferred to Battery C, 4th U. S. Artillery.
Heath, James L.....	26	Feb. 13, '62	.....	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Sept. 26, '63.

ROSTER OF THE SECOND COMPANY OF MINNESOTA SHARPSHOOTERS—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Howe, Thompson M.....	44	Feb. 11, '62		Captured in hospital at Savage Station June 29, '62; exchanged; discharged for disability Feb. 11, '63.
Hurly, James L.....	21	Jan. 26, '62		Discharged for disability Oct. 27, '62 (revolver wound in foot by his own carelessness).
Kellogg, Theodore B.....	28	Dec. 19, '61		Promoted Sergeant.
Lawson, Mathew.....	18	Mch. 1, '62		Died at Washington Dec. 14, '62, of disease.
Lake, Sidney.....	29	Feb. 27, '62		No record.
Lind, Christen J.....	23	Jan. 2, '62		Wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., June 1, '62; lost a finger; discharged for disability Oct. 10, '62.
Lockrem, Andrew.....	25	Jan. 20, '62		Wounded, badly, in thigh at Antietam Sept. 17, '62, and taken prisoner; exchanged; discharged for disability Feb. 20, '63.
Magoon, Harry.....	18	Jan. 27, '62		(Harrison C.); Veteran Feb. 29, '64; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 4, '64; pro. Serg.; transf. to Co. C, 1st Battalion Infantry.
McMahon, William.....	20	Feb. 10, '62		Discharged per order Oct. 24, '62; transf. to 6th U. S. Cavalry.
Miller, James C.....	48	Jan. 7, '62		Discharged for disability at camp near Fredericksburgh, Va., Nov. 28, '62, by order of Gen. Couch.
Morrison, Wm. E.....	22	Dec. 26, '61		Corporal; promoted Sergeant.
Mosier, Norman.....	32	Jan. 28, '62		Wounded in hand at battle of Antietam, Va., Sept. 17, '62.
Ousten, Silver.....	26	Feb. 21, '62		Wnd., severely, in shoulder at battle of Antietam Sept. 17, '62.
Paine, Franklin.....	19	Jan. 21, '62		Serg.; dis. for pro. March 19, '63 (Capt. Co. B, 11th Minn. Infy).
Perry, Oscar.....	24	Dec. 5, '61		No record.
Pomeroy, Harlan F.....	19	Mch. 4, '62		Vet. March 23, '64; captured at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, '64; exchanged; transferred to Co. A, 1st Battalion Infantry.
Powers, John.....	32	Jan. 21, '62		Discharged for disability Dec. 28, '62.
Putnam, Clark.....	32	Jan. 4, '62		Re-enl. Jan. 5, '64; captured at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, '64; exchanged; transf. to Co. A, 1st Battalion Minn. Infantry.
Quile, Halvor H.....	27	Jan. 20, '62		Wnd. in heel, badly, at Antietam Sept. 17, '62; dis. for dis. Jan. 4, '63.
Richardson, F. C.....	21	Dec. 24, '61		Corporal; Sergeant; discharged per order Oct. 24, '62; transferred to Co. B, 1st U. S. Cavalry, Oct. 24, '62.
Rinhart, Edward D.....	25	Jan. 6, '62		Discharged for disability Sept. 26, '64; lost left eye in the affair near Vienna, Va., Sept. 2, '62.
Roe, John W.....	30	Nov. 30, '61		Veteran Jan. 1, '64.
Ryan, Dennis.....	23	Feb. 16, '62		Died of disease July 30, '62, in hospital at Point Lookout, Md.
Ryan, Edward.....	21	Feb. 16, '62		Died near Frederick, Md., December, '62, of wound in head received at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.
Salt, John.....	23	Feb. 16, '62		Corporal; discharged for disability.
Scott, William.....	19	Jan. 21, '62		Wnd. severely, in battle of Antietam Sept. 17, '62; dis. for dis.
Sheepard, Morris F.....	28	Feb. 27, '62		Vet. Feb. 29, '64; cap. at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, '64; exch.; transf. to Co. A, 1st Batt., Minn. Inf.; dis. July 23, '65.
Smith, Nelson B.....	40	Jan. 28, '62		Veteran Feb. 1, '64; credited to quota 4th Ward, Boston, Mass.; transferred to Co. A, 1st Battalion, Minnesota Infantry.
Smith, Wm. H.....	21	Dec. 9, '61		Promoted Sergeant.
Spear, Charles H.....	21	Jan. 14, '62		Promoted Hospital Steward 1st Battalion, Minnesota Infantry.
Stowman, Nathan.....	22	Jan. 7, '62		Re-enlisted Feb. 29, '64.
Strong, Robert J.....	18	Feb. 18, '62		Discharged near Stevensburg, Va., Dec. 16, '63, to enlist as Hospital Steward in U. S. A.
Steffes, Anthony.....		July 15, '62		Wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, '62; discharged to enlist in U. S. Cavalry Feb. 16, '63.
Tonnar, George.....	20	Jan. 23, '62		No record.
Tanner, Luman O.....	20	Feb. 12, '62		Discharged to enlist as Hospital Steward Feb. 16, '63.
Taylor, John.....	35	Dec. 11, '61		Discharged for disability in '62.
Underwood, A. J.....	29	Dec. 16, '61		Serg.; wounded in thigh at Antietam Sept. 17, '62; discharged for disability Nov. 1, '62, at hospital in Harriburg, Pa.
Wheeler, Francis E.....	21	Dec. 22, '61		Discharged for disability Dec. 8, '62, at Alexandria, Va.
White, Lawrence.....	21	Jan. 23, '62		Died of wounds received in the affair near Vienna Sept. 2, '62.
Widstrand, Charles T.....	18	Dec. 16, '61		Wounded, severely, in thigh at Antietam, Va., Sept. 17, '62.
Wiley, Edward L.....	22	Mch. 17, '62		Deserted at Washington, D. C., April 28, '62.
Wilson, Andrew J.....	23	Dec. 24, '61		Wnd. at Antietam Sept. 17, '62; transf. to V. R. C. July 1, '63.
Wilson, Harry H.....	21	Jan. 15, '62		Veteran Feb. 29, '64; discharged for promotion April 1, '65; promoted 2d Lieut. Co. K, 1st Heavy Artillery, Minn. Vol.
Woods, Alanson B.....	29	Dec. 31, '61		Discharged for disability Sept. 18, '62, at Philadelphia, Pa.

NARRATIVE OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RANGERS.

BY CAPTAIN EUGENE M. WILSON.¹

This regiment was recruited in the fall of 1862, on account of the urgent necessity of having cavalry for the purposes of the Indian War then being prosecuted in Minnesota against the Sioux Indians. In the month of August previous this merciless and savage foe had perpetrated a massacre all along the frontier that, for extent of mortality and horrible details, was without a parallel in American history. The Sioux were naturally a fierce and warlike race, as their name "Cut Throat" implies. They undoubtedly were suffering some injustice from the neglect of the general Government, which was then bending its every energy to the suppression of the great Rebellion, and was excusable for failure to carry out treaty obligations with the Indian tribes with the promptitude that had characterized its action in times of peace. But this formed no adequate excuse for an outbreak of war, and not the slightest apology for the fiendish outrages that spared neither infancy, age nor sex, and that followed even death with mutilations so diabolical and obscene that common decency forbids their publication.

The outbreak commenced at Acton. On August 17th Capt. Strout's company was defeated. On the 18th, Capt. Marsh's men, while crossing the river at the Redwood Agency, were surprised and butchered. The fiends spread themselves like prairie fire all along the frontier, from Otter Tail Lake to the Iowa line, and in the course of a few days more than 1,000 persons were slaughtered by the remorseless savages. Some of the more attractive females alone were spared for a fate worse than death.

The great majority of those subject to this terrible attack were foreigners. Knowing nothing of the Indian character, incapable of defense, and without suspicion of danger, they fell easy and unresisting victims to the whirlwind of death that swept over them. Where there were settlements of native-born citizens, and particularly of those acquainted with frontier life, they generally organized a successful defense. The Indians spread eastward with their attacks as far as Forest City and Glencoe, and persons were killed within thirty miles of Minneapolis. Stockades were erected all along the inner frontier line, and the few who had not rushed as refugees to the river towns were in a continual state of siege. The citizens immediately organized irregular relief corps, and went to the aid of the beleaguered places. New Ulm and Fort Ridgley, in imminent danger of capture and slaughter, were relieved. The Indians were defeated at Birch Coolie, and afterward in a much more extensive engagement at Wood Lake. General Sibley had been placed in command, and his knowledge of Indian character, his prudence and ability, led to the victories and the release of hundreds of white prisoners whose lives were in the greatest danger. A large number of Indian prisoners were taken, but the great mass of the bands, and the worst of them, scattered from Wood Lake westward to join with their cousins of the plains, and prepare for a renewal of hostilities.

The experience of the campaign so far had shown that cavalry was absolutely indispensable for the prosecution of offensive war. Infantry could only fight Indians when Indians chose to make the attack. When they chose to get out of

¹ This narrative was written by Mr. Wilson in January, 1890. His lamented death occurred at Nassau, Island of New Providence (Bermudas), April 10, 1890.

the way there was no difficulty in doing so. Infantry could not patrol the long line of frontier, and were necessarily confined to the various stockades and garrisons. An order was therefore procured from the War Department for the organization of a twelve-company regiment of mounted men, who should not merely be cavalry, but be armed with such long-range guns as would fit them for all emergencies of Indian warfare. No sooner was the order published than recruits began to pour into Fort Snelling, and but a short time elapsed until the regiment was organized. The roster of the regiment follows this narrative.

The privates were citizens of Minnesota, and many enlisted with hearts aching for wives and children and other relatives who had been slaughtered by the barbarous knife and tomahawk. It may well be supposed that they felt more than ordinary interest in the campaign, and had no tender feeling for the Indian. The majority had been out in the citizen organizations that went to the relief of the settlements, and had participated in the battles of the August and September previous. The First Battalion of the regiment was sent out to the frontier as soon as organized, and remained there all winter, guarding and patrolling against incursions of Indians. The remainder of the regiment was stationed later at various places in the state.

INDIAN CAMPAIGN, 1863.

In the spring of 1863 General Sibley organized his expedition for following and attacking the Sioux in Dakota, whither they had gone. Six companies went out with the expedition from Fort Snelling, and the First Battalion marched down across the state and joined the main body at Camp Pope, twenty-five miles beyond Fort Ridgley. Nine companies of the regiment thus accompanied the expedition under command of Col. McPhail; the other three companies remained and did patrol duty on the frontier under command of Lieut. Col. Pfaender. The expedition moved out of Camp Pope on the 16th of June, 1863. This was before the day of railroads in Minnesota. There was really nothing but a thin line of settlements along the river. The communities beyond were, before the massacre, few and far between, and by it were virtually obliterated. The west line of Minnesota was further off than the Rocky Mountains of to-day. All provisions and supplies had to be hauled from St. Paul and Minneapolis. Troops could not move until the grass on the plains was strong enough to support the stock of the quartermaster department and the horses of the cavalry. There had been a drought in 1862, and it continued through 1863. The plains of Dakota were so parched and dry that dust rose along the march as from a public highway. The lakes and streams were so alkaline as to cause suffering and sickness to the troops. The dogs that accompanied the expedition died from thirst, or were shot to prevent their becoming mad. Horses and mules became poor and weak, and many died. Prairie fires ran over the uplands late in June. The custom was to have the reveillé sounded at two o'clock in the morning, and a start was made as soon as it was light enough to see, which came very early in that high northern latitude. A march could not be extended beyond noon, as the rest of the day was necessary to allow the stock to feed on the little grass that could be found in the lowlands and around the lakes and marshes. Stock could not be grazed at night, as the Indians would have stampeded it, but had to be tied to the picket rope and fed on grass cut with scythes when any could be found to cut. Often on coming into camp the water was found so bad that the troops had to dig wells, and by sinking ten or twelve feet at the edge of a marsh generally found water which, though far from pure, was not impregnated with alkali. The principal fuel was buffalo chips.

The cavalry, although having the privilege of riding during the march, had really a harder time than the infantry. The latter when in camp had little to do but to rest. The work of the cavalryman had just commenced. He had to graze his horse during the afternoon and cut grass for his provender at night. When night came he was placed on picket guard on a circle far outside the common camp guard. He was in danger from the wily Indian without and the nervous infantry guard within. Indeed, the habit of having the cavalry guard shot

at by the camp guard, under supposition of being an Indian, became so frequent that private instructions were given to return the fire, and this reciprocity soon cured the trouble from within.

BATTLE OF BIG MOUND.

The main body of the Indians was not reached until the 24th of July, when the scouts reported them in large numbers. The train was soon brought into corral by a shallow and alkaline lake, under the shadow of a high hill, which was called Big Mound, and gave name to the battle fought that day. The Indians appeared in large numbers on Big Mound, and in larger numbers still to the west of it. Through the interchange of communications between the scouts the Indians expressed a wish to have a conference with General Sibley. He, having been warned of danger, declined. Dr. Weiser, the chaplain of the Mounted Rangers, however, went among the Indians, many of whom he knew, and returned to the camp saying that they only wanted peace. He shortly returned to the top of Big Mound with two or three other persons, and was almost immediately shot and killed. His companions escaped by hard riding and from the bad marksmanship of the Indians. Lieutenant Freeman of Company D of the Rangers had been killed several hours before while out hunting, but this was not then known in camp. As soon as the killing of Dr. Weiser was known General Sibley ordered the First Battalion of the Rangers to attack the Indians, which they did, followed by some companies of the Sixth and Tenth Infantry regiments. Part of the cavalry had to dismount on account of the steepness of the hill, and they fought their way up on foot, driving the Indians before them. A fearful thunder storm came on during this attack, and it seemed as if offended nature was going to participate and destroy the other combatants. One cavalryman only, however, was killed by the lightning, which was playing about with fearful recklessness. Two others, with their horses, were knocked down, but eventually recovered. The Indians retreated soon after the first attack, and, the cavalry following, a running fight was kept up for some fifteen miles, when darkness put an end to the conflict. It was not till next morning that the cavalry returned from the pursuit. It was difficult to tell how many Indians were killed. Several Indian scalps were taken. The taking of these was not noticed by the officers in the heat of the conflict. They were in every instance in the possession of those some member of whose family had been murdered by the savages, or who had been trappers and hunters, and acquainted with Indian habits and customs. They knew how much the Indian felt the disgrace of having any members of his tribe start scalpless to the happy hunting grounds, and the savage superstition as to the improbability of a bald man's success in the next world. Many of them had lost their families by Indian massacre, and it was not surprising that in this instance they forgot the humanities of civilization. Part of the infantry marched in this battle after the cavalry to a distance of some ten miles from camp. The fighting after the first attack was necessarily done by the cavalry.

The mistake of the campaign occurred at the close of the battle that day. Lieut. Beaver of Gen. Sibley's staff brought an order to Col. McPhail to return to camp during the night, which was unfortunately obeyed. And the more unfortunately, since it turned out that Lieut. Beaver had mistaken the purport of the order. The cavalry should have waited where they were until the Seventh Regiment came up, and then bivouacked on the ground. The families of the Indians were close by. They could not have escaped. The warriors would not have deserted their families. An end to the conflict could have been made in two days, and more Indian prisoners taken than ever before or since. But the cavalry was marched back. Upon meeting the infantry, it too was turned back, and the whole night was spent in reaching camp. The march of the day before had commenced at three o'clock in the morning, and continued until noon. A little after two the men were again in the saddle, and in the saddle they were kept until the next morning. All they had to eat after leaving camp at Big Mound was dried buffalo meat found in the Indian camp, about as palatable and as tough as a leather saddle-skirt. The long march and fight had exhausted men

and horses. A day's rest was absolutely necessary. The Indians thus got two or three days' start for their families, who traveled as only squaws can. The warriors remained behind to fight and delay our troops, and give better chance for the wives and children to reach and cross the Missouri River.

BATTLE OF DEAD BUFFALO LAKE.

On the 26th of July the savages were again found at Dead Buffalo Lake. After our troops had gone into camp, a large number of them made a dash for some hay cutters and mules that were off some distance on the lake shore. One company of cavalry was standing to horse, and immediately started for the rescue. Another saddled at once, and reached the Indians about the same time as the first. A charge was made upon them, and a fight at once developed, which was soon participated in by other cavalry and Indians who came to join their comrades. It was a smoky day, and as the horses of whites and Indians stirred up the dust, and the contestants mingled with each other, it was often difficult to distinguish friend from foe. The Indians were so excited, and their aim so faulty, that they seemed unable to hit anyone twenty yards distant, and after a half hour of this close work they made off as fast as their ponies would carry them, leaving behind a number of dead. The first charge of the Indians in this fight was led by Grey Eagle, a chief of considerable distinction. Although naked, he was finely painted, and his head profusely decorated with feathers. He was a splendid looking fellow, and fought bravely, but was soon killed.

BATTLE OF STONY LAKE.

Again, at Stony Lake, on the 28th of July, the Indians made an attack. As the train was moving along in the morning they were discovered by the scouts, and soon proved to be in great numbers. They were mostly mounted warriors, and must have numbered some 2,500. It was afterward ascertained that they had been reinforced by the Teton Sioux from across the Missouri. They attacked with great boldness, and showed an ability in the management of their forces unusual in savage warfare. Signal men could be seen waving signal flags on certain parts of the field, which was always followed by a rush of Indians to that quarter. They made repeated charges, but were easily repulsed. The light artillery discouraged them very much, and, finding success impossible, they abandoned the field. They evidently intended this for their grand final effort. They were painted for battle, and naked as at the day of their birth, with the exception of shot pouches and knife belts.

This was the last battle, and the next day the Missouri River was reached near the mouth of Apple Creek and some five miles below the present site of Bismarck. The Indians had, however, gotten across the river. As part of the plan of the campaign, General Sully was to march up the Missouri from Sioux City with 3,000 men, and be on the other side of the Missouri before General Sibley and the Indians arrived. His transportation of rations and baggage was to be sent by steamboat. The extreme low water in the river, however, so delayed the steamers that he did not arrive in time, and the nicely laid plan to trap the savages failed because one side of the trap was left open.

It was impossible to continue the campaign further. The transportation was greatly exhausted. There was only left sufficient rations for a return to the supply left at Camp Atchison. So, after waiting three days and hearing nothing of General Sully, the return march was commenced. The campaign had not proven the success desired, which was the complete destruction of the hostile Sioux. But it was a complete success so far as relieving the State of Minnesota from future attack. The bands that had been located in the western part of the state, and all those east of the Missouri in Dakota, were driven west of that river, never to return. From that day Minnesota was as safe from Indians as Massachusetts. Successive defeats and the sufferings of their flight were not to be forgotten and not to be risked again. They had taken the year before, from the massacred settlers, a large number of horses, wagons and other property, and had much of this plunder in 1863. From Big Mound to the crossing of the Missouri their

track was strewn by abandoned property; wagons, horses and household goods lined the way. Their tepees were left behind. At the Missouri was found a large number of wagons and a great quantity of abandoned property which in their flight they could not take across. These, with some of our own army wagons that the weakened mules were unable to haul any longer, made a parting bonfire.

During this campaign the Indians were tolerably well armed with the trade-gun which they used in killing buffalo and the arms they had taken from troops and settlers. Many still retained the bow and arrows in addition to their guns. At close quarters this was a more dangerous weapon than a revolver. They shot their arrows with great rapidity and precision. Although made of light arrow-wood, they were tipped with iron, and given such velocity that they would go clear through a man and show the barb on the other side from its entrance.

The return march was uneventful except for the suffering on account of bad water, and at Lake Jessie the finding alive of George Brackett, whom we had supposed to have been killed along with Lieut. Freeman. When Lake Jessie, where the invalid corps, surplus supplies and transportation had been left on the way to the Missouri, was reached on the return march, Col. McPhail, with several companies of the regiment, was ordered to return to Fort Ridgley, via Snake River and the Lake Shetek country, and accordingly, August 12th, they parted with the main command, taking up their march in a southeasterly direction, and reaching Fort Ridgley September 1st; while the main column, under the immediate command of the general, resumed its march toward Abercrombie.

Before arriving at Fort Abercrombie the First Battalion of cavalry was sent through the northern part of the state to Fort Ripley, and the remainder of the command marched to Fort Snelling. The various companies of the regiment of Rangers were mustered out of service during the late fall and early winter. A large number of them re-enlisted in various regiments, and particularly in the Second Cavalry Regiment, which was engaged, under General Sully, in a further Indian war beyond the Missouri.

The men who formed the First Mounted Rangers were as fine a class as ever enlisted. The roster of the regiment shows names connected prominently with the history of Minnesota from its earliest days to the present time. They have been chosen to fill the various offices of the state from governor on down. They have held high rank in the state senate and house of representatives. They have represented Minnesota in the federal Congress. They have graced the bench and bar of the state, and in the various avocations of life been among the chief promoters of the great and rapid progress of the commonwealth. Many, ripe in years and honors, have been gathered with the harvest, but their memory is still green with their comrades and fellow citizens. The survivors cannot, in the common course of human life, expect many more years of service. But those years will still be years of usefulness. And as, one by one, the final order comes for mustering out, it will be obeyed with the same calm courage that has characterized their lives.

NOTE.—The following account of the service of Company M in the battle of Dead Buffalo Lake is taken from "A Journal of Sibley's Indian Expedition," by Arthur M. Daniels of Company H, Sixth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, and published at Winona in 1864: "We left camp this morning about five o'clock and came rapidly forward southwest. It was very cold; we had on our overcoats or blankets, and we could stand it to march fast. We came upon the Indian camp in about an hour and a half, and halted a few minutes. Many relics were secured. Every conceivable article of Indian apparel and paraphernalia was strewn all along the track of their retreat for six or seven miles, indeed as far as we have come. It was not long before Indians were reported in our advance, and the train was put in a solid mass. Companies A and B of the Sixth Regiment, which was in advance, deployed as skirmishers, others being the reserve. We advanced thus. The cavalry were also in line behind us, and other regiments on either flank, and everything was in perfect order to receive an attack from any direction. We moved on in this manner until we had made some ten miles more and were probably fifteen miles from this morning's camp. We, the advance, had then passed a lake called Dead Buffalo Lake, selected as the site for camp, and halted.

"Indians were immediately in our front, on ponies, riding backward and forward and evidently trying to feel us a little or draw us on. Guns were fired occasionally by them, and once in a while a response was made by our skirmishers. Thus the farce went on for an hour and a half,—a sort of

a play fight. The reserve skirmishers were ordered back to camp. Just before we returned, a section of a battery came up, and when the Indians had huddled together a shell was dropped among them; then, as soon as they saw the smoke—before the shell reached them, they made another beautiful 'skedaddle.' We had hardly reached camp and stacked arms on the color line, when Indians were reported coming over the bluff to the northwest. The cattle and horses and some men were out on the prairie away up to the bluff. All who were on the bluff presently came rushing in, and soon the Indians appeared within half a mile of camp. There seemed to be no one left to guard camp, and there appeared to be danger, for a few minutes, that they would capture some cattle and horses; one, in particular, rode clear down the hill and fired his gun; we were immediately ordered up as skirmishers, but Company M of the cavalry (First Regiment, Mounted Rangers) beat us, rushed up the hill, and finally, after a few minutes, made a charge, killing five of them. Companies A and L were also in line, and charged over the hill after the savages. We laid down just behind the brow of the hill, and then the cavalry retreated, hoping to draw them onto us, but they kept a respectful distance from us. We laid thus for an hour or two and then came back to camp. One man of the cavalry was wounded in the charge." Company M, during the Indian expedition of 1863, was commanded by Lieutenant Daniel B. Johnson, Jr.

**ROSTER OF FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE FIRST REGIMENT, MOUNTED
RANGERS.**

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel —</i>				
Samuel McPhail.....	34	Nov. 24, '62	.....	Commissioned Oct. 10, '62; discharged with regiment, which was mustered out by companies Oct. 1 to Dec. 30, '63.
<i>Lieutenant Colonel —</i>				
Wm. Pfander.....	37	Jan. 15, '63	.....	Discharged with regiment.
<i>Majors —</i>				
John H. Parker.....	38	Nov. 25, '62	.....	Discharged with regiment.
Salmon E. Buell.....	35	Dec. 17, '62	.....	Discharged with regiment.
Orrin T. Hayes.....	35	Mch. 10, '63	.....	Discharged with regiment.
<i>Adjutant —</i>				
Wm. M. Pierce.....	35	Jan. 3, '63	.....	Discharged with regiment.
<i>Quartermaster —</i>				
Duncan R. Kennedy.....	37	Sept. 11, '62	.....	Discharged with regiment.
<i>Commissary —</i>				
Edward D. Cobb.....	32	Dec. 19, '62	.....	Discharged with regiment.
<i>Surgeon —</i>				
Josiah S. Welser.....	29	Oct. 21, '62	.....	Killed July 24, '63, at Big Mound, D. T.
<i>Assistant Surgeons —</i>				
Reginald H. Bingham.....	33	Nov. 22, '62	.....	Resigned for promotion May 7, '63.
James C. Rhodes.....	38	Nov. 22, '62	.....	Discharged with regiment.
<i>Chaplain —</i>				
Thos. E. Inman.....	48	Apl. 30, '63	.....	Discharged with regiment.
<i>Sergeant Major —</i>				
Joseph F. Blodgett.....	44	Aug. 31, '63	.....	Discharged with regiment.
<i>Quartermaster Sergeant —</i>				
James G. Green.....	32	Dec. 10, '62	.....	Discharged with regiment.
<i>Commissary Sergeant —</i>				
Newton Williams.....	22	Nov. 24, '62	.....	Discharged with regiment.
<i>Hospital Stewards —</i>				
Geo. Du Toit.....	18	Dec. 1, '62	.....	Discharged with regiment.
Geo. W. Murdock.....	19	Mch. 9, '63	.....	Discharged with regiment.
<i>Veterinary Surgeon —</i>				
Frank D. Chapman.....	35	Dec. 30, '62	.....	Discharged with regiment.
<i>Saddler Sergeant —</i>				
George Parks.....	32	Oct. 9, '62	.....	Discharged with regiment.
<i>Chief Trumpeter —</i>				
Frederick Miele.....	39	Dec. 20, '62	.....	Discharged with regiment.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RANGERS.

ROSTER OF COMPANY A.

MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Oct. 9, '62	Oct. 20, '68	Enrolled Oct. 8, '62.
Oct. 9, '62	Oct. 20, '68	Enrolled Oct. 8, '62.
Oct. 9, '62	Oct. 20, '68	Enrolled Oct. 8, '62.
Sept. 18, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Mich. 14, '63	Oct. 20, '68	
Oct. 9, '62	Oct. 20, '68	Corporal.
May 9, '63	Oct. 20, '68	
Mich. 2, '63	Oct. 20, '68	
Apr. 26, '63	Oct. 20, '68	
Oct. 1, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Apr. 25, '63	Oct. 20, '68	
Oct. 9, '62	Oct. 20, '68	Sergeant; reduced.
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Jan. 1, '63	Oct. 20, '68	
Feb. 2, '63	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 20, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Oct. 4, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Oct. 9, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 20, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 22, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 20, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	Died at Fort Snelling Nov. 12, '62.
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 20, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 22, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	Discharged for disability December, '62.
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	Deserted March, '63.
Sept. 20, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Mich. 2, '63	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Feb. 1, '63	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 20, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Oct. 4, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Oct. 9, '62	Oct. 20, '68	Sergeant.
Oct. 9, '62	Oct. 20, '68	Corporal.
Sept. 26, '62	Oct. 20, '68	Promoted Corporal.
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	Discharged by writ of habeas corpus Oct. 25, '62.
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 20, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Oct. 9, '62	Oct. 20, '68	Sergeant.
Oct. 9, '62	Oct. 20, '68	Corporal; reduced.
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	Promoted Corporal.
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 18, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 24, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Oct. 9, '62	Oct. 20, '68	Farrier.
Jan. 10, '63	Oct. 20, '68	
Jan. 1, '63	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	Promoted Regimental Saddler Feb. 23, '63.
Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 20, '68	Died at Fort Ripley, Minn., Sept. 20, '63.
Sept. 25, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Oct. 9, '62	Oct. 20, '68	Died at Fort Ripley, Minn., Sept. 30, '63.
Oct. 9, '62	Oct. 20, '68	1st Sergeant.
Sept. 20, '62	Oct. 20, '68	Corporal.
Oct. 9, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Oct. 9, '62	Oct. 20, '68	Corporal.
Oct. 9, '62	Oct. 20, '68	Corporal; reduced June 30, '63.
Oct. 9, '62	Oct. 20, '68	Corporal; reduced June 30, '63.
Oct. 9, '62	Oct. 20, '68	Corporal.
Sept. 20, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Oct. 9, '62	Oct. 20, '68	Sergeant.
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 26, '62	Oct. 20, '68	Promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
Sept. 20, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 30, '62	Oct. 20, '68	
Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 20, '68	

COMPANY B.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY A—*Continued.*

ROSTER OF COMPANY B.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RANGERS.

ROSTER OF COMPANY B—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY C.

AGE.	MUSTERED		REMARKS.
	IN.	OUT.	
44	Oct. 22, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
45	Oct. 22, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
27	Oct. 18, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
24	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
37	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
31	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
35	Oct. 14, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
44	Oct. 17, '62	Oct. 31, '63	Sergeant; pro. Serg. Major; transf. to Non-Com. Staff May 24, '63.
30	Oct. 17, '62	Oct. 31, '63	Sergeant.
37	Oct. 17, '62	Oct. 31, '63	Saddler.
18	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
23	Mich. 14, '63	Oct. 31, '63	
33	Oct. 14, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
19	Sept. 19, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
29	Oct. 14, '62	Oct. 31, '63	

COMPANY C.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY C—Continued.

AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
21	Oct. 17, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
21	Feb. 14, '63	Oct. 31, '63	
21	Oct. 17, '62	Oct. 31, '63	Corporal.
43	Sept. 26, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
35	Oct. 15, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
18	Sept. 26, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
20	Oct. 17, '62	Oct. 31, '63	Blacksmith.
38	Sept. 29, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
29	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
37	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	Promoted Corporal.
40	Oct. 17, '62	Oct. 31, '63	Sergeant.
18	Oct. 18, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
25	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
36	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
20	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
36	Oct. 15, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
18	Oct. 18, '62	.....	Deserted Feb. 17, '63.
26	Oct. 17, '62	Oct. 31, '63	Corporal.
43	Oct. 17, '62	Oct. 31, '63	Blacksmith.
19	Sept. 23, '62	.....	Died Oct. 21, '62, at Fort Snelling.
45	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
35	Sept. 26, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
18	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
19	Oct. 11, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
42	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
34	Oct. 17, '62	Oct. 31, '63	Teamster.
30	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
21	Oct. 13, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
18	Dec. 29, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
29	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
23	Oct. 17, '62	Oct. 31, '63	Sergeant.
43	Sept. 23, '62	.....	Deserted Oct. 19, '62.
20	Oct. 18, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
22	Oct. 1, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
26	Sept. 27, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
18	Sept. 15, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
18	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
33	Oct. 17, '62	Oct. 31, '63	Sergeant.
22	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
44	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
45	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
25	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
19	May 16, '63	Oct. 31, '63	
26	Oct. 17, '62	Oct. 31, '63	Corporal.
42	Oct. 17, '62	Oct. 31, '63	Wagoner.
30	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
24	Sept. 20, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
35	Oct. 17, '62	Oct. 31, '63	Teamster.
25	Oct. 14, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
18	Sept. 22, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
18	Mich. 13, '63	Oct. 31, '63	
21	Jan. 30, '63	Oct. 31, '63	
21	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
39	Oct. 17, '62	Oct. 31, '63	Corporal.
22	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
21	Oct. 14, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
13	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
27	Oct. 17, '62	Oct. 31, '63	Sergeant.
18	Mich. 13, '63	Oct. 31, '63	
23	Oct. 8, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
18	Oct. 15, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
30	Sept. 26, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
40	Sept. 25, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
34	Sept. 19, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
31	Oct. 14, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
41	Oct. 16, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
35	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
27	Oct. 17, '62	Oct. 31, '63	1st Sergeant.
28	Sept. 29, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
21	Sept. 29, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
23	Oct. 17, '62	Oct. 31, '63	Sergeant.
23	Oct. 17, '62	Oct. 31, '63	Corporal.
19	Oct. 8, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
18	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
35	Oct. 17, '62	Oct. 31, '63	Corporal.
28	Oct. 17, '62	Oct. 31, '63	Corporal.
26	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
23	Oct. 17, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
30	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
32	Oct. 17, '62	Oct. 31, '63	Corporal; promoted Quartermaster Sergeant.
30	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	
32	Sept. 23, '62	Oct. 31, '63	

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RANGERS.

ROSTER OF COMPANY D.

	REMARKS.
	<p>72. 22; killed July 24, '63, in action. Oct. 22, '62. . 14, '62.</p>
	<p>1. d for disability July 9, '63. , by accident, at Camp Forbes. Fort Abercrombie, D. T. June 8, '63. d Sergeant. gent.</p>
	<p>ability April 26, '63. 1 June 2, '63.</p>
	<p>ability March 26, '63.</p>
	<p>red for disability April 26, '63.</p>
	<p>d Sergeant. on march from Camp Atkinson, D. T. on march from Camp Atkinson, D. T. Dec. 3, '62.</p>

COMPANY E.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY D—Continued.

NAME

GRADE

ROSTER OF COMPANY E.

NAME

GRADE

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RANGERS.

ROSTER OF COMPANY E—Continued.

26	Nov. 5, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
23	Nov. 5, '62	Nov. 11, '63	Promoted Corporal.
28	Nov. 24, '62	Nov. 11, '63	Sergeant.
22	Oct. 22, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
25	Nov. 9, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
43	Nov. 29, '62	Nov. 11, '63	Saddler.
25	Nov. 3, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
26	Oct. 31, '62		Died Sept. 20, '63, at Fort Ridgley, Minn.
22	Nov. 4, '62	Nov. 11, '63	Promoted Corporal.
28	Oct. 24, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
21	Dec. 17, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
18	Nov. 2, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
20	Nov. 3, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
21	Oct. 22, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
18	Nov. 5, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
82	Nov. 8, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
18	Nov. 5, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
18	Nov. 6, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
82	Nov. 8, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
28	Nov. 5, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
84	Nov. 6, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
26	Nov. 9, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
21	Nov. 5, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
30	Nov. 1, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
29	Oct. 19, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
28	Nov. 5, '62		Died Aug. 12, '63, at Fort Snelling, Minn.
21	Nov. 9, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
18	Nov. 8, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
38	Oct. 27, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
28	Nov. 9, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
44	Dec. 18, '62		Discharged for disability Sept. 1, '63.
21	Nov. 5, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
44	Nov. 29, '62	Nov. 11, '63	Farrier.
23	Oct. 25, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
28	Nov. 3, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
19	Nov. 8, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
18	Nov. 7, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
25	Nov. 5, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
25	Dec. 27, '62	Nov. 11, '63	
83	Nov. 22, '62		Teamster; discharged for disability Sept. 1, '63.
30	Oct. 22, '62	Nov. 11, '63	

ROSTER OF COMPANY F.

AGE	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
	Nov. 24, '62	Dec. 2, '63	Enrolled Nov. 20, '62.
	Nov. 22, '62		Resigned May 12, '63.
	June 10, '63	Dec. 2, '63	Enlisted Nov. 1, '62; promoted Commissary Sergeant.
	Nov. 24, '62	Dec. 2, '63	
	Nov. 20, '62	Dec. 2, '63	Corporal.
31	Dec. 28, '62	Dec. 2, '63	
19	Nov. 5, '62	Dec. 2, '63	
23	Sept. 7, '62		Discharged per order March 3, '63.
31	Feb. 28, '63	Dec. 2, '63	
18	Nov. 6, '62	Dec. 2, '63	
31	Nov. 6, '62	Dec. 2, '63	
18	Nov. 6, '62	Dec. 2, '63	

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189.

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from Missouri.

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'63.

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able, D. T.

Dr. Min.

Uwen, Apollo	21	Sept. 10, '82	Dec. 4, '80	
Uwen, William	18	Nov. 20, '82	Dec. 2, '83	Saddler.
	25	Jan. 1, '83	Dec. 2, '83	
	44	Nov. 11, '82	Dec. 2, '83	
	27	Nov. 22, '82	Dec. 2, '83	
	21	Nov. 20, '82	Dec. 2, '83	Corporal.
	33	Nov. 20, '82	Dec. 2, '83	
	22	Feb. 23, '83	Dec. 2, '83	Sergeant.
	19	Dec. 25, '82	Dec. 2, '83	
	18	Jan. 14, '83	Dec. 2, '83	
	27	Nov. 6, '82	Dec. 2, '83	
Read, Albert	29	June 1, '83	Dec. 2, '83	
Rexford, Almus	23	Nov. 6, '82	Dec. 2, '83	
Robinson, John C.	24	Nov. 6, '83	Dec. 2, '83	

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RANGERS.

ROSTER OF COMPANY F—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
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ROSTER OF COMPANY G.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
36		Nov. 24, '62	Nov. 28, '63	Enrolled Nov. 20, '62.
52		Nov. 24, '62	Nov. 28, '63	Enrolled Nov. 20, '62.
26		Nov. 24, '62	Nov. 28, '63	
21		Nov. 15, '62	Nov. 28, '63	Corporal; appointed Sergeant.
27		Nov. 18, '62	Nov. 28, '63	Appointed Corporal.
21		Nov. 7, '62	Nov. 28, '63	
24		Oct. 6, '62	Nov. 28, '63	Discharged for disability March 1, '63.
25		Oct. 20, '62	Nov. 28, '63	Promoted Corporal.
19		Nov. 15, '62	Nov. 28, '63	
23		Nov. 10, '62	Nov. 28, '63	Sergeant.
21		Oct. 6, '62	Nov. 28, '63	Discharged for disability March 1, '63.
25		Sept. 10, '62	Nov. 28, '63	
23		Oct. 21, '62	Nov. 28, '63	Discharged for disability March 1, '63.
37		Oct. 20, '62	Nov. 28, '63	
44		Oct. 6, '62	Nov. 28, '63	Blacksmith.
18		Oct. 6, '62	Nov. 28, '63	
22		Oct. 6, '62	Nov. 28, '63	
22		May 22, '63	Nov. 28, '63	
23		Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 28, '63	
35		Oct. 6, '62	Nov. 28, '63	Wagoner.
26		Sept. 28, '62	Nov. 28, '63	
42		Oct. 6, '62	Nov. 28, '63	
14		Sept. 16, '62	Nov. 28, '63	
53		Sept. 16, '62	Nov. 28, '63	
21		Nov. 22, '62	Nov. 28, '63	
21		Nov. 4, '62	Nov. 28, '63	
23		Oct. 6, '62	Nov. 28, '63	Sergeant
21		Oct. 8, '62	Nov. 28, '63	Corporal.
25		Oct. 22, '62	Nov. 28, '63	
28		Oct. 6, '62	Nov. 28, '63	Sergeant, reduced Jan. 19, '63.
32		Oct. 6, '62	Nov. 28, '63	
24		Nov. 16, '62	Nov. 28, '63	
27		Sept. 23, '62	Nov. 28, '63	
53		Nov. 4, '62	Nov. 28, '63	
23		Oct. 6, '62	Nov. 28, '63	Sergeant.
20		Sept. 28, '62	Nov. 28, '63	
26		Sept. 24, '62	Nov. 28, '63	
21		Nov. 8, '62	Nov. 28, '63	
44		Nov. 19, '62	Nov. 28, '63	
21		Nov. 17, '62	Nov. 28, '63	Promoted Corporal.
44		Oct. 6, '62	Nov. 28, '63	Blacksmith.
27		Oct. 6, '62	Nov. 28, '63	Corporal.
39		Oct. 24, '62	Nov. 28, '63	
21		Nov. 23, '62	Nov. 28, '63	
44		Nov. 8, '62	Nov. 28, '63	
30		Nov. 12, '62	Nov. 28, '63	
20		Nov. 5, '62	Nov. 28, '63	

COMPANY H.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY G—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY H.

AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
40	Dec. 5, '62	Nov. 24, '63	Enrolled Nov. 22, '62.
36	Dec. 5, '62	Nov. 24, '63	
23	Dec. 5, '62	Nov. 24, '63	Enrolled Sept. 10, '62.
21	Dec. 5, '62	Nov. 24, '63	Corporal.
18	Oct. 27, '62	Nov. 24, '63	
18	Oct. 21, '62	Nov. 24, '63	
18	Sept. 29, '62	Nov. 24, '63	Discharged for disability May 14, '63.
21	Oct. 16, '62	Nov. 24, '63	
23	Oct. 30, '62	Nov. 24, '63	Promoted Corporal.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RANGERS.

ROSTER OF COMPANY H—Continued.

23				Died December, '62, at St. Peter.
18				
18				Discharged for disability March 31, '63.
25				Discharged for disability Aug. 19, '63.
21				Corporal; reduced.
44				Blacksmith.
18				
24				1st Sergeant; reduced to ranks.
32				Wagoner.
18				
21				Corporal.
21				
18				
25				Promoted Corporal.
18				Died March 12, '63, at Fort Ridgley, Minn.
29				
25				
19				
29				Teamster.
18				
22				
18				
32				
18				
44				
18				
28				
32				
21				
29				
43				
22				
44				Died Oct. 19, '62, at Fort Snelling.
25	Dec. 17, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
20	Nov. 12, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
22	Dec. 5, '62	Nov. 24, '63		Corporal; reduced.
19	Sept. 26, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
18	Oct. 16, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
18	Oct. 31, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
21	Dec. 6, '62	Nov. 24, '63		Sergeant.
18	Dec. 6, '62	Nov. 24, '63		Corporal.
24	Oct. 18, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
19	Sept. 24, '62	Nov. 24, '63		Discharged for disability March 22, '63.
22	Sept. 26, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
18	Nov. 8, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
18	Sept. 27, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
19	Nov. 2, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
23	Nov. 10, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
43	Dec. 6, '62	Nov. 24, '63		Sergeant; reduced for disability Aug. 21, '63.
42	Nov. 19, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
29	Oct. 22, '62	Nov. 24, '63		Discharged for disability Feb. 7, '63.
18	Nov. 4, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
19	Nov. 4, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
27	Nov. 4, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
26	Nov. 3, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
20	Oct. 31, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
18	Nov. 18, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
23	Nov. 12, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
32	Oct. 24, '62	Nov. 24, '63		Corporal; promoted Sergeant.
25	Dec. 8, '62	Nov. 24, '63		Sergeant.
23	Dec. 8, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
14	Oct. 8, '62	Nov. 24, '63		Promoted Corporal.
19	Sept. 24, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
18	Oct. 16, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
21	Nov. 10, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
48	Nov. 30, '62	Nov. 24, '63		Teamster.
39	Dec. 6, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
28	Dec. 19, '62	Nov. 24, '63		Sergeant.
27	Dec. 6, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
18	Oct. 30, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
19	Nov. 1, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
32	Nov. 10, '62	Nov. 24, '63		Died Dec. 14, '62, at St. Peter, Minn.
21	Oct. 16, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
22	Dec. 8, '62	Nov. 24, '63		2d Sergeant; reduced to ranks.
25	Dec. 6, '62	Nov. 24, '63		Corporal.
31	Dec. 8, '62	Nov. 24, '63		Corporal.
26	Nov. 1, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
18	Nov. 20, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
21	Nov. 20, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
28	Dec. 6, '62	Nov. 24, '63		Sergeant.
31	Oct. 31, '62	Nov. 24, '63		Discharged for disability March 22, '63.
18	Oct. 2, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
21	Oct. 16, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
41	Dec. 4, '62	Nov. 24, '63		Blacksmith.
25	Dec. 8, '62	Nov. 24, '63		Sergeant.
21	Oct. 31, '62	Nov. 24, '63		
21	Feb. 7, '63	Nov. 24, '63		

ROSTER OF COMPANY H—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Wheeler, Jesse.....	18	Nov. 10, '62	Nov. 24, '63	Promoted Quartermaster Sergeant.
Whitcomb, Jonas.....	41	Nov. 21, '62	Nov. 24, '63	
Wilkins, Wm. J.....	18	Nov. 17, '62	Nov. 24, '63	
Williams, Albert J.....	25	Nov. 10, '62	Nov. 24, '63	
Williams, Richard H.....	21	Oct. 16, '62	Nov. 24, '63	
Woodruff, Le Roy B.....	21	Nov. 8, '62	Nov. 24, '63	
Wright, Ed. A.....	24	Oct. 21, '62	Nov. 24, '63	

ROSTER OF COMPANY I.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
<i>Captain—</i> Dwight W. Allen.....	32	Dec. 1, '62	Dec. 1, '63	Enrolled Nov. 29, '62.
<i>First Lieutenant—</i> J. Franklin Van Dusen.	28	Dec. 1, '62	Dec. 1, '63	Enrolled Nov. 29, '62.
<i>Second Lieutenant—</i> James D. Farmer.....	23	Dec. 1, '62	Dec. 1, '63	Enrolled Nov. 29, '62.
ENLISTED MEN.				
Aack, Henry.....	32	Nov. 29, '62	Dec. 1, '63	Blacksmith.
Agnew, James.....	21	Nov. 29, '62	Dec. 1, '63	Teamster; discharged for disability May 7, '63.
Barrett, Leonard.....	25	Jan. 10, '63	Dec. 1, '63	
Bean, Albert W.....	18	Jan. 21, '63	Dec. 1, '63	
Bennett, Chas. A.....	18	Oct. 28, '62	Dec. 1, '63	
Belding, Ira W.....	24	Nov. 29, '62	Dec. 1, '63	Blacksmith.
Bisonett, Lewis N.....	21	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 1, '63	Discharged for disability May 7, '63.
Black, Thos.....	23	May 6, '63	Dec. 1, '63	
Boscombe, Orwin C.....	18	Nov. 6, '63	Dec. 1, '63	
Bolewine, Henry.....	19	Jan. 19, '63	Dec. 1, '63	Deserted April 9, '63, at Fort Snelling.
Brown, Wm.....	21	Apr. 27, '63	Dec. 1, '63	
Brown, John J.....	25	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 1, '63	Promoted Corporal.
Brown, Marvin R.....	21	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 1, '63	
Brownell, James R.....	23	Mch. 17, '63	Dec. 1, '63	
Buck, James.....	18	Nov. 8, '63	Dec. 1, '63	
Byerly, Edmond.....	40	May 7, '63	Dec. 1, '63	
Carley, Wm.....	32	Nov. 29, '62	Dec. 1, '63	Saddler.
Campbell, Geo. L.....	89	Oct. 29, '62	Dec. 1, '63	Discharged for disability March 21, '63.
Cadwell, Alex.....	28	Nov. 7, '62	Dec. 1, '63	Died Dec. 18, '62, at Fort Snelling, Minn.
Chase, J. B.....	21	Apr. 27, '63	Dec. 1, '63	
Clow, John E.....	38	Nov. 29, '62	Dec. 1, '63	Corporal.
Clark, John B.....	33	Nov. 29, '62	Dec. 1, '63	Wagoner.
Clark, George.....	25	Apr. 6, '63	Dec. 1, '63	
Corrison, James.....	44	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 1, '63	
Crane, Wellsley.....	19	Jan. 20, '63	Dec. 1, '63	
Cronkhite, Edgar.....	33	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 1, '63	
Cregg, Alexander.....	33	Dec. 5, '62	Dec. 1, '63	Sergeant.
Cummings, John.....	28	Oct. 21, '62	Dec. 1, '63	
De Groodt, Horace.....	21	Nov. 29, '62	Dec. 1, '63	Sergeant.
De Groodt, Henry.....	24	Nov. 6, '62	Dec. 1, '63	
Dean, Warren H.....	24	Nov. 29, '62	Dec. 1, '63	Corporal.
Duryea, Garrett.....	22	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 1, '63	
Du Toit, George.....	18	Dec. 1, '62	Dec. 1, '63	Promoted Hospital Steward Jan. 24, '63.
Ellsworth, Ira.....	18	Oct. 20, '62	Dec. 1, '63	Discharged for disability March 21, '63.
Ellithorp, Archibald M.....	25	Nov. 29, '62	Dec. 1, '63	1st Sergeant.
Farnham, Albert.....	22	Nov. 1, '62	Dec. 1, '63	Promoted Corporal.
Farnham, James F.....	21	Nov. 1, '62	Dec. 1, '63	
Fox, John C.....	21	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 1, '63	
Gates, Levi.....	28	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 1, '63	
Gaffer, Wm.....	18	Oct. 18, '62	Dec. 1, '63	
Gilson, David.....	35	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 1, '63	
Green, Wm. W.....	25	Nov. 29, '62	Dec. 1, '63	Corporal.
Grant, Daniel.....	31	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 1, '63	
Grover, Alvin W.....	23	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 1, '63	
Grover, Abram.....	40	Oct. 8, '62	Dec. 1, '63	
Grover, Isaac.....	18	Nov. 10, '62	Dec. 1, '63	
Hattiested, James O.....	24	Nov. 19, '62	Dec. 1, '63	
Harrington, Inman.....	21	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 1, '63	
Hathaway, Milton.....	23	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 1, '63	
Hanson, Gilbert.....	31	Nov. 6, '62	Dec. 1, '63	
Hanson, Christian.....	38	Nov. 6, '62	Dec. 1, '63	
Hewitt, Ira B.....	30	Oct. 28, '62	Dec. 1, '63	
Hines, Jacob.....	44	Oct. 17, '62	Dec. 1, '63	Discharged for disability March 7, '63.
House, John.....	21	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 1, '63	Deserted April 9, '63.
Hunter, J. L.....	18	Oct. 18, '62	Dec. 1, '63	Discharged for disability May 7, '63.
Huggins, Robert.....	24	Jan. 21, '63	Dec. 1, '63	
Johnson, Martin.....	40	Nov. 29, '62	Dec. 1, '63	Corporal.
Johnson, Andrew.....	24	Nov. 6, '62	Dec. 1, '63	
Johnson, Jesse B.....	21	Nov. 6, '62	Dec. 1, '63	
Kelfer, John.....	29	Nov. 6, '62	Dec. 1, '63	

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RANGERS.

ROSTER OF COMPANY I—*Continued.*

ROSTER OF COMPANY K.

COMPANY K.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY K—*Continued.*

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RANGERS.

ROSTER OF COMPANY L.

NAME.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
40	Dec. 18, '62	.....		Captain Company G, 3d Cavalry, Jan. 2, '64.
29	Dec. 18, '62	Dec. 2, '63		Enrolled Dec. 1, '62.
27	Dec. 18, '62	Dec. 2, '63		Enrolled Dec. 1, '62.
23	Dec. 28, '62	.....		Died Dec. 31, '62, at St. Peter.
25	Nov. 24, '62	Dec. 2, '63		Wagoner.
30	Nov. 30, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
37	Nov. 4, '62	Dec. 2, '63		Promoted Corporal.
43	Dec. 3, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
22	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
26	Nov. 5, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
21	Nov. 21, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
36	Nov. 3, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
32	Nov. 4, '62	Dec. 2, '63		Farrier.
25	Dec. 4, '62	Dec. 2, '63		Sergeant; reduced Sept. 8, '62.
18	Nov. 4, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
26	Nov. 4, '62	Dec. 2, '63		Sergeant.
39	Nov. 9, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
23	Nov. 9, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
40	Nov. 4, '62	Dec. 2, '63		1st Sergeant.
21	Nov. 23, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
19	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
24	Nov. 4, '62	Dec. 2, '63		Farrier.
26	Nov. 4, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
23	Nov. 4, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
22	May 15, '63	Dec. 2, '63		
29	Nov. 30, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
30	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
21	Nov. 9, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
31	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
22	Nov. 5, '62	Dec. 2, '63		Sergeant.
45	Nov. 30, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
18	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
30	Nov. 4, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
29	Nov. 19, '62	Dec. 2, '63		Corporal.
18	Nov. 5, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
18	Nov. 13, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
33	Nov. 5, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
19	Nov. 4, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
32	Nov. 5, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
31	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
32	Nov. 4, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
21	Nov. 5, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
36	Nov. 24, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
33	May 13, '63	Dec. 2, '63		
22	Nov. 4, '62	Dec. 2, '63		Corporal.
33	Nov. 24, '62	Dec. 2, '63		Corporal.
18	Nov. 13, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
35	Nov. 22, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
18	May 9, '63	Dec. 2, '63		
25	Nov. 5, '63	Dec. 2, '63		
22	May 9, '63	Dec. 2, '63		
30	Nov. 9, '62	Dec. 2, '63		Sergeant.
43	Nov. 4, '62	Dec. 2, '63		Promoted Corporal.
37	Nov. 24, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
33	Dec. 3, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
30	Nov. 23, '62	Dec. 2, '63		Teamster.
24	Nov. 20, '62	Dec. 2, '63		Teamster.
39	Nov. 9, '62	Dec. 2, '63		Sergeant; reduced April 10, '63.
40	Nov. 23, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
19	Nov. 29, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
22	Nov. 13, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
18	Nov. 19, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
25	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 2, '63		Sergeant.
44	Nov. 13, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
43	Nov. 5, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
30	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
39	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
36	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 2, '63		Saddler.
36	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 2, '63		Corporal.
23	Nov. 9, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
22	Nov. 19, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
39	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
23	Dec. 12, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
32	Nov. 9, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
25	Nov. 9, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
18	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
32	Nov. 24, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
19	Nov. 5, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
40	Nov. 4, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
44	Nov. 17, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
26	Nov. 9, '62	Dec. 2, '63		
28	Nov. 3, '62	.....		Discharged for disability Sept. 6, '63.
44	Nov. 27, '62	Dec. 2, '63		

ROSTER OF COMPANY L — *Continued.*

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Schott, Andreas.....	38	Mch. 17, '63	Dec. 2, '63	
Serr, Conrad.....	22	Nov. 5, '62	Dec. 2, '63	
Siebauer, Peter.....	44	Nov. 9, '62	Dec. 2, '63	Sergeant.
Simon, David.....	26	Nov. 9, '62	Dec. 2, '63	
Simondet, Carl.....	29	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 2, '63	
Springer, Wenzel.....	45	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 2, '63	
Statta, Fred.....	30	Nov. 9, '62	Dec. 2, '63	Corporal.
Steate, Frederick.....	31	Nov. 4, '62	Dec. 2, '63	
Toberer, John C.....	27	Nov. 9, '62	Dec. 2, '63	Corporal; promoted Sergeant.
Vogle, Joseph.....	28	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 2, '63	
Wall, Meinrad.....	22	Nov. 5, '62	Dec. 2, '63	
Waddet, Peter.....	34	Apr. 2, '63	Dec. 2, '63	
Wernz, Alois.....	35	Nov. 28, '62	Dec. 2, '63	
Welke, Joseph.....	28	Nov. 30, '62	Dec. 2, '63	
Whiton, Luther.....	40	Nov. 4, '62	Dec. 2, '63	Sergeant.
Wharton, A. O.....	19	Dec. 28, '63	Dec. 2, '63	
Wiedeman, John.....	34	Nov. 24, '62	Dec. 2, '63	Promoted Corporal.
Wilcken, Carl.....	28	Dec. 28, '62	Dec. 2, '63	
Zueborg, August.....	29	Nov. 9, '62	Dec. 2, '63	Corporal.
Zolluer, Xavier.....	22	Dec. 28, '62	Dec. 2, '63	

ROSTER OF COMPANY M.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
<i>Captain</i> —				
James Starkey.....	43	Dec. 30, '62	Dec. 7, '63	
<i>First Lieutenant</i> —				
Daniel B. Johnson, Jr.....	31	Nov. 20, '62	Dec. 7, '63	2d Lieut., and assigned to duty as recruiting officer Oct. 9, '62
<i>Second Lieutenant</i> —				
John H. Hanley.....	38	Dec. 30, '62	Dec. 7, '63	
ENLISTED MEN.				
Bardwell, Fred A.....	19	Dec. 30, '62	Dec. 7, '63	Corporal; reduced.
Benton, Ed. G.....	19	Nov. 12, '62	Dec. 7, '63	
Bellanger, Joseph.....	18	Dec. 15, '62	Dec. 7, '63	
Bishop, Thornton.....	43	Dec. 30, '62		Wagoner; deserted Jan. 1, '63.
Bishop, Charles.....	18	Dec. 1, '62	Dec. 7, '63	
Bonojur, John.....	25	Dec. 30, '62	Dec. 7, '63	Blacksmith.
Bodine, James.....	44	Oct. 27, '62	Dec. 7, '63	
Baggs, Frederick.....	22	Dec. 11, '62	Dec. 7, '63	
Bonjour, John.....	18	Mch. 11, '63	Dec. 7, '63	
Boutsiett, Louis.....	38	Mch. 11, '63	Dec. 7, '63	
Bruth, John.....	21	Dec. 5, '62	Dec. 7, '63	
Britts, Samuel H.....	24	Nov. 20, '62	Dec. 7, '63	Promoted Corporal.
Britts, David A. S.....	18	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 7, '63	
Capistrant, L.....	23	Dec. 25, '62		Deserted Jan. 1, '63.
Chapman, Truman.....	42	Nov. 21, '62		Deserted June, '63.
Chapman, Frank D.....	35	Dec. 30, '62		Saddler; appointed Regimental Veterinary Surgeon May 20, '63.
Cowls, Alonzo W.....	20	Dec. 30, '62	Dec. 7, '63	Corporal.
Cowan, Robert W.....	20	Dec. 30, '62	Dec. 7, '63	Corporal.
Cornell, Henry C.....	19	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 7, '63	
Connor, Lewis.....	22	Jan. 1, '63	Dec. 7, '63	
Culver, Hiram S.....	33	Feb. 25, '63	Dec. 7, '63	
Darling, Alex.....	29	Dec. 8, '62		Deserted Jan. 1, '63.
Disher, Henry.....	18	Dec. 25, '62	Dec. 7, '63	
Dowling, George.....	25	Dec. 10, '62		Deserted April 10, '63.
Eldridge, Dwight.....	32	Dec. 4, '62	Dec. 7, '63	
Elcott, Simon.....	21	May 2, '63	Dec. 7, '63	
Felton, Ezra V.....	22	Nov. 19, '62		Deserted Jan. 1, '63.
Ferrin, John.....	22	Nov. 15, '62	Dec. 7, '63	
Frost, Geo. S.....	27	Nov. 21, '62	Dec. 7, '63	Promoted Quartermaster Sergeant.
Frost, Patrick.....	24	Nov. 1, '62	Dec. 7, '63	
Franklin, C. C.....	21	Dec. 29, '62		Deserted Feb. 1, '63.
Gervais, Baptiste.....	20	Dec. 10, '62	Dec. 7, '63	
Gervais, Pierre.....	18	Dec. 10, '62	Dec. 7, '63	
Gifford, Simeon.....	35	Dec. 30, '62	Dec. 7, '63	Teamster.
Gunderson, Martin O.....	18	Nov. 1, '62	Dec. 7, '63	
Gunderson, Gunder.....	23	Nov. 1, '62	Dec. 7, '63	
Hanson, Egbert.....	44	Nov. 1, '62		Discharged for disability May 18, '63.
Hallett, Mortimer.....	21	Nov. 8, '62	Dec. 7, '63	
Hakes, Ira.....	25	Dec. 30, '62	Dec. 7, '63	Sergeant.
Harlington, Wm.....	25	Dec. 30, '62		Blacksmith; deserted Nov. 10, '62.
Hallett, Solomon.....	21	Mch. 2, '63	Dec. 7, '63	
Hill, Henry R.....	19	Dec. 30, '62	Dec. 7, '63	Sergeant; reduced.
Hinds, W. H.....	22	Dec. 30, '62		Discharged for disability April 14, '65.
Hoy, Daniel.....	14	Nov. 20, '62	Dec. 7, '63	
Huntley, Richard.....	19	Oct. 25, '62	Dec. 7, '63	

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RANGERS.

ROSTER OF COMPANY M—Continued.

NAME.	AD.	ENTERED IN.	REMARKS.
	20	Nov. 27, '62	
	39	Nov. 1, '62	
	19	Dec. 12, '62	
	36	Nov. 1, '62	
	13	Dec. 27, '62	
	45	Dec. 27, '62	
	44	Nov. 25, '62	
	28	June 12, '63	
	18	Mich. 6, '62	
	28	Oct. 25, '62	
	18	Nov. 20, '62	
	21	Dec. 12, '62	
	19	Dec. 19, '62	
	42	Oct. 26, '62	
	37	Dec. 24, '62	19, '63.
	35	Dec. 2, '62	
	21	Jan. 27, '63	
	21	Dec. 30, '62	
	31	Nov. 1, '62	
	13	Nov. 1, '62	
	18	Mich. 4, '63	
	18	Nov. 28, '62	
	26	Dec. 30, '62	Port Snelling.
	13	Nov. 8, '62	
	24	Nov. 1, '62	
	18	Nov. 6, '62	
	19	Dec. 30, '62	
	25	Nov. 6, '62	
	21	Nov. 15, '62	
	21	Oct. 28, '62	18, '63.
	27	Oct. 28, '62	
	39	Dec. 30, '62	
	23	Dec. 30, '62	reduced at own request.
	18	Nov. 21, '62	
	21	Dec. 30, '62	
	■	Nov. 21, '62	
	30	Dec. 8, '62	
	25	Dec. 6, '62	
	45	Dec. 21, '62	
	18	Jan. 16, '63	
	23	Dec. 30, '62	
	35	Dec. 30, '62	
	34	Dec. 30, '62	City May 18, '63.
	26	Dec. 30, '62	City April 26, '63.
	28	Dec. 30, '62	
	32	Dec. 30, '62	
	28	Nov. 21, '62	
	27	Dec. 10, '62	
	29	Dec. 22, '62	
	18	Dec. 8, '62	
	37	Dec. 21, '62	st.
	35	Dec. 6, '62	day.
	30	Oct. 26, '62	
	26	Jan. 17, '63	
	18	Jan. 17, '63	
	30	Dec. 1, '62	
Young, David M.....	31	Nov. 8, '62	
Young, Jerome E.....	21	Nov. 8, '62	19, '63.
	19	Nov. 8, '62	

NARRATIVE OF THE SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

BY FIRST LIEUTENANT MARTIN WILLIAMS.

In presenting the history of this organization it is proper to state that the more important facts and dates have been obtained from Mrs. Anna McLaren, St. Paul, widow of the late Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. N. McLaren; Lieutenant Colonel William Pfaender of New Ulm; Captain James M. Paine, Minneapolis; Major E. A. Rice; Dr. Jared W. Daniels, Faribault; and United States Marshal W. M. Campbell of St. Paul. Before the expiration of the time of service of the First Minnesota Mounted Rangers, the organization of another regiment of cavalry was authorized by the War Department, and a call was issued by the adjutant general of the state on the 12th of October, 1863. Recruiting commissions were immediately issued by Governor Henry A. Swift to those who could be most influential and active in raising volunteers to fill such a regiment. At this time the Minnesota troops in the South were seeing hard service, and with the prospect, and almost certainty, that the new organization would be ordered to the front, recruiting was for a time slow, as Minnesota had already placed a relatively large number of men in the field, and the additional call was a severe tax upon the younger portion of her then sparse population. Nevertheless, by hard work the regiment was soon filled, the several companies being largely composed of veteran soldiers and officered by those who had experienced hard service in the field. Prior to the completion of the organization, however, a cavalry rendezvous had been established at Fort Snelling, and among the first to respond to the call were the volunteers enlisted at Minneapolis under Captain Paine, who had rendered valuable service as an officer of the Mounted Rangers. He was placed in command, and directed the drilling and organization of the recruits until the ranks of the regiment had been filled. In this work he was assisted by the regimental adjutant and quartermaster, who had received their appointments soon after the issuance of the call. On the 11th of January, 1864, the organization was completed as the "Second Regiment, Minnesota Cavalry, U. S. Volunteers," with the following field officers: Colonel, Robert N. McLaren, Red Wing; lieutenant colonel, William Pfaender, New Ulm; majors, E. A. Rice, Waseca county, J. M. Thompson, Houston county, Robert H. Rose, Scott county; adjutant, John T. Morrison, Dakota county; surgeon, Jared W. Daniels, St. Peter; quartermaster, Martin Williams, St. Peter. Immediately thereafter Colonel McLaren assumed command of the regiment, but instead of being sent South as expected, a number of the companies were ordered to garrison posts on the Minnesota frontier, where the settlers were exposed to constant danger from bands of hostile Indians, notwithstanding the fact that the Sioux tribes had been driven across the Missouri River by General Henry H. Sibley and his troops. The winter of 1863-64 was not eventful, the time being spent in the discharge of garrison duty, with an occasional expedition by scouting parties in pursuit of the Indians. Early in the spring of 1864, the secretary of war ordered the regiment to report to General N. P. Banks at New Orleans, and to be transported down the Mississippi by steamers. A portion had started southward when the order was countermanded, owing to the threatening attitude of the Indians, supposedly under Sitting Bull, who was even then monarch of the plains, and contemplating the depopulation of the country west of the Mississippi.

At the earnest solicitation of Gov. Swift, Senator Ramsey and General Sibley, the secretary of war decided to send out a strong expedition to crush the hostile chiefs and their allies west of the Missouri. General Alfred Sully, who had won his title by bravely fought battles at the front, and who now rests in the ceme-

tery at Philadelphia, was placed in command. The wisdom of the order was fully demonstrated by the subsequent events. His bravery, thorough knowledge of Indian character and admirable provision for the comfort and safety of the men under him, became proverbial during the ensuing campaign.

INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

Late in May, 1864, the Second Cavalry left Fort Snelling for the rendezvous agreed upon on the Missouri, accompanied by its excellent band mounted on white ponies, and which subsequently cheered the command after weary marches over deserts and under a blazing sun. The expedition was divided into two brigades, the first composed of Iowa and Kansas cavalry and Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry under Colonel Dill, coming up the Missouri with General Sully, and the second, under command of Colonel M. T. Thomas, composed of the Eighth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, eight companies of the Second Cavalry, Brackett's Battalion and Jones' battery. The Minnesota troops were accompanied as far as Fort Ridgley by General Sibley and staff. The Second Brigade left the latter post on the 5th of June, and on the 9th camped at Wood Lake, on the site of the battle of 1862. The Minnesota troops were joined by a company of miners and their families, with a train of one hundred and sixty wagons, *en route* for Idaho. They were escorted in safety as far as the second crossing of the Missouri at Fort Union, near the present Fort Buford. The march to the rendezvous on this stream was made through intense heat, the mercury ranging from ninety to one hundred and five degrees in the shade, according to the record kept by Colonel McLaren. But little rain had fallen since the melting of the snow, and consequently the lakes and streams were either dry or very low and the grass poor. After leaving Fort Ridgley not a white man or occupied dwelling was found, and the Minnesota contingent discovered its first buffalo near Lake Kampeska, where the flourishing city of Watertown, S. D., is now located. At that time the shores of the handsome lake were covered with dead fish, creating a sickening stench, and defying too close inspection. On at least two occasions wagons were overturned and tents leveled by violent storms, which, with the appropriation of blankets by lizards from the adjacent lakes, formed the principal diversions during the first portion of the march. Toward its conclusion, however, the regiment grew indifferent to the discomforts suffered by men and animals, owing to the ever present dangers from small bodies of hostile Indians, who formed a most skillful signal corps and alert enemy on either side of the marching column. In the interest of safety, straggling was prohibited, and all were compelled to deny themselves the pleasure of a hunt in a region where game was abundant.

The junction of the First and Second brigades was effected on the 1st of July, when the Minnesota troops reached the Missouri opposite old Fort Sully, where the general commanding had preceded their arrival by one day only. The Minnesota regiments camped on the east side, and in a short time were joined by the First Brigade. General Sully then assumed active command and moved up the Missouri, crossing by steamers to the west bank, where Fort Rice was subsequently built. The Indians were reported to be encamped to the number of 1,800 lodges on the banks of the Cannon Ball River, but they fled at the approach of so large a force of pursuers, keeping close watch and ready to pick off any who straggled from the command. Each night the Indians signaled the movements of the expedition by attaching burning wisps of grass to arrows and shooting them upward from some high point of ground. Each day picturesque hieroglyphics were found along the line of march, which were worse than Greek to the white men but perfectly intelligible to their savage foes, who managed to keep themselves thoroughly concealed, except for these interesting evidences of their presence in all directions.

BATTLE OF TA-HA-KOUTY MOUNTAIN.

The troops continued their chase until the last of July when they reached the Little Heart River. Here the Indian and half-breed scouts reported that the hostile Sioux were encamped in very strong force at Ta-ha-kouty (on the

eastern border of the Bad Lands), or, "the place where they kill the deer," about fifty miles distant in a northerly direction. All teams and tents were strongly corralled, and left in charge of a sufficient guard to protect them in case of a sudden attack, the Second Cavalry Band being among its defenders. The remainder of the expedition was provided with light rations, and, after being relieved of every impediment to a rapid march, started for the Indian camp, with the intention of capturing or annihilating the formidable force concentrated there. On the morning of July 28th, while the command was marching toward a finely wooded range of hills directly in front, Laframboise, a scout, reported to General Sully that the camp of which he was in search was only two and a half or three miles distant. In the shortest possible time General Sully was in his saddle, the small train and unused horses of the infantry were parked in four lines, with the different portions of the command formed in the shape of a square around the train, and the batteries stationed to render prompt service whenever called upon. The command then moved rapidly forward in the midst of the intense heat and clouds of dust, but instead of Laframboise's three miles, the distance to the camp was nearer nine. The intention was to attack the camp at daybreak, but this was frustrated by the vigilance of the savages. Soon after the command was placed in fighting order, squads of mounted Indians sprang as if by magic from the ground itself, and every knoll in front, on either side or in the rear, was dotted with them.

GENERAL SULLY'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following account of the battle is from the official report of General Sully, dated Camp on Heart River, D. T., July 31, 1864: "I found the Indians strongly posted on the side of a mountain called Ta-ha-kouty Mountain, which is a small chain of very high hills, filled with ravines thickly timbered and well watered, situated on a branch of the Little Missouri Gros Ventres—latitude 47° 15'—as laid down on the government map. The prairie in front of the camp is very rolling, and on the left, as we approached, high hills. On the top and sides of these hills, and on my right, at the base of the mountains, also on the hillocks in front on the prairie, the Indians were posted. There were over 1,600 lodges, at least 5,000 or 6,000 warriors, composed of the Unk-pa-pahs, Sans Aros, Blackfeet, Minnecongues, Yanck-ton-ais, and Santee Sioux. My force consisted as follows: Eleven companies of the Sixth Iowa Cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel Pollock commanding; three companies of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel Pattee commanding; two companies of Dakota cavalry, Captain Miner commanding; four companies of Brackett's Minnesota Battalion, Major Brackett commanding; about seventy scouts, and a prairie battery of two sections, commanded by Captain N. Pope. This formed the First Brigade. Ten companies of the Eighth Minnesota Infantry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Rodgers; six companies of the Second Minnesota Cavalry, under Colonel McLaren; and two sections of the Third Minnesota Battery, under Captain Jones, formed the Second Brigade, under command of Colonel Thomas. The whole of my force numbered on the field about 2,200 men. Finding it was impossible to charge, owing to the country being intersected by deep ravines filled with timber, I dismounted and deployed six companies of the Sixth Iowa on the right, with three companies of the Seventh Iowa, and on the left six companies of the Eighth Minnesota Infantry; placed Pope's battery in the centre, supported by two companies of cavalry. The Second Cavalry on the left drawn up by squadrons, Brackett's Minnesota Battalion on the right in the same order; Jones' battery and four companies of cavalry as a reserve. The few wagons I had closed up, and the rear guard, composed of three companies, followed. In this order we advanced, driving in the Indians till we reached the plain between the hills and mountains. Here large bodies of Indians flanked me; the Second Cavalry drove them from the left. A very large body of Indians collected on my right for a charge. I directed Brackett to charge them. This he did, gallantly driving them in a circle of about three miles to the base of the mountains and beyond my line of skirmishers, killing many of them. The Indians, seeing his position, collected in

large numbers on him, but he repelled them, assisted by some well-directed shots from Jones' battery. About this time a large body of Indians, who we ascertained afterward had been out hunting for me, came upon my rear. I brought a piece of Jones' battery to the rear, and, with the rear guard, dispersed them.

"The Indians, seeing that the day would not be favorable for them, had commenced taking down their lodges and sending back their families. I swung the left of my line round to the right and closed on them, sending Pope with his guns and the Dakota cavalry (two companies) forward. The artillery fire soon drove them out of their strong position in the ravines, and Jones' battery with Brackett's Battalion moving upon the right soon put them to flight, the whole of my line advancing at the same time. By sunset no Indians were on the ground; a body, however, appeared on top of the mountain over which they had retreated. I sent Major Camp, Eighth Minnesota, with four companies of Eighth Minnesota forward; they ascended to the top of the hill, putting the Indians to flight, and killing several. The total number of killed, judging from what we saw, was from one hundred to one hundred and fifty. I saw them during the fight carry off a great many dead or wounded. The very strong position they held, and the advantages they had to retreat over a broken country, prevented me from killing more. We slept on the battle ground that night."

ATTACK ON THE PICKETS.

Camping on the battlefield that night, General Sully next took up his line of march south, and cavalry and artillery, horses and men, being much exhausted for want of water, he determined to go into camp some six miles south of the battle ground, where we found good water. Here occurred a serious affair, where two brave men of Company D, Second Cavalry, gave up their lives,—David La Plant and Anton Holzgen, privates. As usual, after going into camp, cavalry pickets were posted on the highest ground, three to four miles out, to give warning of the approach of the enemy, and, in case of an attack, prevent stampede of cavalry horses while grazing. Company D was on this detail with a part of Company A, making in all some twelve to fifteen picket posts of three men each. Most of these pickets were established in full view of the Indians, now in their safe place of retreat in the mountain side. The officer of the day, who was Major G. A. Camp of the Eighth Regiment Infantry, Minnesota Volunteers, commanded the outposts at the time, but a good share of these posts were personally in charge of Sergeant William M. Campbell of Company D, Second Cavalry, our late United States marshal. Seeing and knowing well the position of the pickets, the Indians, in the evening, just as the sun was going down behind the mountains, stole up and made an attack on them, killing two, as before stated; and had it not been for the presence of mind of Sergeant Campbell, who promptly rallied and consolidated his little force of pickets, and drew them out of the foothills onto the open plain, where they could not be surprised and picked off a post at a time, the slaughter would doubtless have been complete. By the time these arrangements were effected, darkness had taken the place of daylight, and owing to some oversight, the relief of the pickets, which should have taken place before dark, was neglected. Under these circumstances, in the absence of either the officer of the guard or officer of the day, it was deemed proper by the sergeant in charge to make the camp. This was rendered extremely difficult by the fact that it was then very dark and some four or five miles distant, and in consequence of an attack by the hostiles on the camp, all lights had been extinguished, so that this handful of men found themselves totally separated from any assistance by a distance of four or five miles, without track or guide, surrounded by darkness and a wily, savage foe. Fortunately, however, the camp was reached between one and two o'clock in the morning. That we are not called upon to record the loss of the balance of the pickets is, indeed, under the circumstances, marvelous. Both of these brave soldiers fell after exhausting their ammunition, and were found the next morning, facing the foe, and were buried where they fell.

The command then returned to its camp on the Little Heart, which had been undisturbed except by the dismal howling of the wolves and coyotes at night, and on August 3d General Sully resumed his line of march due west toward the Yellowstone, where he expected to meet his supply boats at a place known as "Brazeau's house," a trading post on the river, about eighty miles above old Fort Union. This was the most difficult movement attempted by the expedition. For a portion of the distance every particle of vegetation had been destroyed by immense swarms of locusts, which proved a veritable plague by day, and compelled the men to feed their half-starved horses on the bare limbs of trees and bushes. The only green thing visible for two days or more were the clusters of cactus, then in beautiful bloom, and whose natural defenses defied the assaults of the devastating myriads which had passed over them. After crossing this desert waste left by the insects, the march was comparatively easy and pleasant, lying through occasional stretches of buffalo grass and across small streams of water, until the celebrated Bad Lands of the Little Missouri were reached. Upon arriving at the edge of this curious freak of nature, General Sully, after surveying the wonderful scene presented, condensed his description into a few words: "Hell, with the fire put out!" That night a council was held in the camp of the scouts, and one, the oldest in the group, burdened with the name of Fool Dog, predicted that we would "smell the blood of his enemies within two days."

PASSAGE OF THE BAD LANDS.

The following reference to the passage of the Bad Lands was prepared by Mrs. McLaren from the diary of her husband: "The next day the command moved west, crossing through most difficult passes where it seemed almost impossible for men or horses to go. Only one of these guides, a young Blackfoot Indian, was confident that the passage could be made, and remarked that he only knew of one route through which a bird could fly. The rest shook their heads, considering the undertaking too hazardous in view of the difficulties, as well as the fact of the proximity of so many enemies. General Sully decided to make the attempt in spite of the arduous nature of the undertaking, and early next morning the train moved forward. All day they toiled up and down among the clay peaks, barren as rocks and precipitous as mountain cliffs, through gorges and gullies where the foot of the white man had probably never before trod, suffering for water, with only half-rations, and constantly expecting an attack from their savage foe. Nor were their expectations groundless, for scarcely had they emerged from the first labyrinth of the volcanic upheaval when picket firing announced that their wily enemy was in the pursuit."

Upon reaching the valley of the Little Missouri the grass was found abundant, and General Sully ordered a halt for the next day, in order to give men and animals needed rest. About noon, however, an attack was made on a foraging party under Anson Northrup, who was in charge of the transportation. Northrup brought his men and animals into camp without loss, and General Sully ordered another advance, the command crossing the Little Missouri late in the afternoon. Its subsequent experiences are recorded by Mrs. McLaren, as follows: "They found themselves beset by a strong force of Indians, who evidently hoped, by taking advantage of the embarrassed situation of our men, to fall upon and destroy them, thus taking vengeance for their defeat. It was a sharp conflict, lasting at intervals through two days and two nights, and was designated as the battle of the Little Missouri. The principal engagement took place near two high points, known to the Indians as 'the hills that look at each other,' Colonel McLaren leading the advance. On the second day, having lost many warriors without gaining any advantage worthy of note, the Indians gave up the battle and disappeared. No correct estimate could be made of the number of Indians killed in this second battle." The Blackfoot Indian was shot through the shoulder in this battle, and became delirious from the effects of the wound; as a result the command veered from its prearranged course to the Yellowstone, and suffered much, owing to the shortage of supplies for men and horses. Instead of reaching the river at Brazeau's house, as intended, General Sully, on the 13th of August, found

himself forty miles below; but, providentially, the supply boats had been grounded on sand-bars near by, and proved a most welcome sight to the men, whose slender stock of hard bread was nearly exhausted. By means of these steamers, also, most of the heavy luggage was transported across the Yellowstone, while the horses and mules forded the stream with riders on their backs. Nine men of the Idaho emigrant train, and perhaps twenty horses, were lost in the rapid and dangerous stream. It is permissible, in this connection, to remark that the trail of the Sully expedition through the Bad Lands was closely followed by the first engineers of the Northern Pacific road in mapping out their route over that remarkable formation, and the tracks of Sully's wagons are visible up to the present time in numerous localities. Under the circumstances the Blackfoot Indian guide is entitled to the honor of being the pioneer of that gigantic enterprise, through a region christened *Mauvais Terres* by the early French *voyageurs* and traders.

The march was again resumed down the west bank of the Yellowstone, through a country abounding in game, but which was unmolested by the soldiers on account of positive orders against firing guns, which would inform the hostile Indians of the exact location of the command. There were no events worthy of special mention on this portion of the march except one. Just before the expedition had reached the Missouri again, opposite Fort Union, the Indians had fired the woods in front of the column, but it passed through the burning timber safely, unusual precautions being taken to prevent burning limbs from falling on the ammunition wagons and causing a disastrous explosion. Most of the command forded the Missouri on the 18th of August, with the loss of only one man, the driver of General Sully's transportation train. At that time the foundation timbers of Fort Buford, five or six miles below Fort Union, were being laid. The night before reaching Fort Union the Indians had stolen all the horses at the fort except two. The Second Cavalry with a detachment of infantry were ordered to pursue them up the Missouri, following the trail they had made. On the approach of the troops the Indians divided up into small squads. The cavalry and infantry did likewise, but the enemy scattered out among the hills and valleys, leaving no trail, and the pursuit was necessarily abandoned. Here the expedition parted company with the Idaho emigrant train, which continued its journey toward its ultimate destination near Fort Benton, General Sully marching down the valley of the Missouri.

RANGE OF THE BUFFALO.

September 1st, the command, being three days' march from Fort Berthold, came into the range of the buffalo, which when first seen were quietly feeding, gathered in large herds, as far as the eye or field-glass could see. A desire for a hunt was strong, so much so that General Sully at one o'clock ordered a halt and gave permission for all who chose to engage in it, and hundreds accepted the privilege. The buffalo soon saw the situation, and then commenced the stampede and strife. A great number of the huge creatures were slaughtered, and the troops were well supplied with fine, juicy buffalo steak. The following day, while on the march, the command was obliged to park to allow the herds to pass in their wild flight. When near Fort Berthold we made a short halt for rest, and here General Sully issued his famous and characteristic circular, which is familiar, and will long be remembered by the troops in the northwest Indian expedition, creating much merriment and reminding us all that we were again nearing civilization. On reaching the point where the city of Bismarck now stands General Sully received information through his scouts that he had sent out previously that Ink-pa-du-ta, with a large party of warriors, were at or near what was called the Dog's Den, on the old Gov. Stevens trail, some sixty or seventy miles north. He here left his trains, taking a few rations and a part of his best troops, making a rapid march with the intention of surprising and capturing old "Inky" if possible. But he was not found asleep, discovering us in time to make good his escape, so all we found were his camp-fires still burning. Knowing that he had considerable the start,

and that he could get into the British territory, General Sully decided not to pursue him further, but making a halt and taking a short time to rest, again returned to the Missouri River and his supply trains. At this point occurred a small engagement with some of Ink-pa-du-ta's rear guard, in which only two of our men were engaged. Major Rose and Captain Paine of our regiment obtained permission of General Sully to remain in the rear of our troops for a little sport, running buffalo, which were almost without numbers, and visible in every direction. Waiting, according to orders, until the command was out of hearing distance, they commenced their attack on the bulls, each taking a different direction, although keeping within sight of each other. Each had succeeded in killing his bull and cutting out his tongue, when they in turn were attacked by a party of Ink-pa-du-ta's warriors who had been watching their movements. But, luckily, they were not surprised, and met them with shots from their carbines, unhorsing one or two of them and holding them in check. At this time our command was on the march, and distant some ten or twelve miles, but they succeeded in gaining the smooth ground of the open plains, where they had a fine race with some fifteen or twenty of the redskins. They were soon discovered by Captain P. B. Davy of Company H of the Second Cavalry, who was in command of the rear guard, composed of two companies of cavalry and a section of artillery, and who, taking one company of his best mounted troops, rescued these officers, who otherwise might have fallen into the hands of the Indians.

RESCUE OF CAPTAIN FISK'S PARTY.

Gen. Sully arrived at Fort Rice September 8th, and his troops the next day. He learned that Captain James L. Fisk, assistant quartermaster, had arrived there about two weeks previously with an emigrant train of from eighty to a hundred wagons destined for Idaho, and had obtained from Colonel Dill, Thirtieth Wisconsin, an escort of a lieutenant and fifty cavalrymen to the Yellowstone River. The lieutenant had returned to Fort Rice with fourteen men on the 7th of September, with a letter from Captain Fisk stating that he was surrounded by Indians about two hundred miles west of that place and needed reinforcements. In his official report General Sully says: "In questioning separately the soldiers who returned I found that not over three hundred Indians were there; that they (Fisk's party) were attacked three days before they made their corral by about sixty Indians, while the train was stretched out on the road, and two wagons, one of which had upset, were about two miles in the rear, with a guard of six soldiers. One of these wagons, unfortunately, contained arms and ammunition. Six soldiers and two citizens were killed, and the wagons captured; one citizen escaped. They had skirmishes after that, and then they corralled. They were burning parts of their wagons and feeding the cattle on bread and flour when the party left, which they did in the middle of a stormy night."

Fearing that Captain Fisk's party would soon be overpowered, he sent the following strong detachment to rescue and bring them back, namely: Colonel Dill with 300 of the Thirtieth Wisconsin, 200 of the Eighth Minnesota, 100 of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, all dismounted, and from the Second Minnesota Cavalry, Brackett's Battalion and Sixth Iowa Cavalry, 100 men each, mounted on the best of the horses. This detachment crossed to the west side of the Missouri September 10th, marched the next day and returned September 30th, having accomplished its object. The commissioned officers of the Second Cavalry who accompanied it were Captain P. B. Davy, First Lieutenant Thompson and Second Lieutenant Briley. Mr. D. I. Dodge, corporal of Company C, Second Cavalry, who went with the detachment, says: "It followed our old trail for about one hundred miles and then left it on our right, reaching Fisk's train near the foothills in about ten days from date of leaving Fort Rice. Our arrival was a great relief to the emigrants, especially to the women and children, who were only too glad to be taken back to the fort. In due time we returned to Fort Rice with the rescued party, where the detachments were sent to their respective commands, the troop from the Second Cavalry returning over the trail made by Colonel Thomas on his return from the Missouri River to the state. The

trip after Fisk was without particular interest. The command lost one man, who fell in rear of the column and was not again seen. Whether he was killed by the Indians or the wolves was never known. One other incident occurred which had its interest for the members of the Second Cavalry. The Sixth Iowa Cavalry had done considerable bragging over the Second during the campaign, claiming they were older in service, especially in Indian warfare. 'The Indians couldn't pull the wool over their eyes. Oh, no!' But on the trip we convinced them that our troops were not to be caught napping. One day on our outward trip fresh Indian trails were crossed by the command. That night at roll-call Captain Davy requested the men of his company, that if any of them wished to graze their horses in the morning to hold them by the halter while grazing, otherwise to leave them on the picket line. Boots and saddles had just sounded the following morning when about thirty Indians dashed over the bluffs surrounding the flat where the Sixth Iowa Cavalry horses were grazing, and with a few shots and whoops created a stampede, and in a few seconds the Sixth Iowa Cavalry were short fourteen horses."

The main body of the regiment resumed the return march about the 15th of September, and arrived at Fort Ridgley again on the 8th day of October. Company H, however, went to Fort Wadsworth, arriving October 12th. During the winter of 1864-65 the regiment was divided amongst the several forts and frontier posts of the state, with headquarters at Fort Snelling, and in the spring of 1865 a regular patrol service was established between the sundry smaller frontier posts and the regular forts,—Wadsworth, Abercrombie, Ripley and Ridgley,—in order to prevent prowling war parties of the hostile Sioux from making raids on the frontier settlements. At the close of the War of the Rebellion the companies of the regiment were mustered out as fast as they could be relieved by regular troops, and it was expected that they would be discharged in the order in which they enlisted; but, contrary to expectation, Company A, stationed at Fort Ridgley, the company which had been longest in service, was ordered to march to Fort Wadsworth, while other companies were ordered to Fort Snelling to be mustered out, and this apparent injustice to a company which had always been noted for promptness and efficiency created a feeling of dissatisfaction among the men which bordered on mutiny. The appeals of the commanding officer at Fort Ridgley in their behalf availed nothing at department headquarters, and had it not been for the high esteem in which they held their captain and commanding officer there would have been open mutiny. The company marched to Fort Wadsworth, and being ordered back in the dead of winter to be mustered out, was caught in a terrible blizzard between Forts Wadsworth and Abercrombie, and Captain Field and three of his men perished about Feb. 14, 1866, while the balance of the company suffered terribly. The last company of the regiment (Company L) was mustered out May 4, 1866. The casualties of the regiment were Privates David La Plant and Anton Holzgen of Company D, killed by Indians July 29, 1864, and Private Jolly of Company F, killed in a fight with marauding Indians May 7, 1865, besides a number wounded in the two actions with Indians during the expedition under General Sully.¹

¹The following observations on the health of the regiment are from the pen of its surgeon, Dr. J. W. Daniels, M. D: "During the Indian campaign of 1864 the Second Cavalry endured the extremes of temperature varying from one hundred and five degrees in the shade to six degrees above, with snow and blizzard. The prevailing diseases were diarrhea, dysentery, rheumatism and mountain fever. On the march between Fort Ridgley and Fort Rice we had good water and scarcely any illness. At Fort Rice, where we arrived July 11th and were in camp one week, there was a large number of cases of sickness, the result of indiscretion in the use of the post trader's supplies and not of bad water. When we left there the worst cases were ordered to the hospital; others improved on the march. The June rains gave us good running water in all the streams until we crossed the Little Missouri River, and we had very few on sick report. Three camps were made between the Little Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, where the water was bad, and a large number of men had to be reported unfit for duty. Here, as well as everywhere else on the march where the water was found only in pools, it was strongly impregnated with a sulphate of magnesia, or an alkali. In many cases the vital organs of the person were so depressed by the water that the disease assumed a typhoid condition within twenty-four hours after being reported.

At the Yellowstone the sick were transferred to the hospital boats and taken down to Fort Rice. Coming from Fort Union, the north side of the Missouri, we made four camps where the water was the same, with same results; also between Long Lake and James River on our return from Fort Rice. I believe that in most cases the primary cause of so much sickness on the marches was the solar heat, which so debilitates the system that the bad water, or any indiscretion in eating or drinking, acts as an exciting cause of disease. The health of the men was much better when they could get the fruit of the country, which consisted of plums, service and buffalo berries, with plenty of game, as the wild meat was an improvement on that furnished by the commissary department. In the treatment of mountain fever and dysentery, sulphate of quinine was an indispensable remedy. Given in doses of from fifteen to thirty grains in twenty-four hours, it acts as a sedative, and its febrifuge virtues are very perceptible. This remedy, with beef tea, or the extract of beef, as a diet, I have found most satisfactory. Brandy with quinine was given in some cases, but with caution. The mortality of the regiment during the campaign was: Two killed by the Indians while on picket duty, two died in camp, and three on hospital boats."

**ROSTER OF FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY,
MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS.**

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel —</i>				
Robert N. McLaren.....	34	Jan. 13, '64	Nov. 17, '65	Brevetted Brigadier General; died July 30, '86.
<i>Lieutenant Colonel —</i>				
Wm. Pfander.....	38	Jan. 13, '64	Dec. 7, '65	
<i>Majors —</i>				
Ebenezer A. Rice.....	44	Jan. 12, '64	Dec. 5, '65	Resigned May 1, '65.
John M. Thompson.....	29	Jan. 13, '64	.....
Robert H. Rose.....	.....	Jan. 12, '64	Apr. 2, '66	
John R. Jones.....	37	May 1, '65	Nov. 17, '65	
<i>Adjutant —</i>				
John T. Morrison.....	25	Oct. 20, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
<i>Quartermaster —</i>				
Martin Williams.....	31	Oct. 15, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
<i>Regimental Commissary —</i>				
Andrew J. Whitney.....	34	Dec. 23, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
<i>Surgeon —</i>				
Jared W. Daniels.....	36	Jan. 2, '64	Nov. 17, '65	
<i>Assistant Surgeons —</i>				
Joseph A. Vervais.....	42	Jan. 12, '64	.....	Dismissed Nov. 5, '64.
John A. McDonald.....	50	Nov. 29, '64	Dec. 4, '65	
Chas. J. Farley.....	23	Jan. 13, '64	Apr. 2, '66	
<i>Chaplain —</i>				
Samuel S. Paine.....	32	Feb. 4, '64	Nov. 17, '65	
<i>Sergeant Majors —</i>				
Walf H. Meyer.....	34	Nov. 9, '63	.....	Promoted 2d Lieutenant Company G Dec. 18, '64.
Joseph B. Thompson.....	27	Mch. 24, '64	.....	Promoted 2d Lieutenant Company H Aug. 16, '65.
Wellington S. Porter.....	26	Dec. 31, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
<i>Quartermaster Sergeant —</i>				
Milton P. Gardner.....	26	Dec. 28, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
<i>Commissary Sergeants —</i>				
Wm. H. Lapham.....	38	Jan. 6, '64	.....	Discharged for promotion in Heavy Artillery Jan. 13, '65.
Richard W. Montgomery.....	22	Dec. 11, '63	.....
Geo. McKinley.....	38	Jan. 15, '65	Nov. 17, '65	
<i>Hospital Stewards —</i>				
Horace W. Moore.....	21	Feb. 18, '64	Nov. 17, '65	
Alfred H. Marston.....	18	Dec. 5, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
<i>Chief Trumpeter —</i>				
Huderic Meile.....	39	Feb. 3, '64	Nov. 17, '65	
<i>Veterinary Surgeon —</i>				
Wm. Atherton.....	41	May 9, '64	Nov. 17, '65	
<i>Saddler Sergeant —</i>				
Torger Swinson.....	27	Jan. 4, '64	Nov. 17, '65	

COMPANY A.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY A.

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THE SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

ROSTER OF COMPANY A— *Continued.*

ROSTER OF COMPANY B.

REMARKS.	
	, '63; promoted Captain Nov. 26, '64.
	'63; promoted 1st Lieutenant Nov. 27, '64.
	3; promoted 2d Lieutenant November, '64.
	at Fort Wadsworth.
	urgent.
	1 Ripley.
	at.
	1 Sergeant.

ROSTER OF COMPANY B—Continued.

THE SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

ROSTER OF COMPANY C.

30	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
34	Dec. 28, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
35	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
29	Feb. 29, '64	Nov. 17, '65	
39	Feb. 20, '65	Nov. 17, '65	
23	Feb. 18, '65	Nov. 17, '65	Died Oct. 27, '66, at Fort Wadsworth, D. T.
25	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
30	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
21	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
43	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Discharged for disability Sept. 23, '65.
21	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
25	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Promoted Corporal.
22	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
24	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
26	Mich. 6, '65	Nov. 17, '65	
35	Mich. 6, '65	Nov. 17, '65	
34	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Sergeant.
26	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
29	Feb. 27, '65	Nov. 17, '65	Died in hospital at Camp 78, N. W. Indian Exp. September 25th.
28	Mich. 6, '65	Nov. 17, '65	
33	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Serg.; promoted Quartermaster Sergeant.
23	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
20	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
21	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
21	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
23	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Died Aug. 26, '64, on hospital steamer.
18	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
18	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
26	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Discharged for disability Jan. 31, '65.
22	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
22	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
24	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
36	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Corporal.
22	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Discharged for promotion March 27, '65.
23	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
32	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
39	Feb. 22, '65	Nov. 17, '65	Promoted Corporal.
19	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Corporal.
26	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
33	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
19	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
32	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Corporal; discharged for disability Dec. 26, '64.
27	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Sergeant.
44	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Discharged for disability July 21, '64.
20	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
27	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Died Oct. 30, '64, at Fort Wadsworth, D. T.
29	Feb. 18, '65	Nov. 17, '65	
36	Mich. 6, '65	Nov. 17, '65	
30	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Died at Fort Wadsworth, D. T., Oct. 18, '64.
22	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Corporal.
26	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Corporal.
32	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
39	Feb. 22, '65	Nov. 17, '65	
36	Feb. 22, '65	Nov. 17, '65	
19	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Died Nov. 18, '64, at Fort Wadsworth.
34	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
34	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	1st Sergeant.
39	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Corporal.
31	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Promoted Farrier.
26	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
27	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Discharged for disability March 8, '65.
44	Feb. 20, '65	Nov. 17, '65	
35	Feb. 20, '65	Nov. 17, '65	
34	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Corporal.
24	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Discharged for disability July 18, '65.
23	Feb. 27, '65	Nov. 17, '65	
18	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
20	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Discharged for disability July 18, '65.
18	Feb. 29, '64	Nov. 17, '65	
21	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
21	Jan. 1, '64	Nov. 17, '65	
31	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Died Oct. 10, '64, at Fort Wadsworth, D. T.
24	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
43	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Quartermaster Sergeant, reduced, appointed duty as Sergeant.
31	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
21	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
26	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
18	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
24	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
21	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Discharged for disability Nov 1, '64.
32	Feb. 10, '65	Nov. 17, '65	
21	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Commissary Sergeant, reduced; appointed to duty as Sergeant.
27	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	

ROSTER OF COMPANY C—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Phillips, Frederick A.....	26	Feb. 27, '65	Nov. 17, '65	Wagoner.
Pitcher, Henry P.....	43	Feb. 22, '65	Nov. 17, '65	
Purfest, Hermon.....	34	Feb. 27, '65	Nov. 17, '65	
Rich, John H.....	27	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
Ritchey, Joseph.....	27	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Discharged per order March 22, '65.
Robinson, Hiram.....	33	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
Saikora, Frantel.....	23	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
Scott, Clarence G.....	19	Feb. 25, '64	Nov. 17, '65	
Sjursen, Ole.....	26	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Blacksmith; discharged per order Sept. 23, '65. Sergeant; promoted Commissary Sergeant.
Slaven, Henry L.....	21	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
Snyder, Wm. J.....	21	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
Spear, Robert G.....	33	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
Stoddard, James S.....	30	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Discharged for disability July 17, '65.
Stockdale, Chas.....	18	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
Thompson, George.....	26	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
Trow, Francis J.....	33	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
Tracy, John.....	28	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Promoted Corporal. Corporal; discharged for disability Dec. 26, '64.
Vall, Allen S.....	29	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
Webster, Aaron A.....	34	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
Weiser, Frederick.....	18	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
Wheeler, Benjamin S.....	30	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Sergeant.
Wiseman, Henry.....	35	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
Williams, Chas. H.....	18	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
Wilkins, Willard A.....	18	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
Wilber, Amos E.....	35	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
Wilson, Alfred.....	32	Feb. 22, '65	Nov. 17, '65	
Wilson, Chas.....	30	Feb. 22, '65	Nov. 17, '65	
Williams, Paul.....	44	Feb. 27, '65	Nov. 17, '65	
Wyant, Henry.....	41	Nov. 16, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
Young, Joseph.....	29	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 17, '65	
Young, James.....	33	Feb. 22, '65	Nov. 17, '65	

ROSTER OF COMPANY D.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
<i>Captains —</i>				
James M. Paine.....	29	Oct. 23, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
<i>First Lieutenant —</i>				
Lyman B. Smith.....	28	Dec. 1, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
<i>Second Lieutenants —</i>				
Robert Wood.....	26	Oct. 24, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Died Nov. 5, '64, at Fort Wadsworth, D. T.
Archibald McGill.....	22	Jan. 23, '65	Nov. 17, '65	Serg.; pro. 2d Lieut. Jan. 23, '65; pro. 1st Lieut. Co. H May 9, '65.
Robert W. Sanborn.....	29	June 2, '65	Dec. 2, '65	Sergeant; promoted 2d Lieutenant June 2, '65.
ENLISTED MEN.				
Anderson, Martin.....	22	Jan. 4, '64	Dec. 2, '65	
Armstrong, Wm.....	21	Nov. 4, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Aspen, James.....	21	Dec. 4, '63	Dec. 2, '65	Promoted Corporal.
Atkinson, James B.....	41	Oct. 24, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Pro. Captain Company H, 1st Heavy Artillery, February, '65.
Bardwell, Chas. S.....	21	Nov. 7, '63	Dec. 2, '65	Promoted Corporal.
Beman, Edward P.....	35	Oct. 26, '63	Dec. 2, '65	Promoted Wagoner.
Beman, Horatio.....	34	Feb. 14, '65	Nov. 17, '65	Discharged (no record).
Birdsell, Wm. H.....	32	Dec. 18, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Promoted Corporal, Sergeant; dia. for disability Oct. 16, '65.
Bigelow, Judge M.....	21	Jan. 4, '64	Dec. 2, '65	
Bingham, James E.....	21	Dec. 28, '63	Dec. 2, '65	Farrier; reduced.
Bond, Thomas.....	29	Dec. 10, '63	Dec. 2, '65	Corporal.
Bridges, Mark M.....	28	Feb. 14, '65	Dec. 2, '65	
Branham, Wm.....	34	Dec. 10, '63	Dec. 2, '65	Corporal.
Bragg, Lewis.....	18	Nov. 13, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Bryant, Joshua S.....	21	Dec. 7, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Brown, Stephen S.....	26	Oct. 20, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Brown, John R.....	43	Oct. 23, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Campbell, Wm. M.....	22	Dec. 28, '63	Dec. 2, '65	Sergeant.
Campbell, Edward A.....	22	Dec. 28, '63	Dec. 2, '65	Sergeant; promoted 1st Lieutenant.
Cates, Andrew J.....	22	Nov. 2, '63	Dec. 2, '65	Sergeant.
Cardman, Thomas.....	44	Nov. 2, '63	Nov. 17, '65	Discharged for disability Sept. 1, '65.
Campbell, Henry.....	41	Nov. 24, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Chute, Cornelius H.....	30	Nov. 2, '63	Dec. 2, '65	Corporal.
Clayton, Richard.....	19	Dec. 22, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Conklin, Lanson.....	37	Nov. 21, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Combs, Edward.....	20	Dec. 30, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Deary, James.....	28	Dec. 1, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Douglas, Carlos.....	18	Dec. 28, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Drummond, Wm. N.....	25	Dec. 28, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Eddy, John M.....	33	Dec. 22, '63	Dec. 2, '65	Appointed Blacksmith.

THE SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

ROSTER OF COMPANY D—*Continued.*

COMPANY E.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY E.

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THE SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

ROSTER OF COMPANY E—*Continued.*

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Sargeant, Joseph.....	21	Dec. 12, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Schultz, Ferdinand.....	44	Dec. 1, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Semmer, Phillip.....	38	Feb. 10, '65	Dec. 2, '65	
Shields, Wm.....	18	Dec. 24, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Stutz, Henry.....	21	Dec. 1, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
St. Cyr, John M.....	22	Dec. 2, '63	Dec. 2, '65	Promoted Corporal.
St. Cyr, Edward.....	16	Dec. 21, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Steel, Isaac A.....	28	Mch. 7, '65	Dec. 2, '65	
Taylor, Isaac M.....	21	Jan. 23, '64	Dec. 2, '65	Promoted Corporal.
Thompson, Stephen.....	34	Jan. 5, '64	Dec. 2, '65	
Thielbar, Albert F.....	29	Jan. 12, '64		Discharged for disability Dec. 4, '64.
Thomas, Rice.....	18	Dec. 23, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Thomas, Edward.....	24	Dec. 15, '63		Discharged per order.
Tidland, Chas.....	21	Dec. 11, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Tidland, John A.....	30	Dec. 24, '63	Dec. 2, '65	First Sergeant; reduced March 31, '65.
Underwood, John K.....	24	Dec. 12, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Walker, Benj. F.....	25	Dec. 24, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Wagoner, John C.....	18	Dec. 20, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Walters, Stephen.....	19	Dec. 24, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Walters, David.....	18	Dec. 1, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Wigley, Joshua.....	28	Dec. 28, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Williams, Emory.....	46	Dec. 23, '63	Dec. 2, '65	Promoted Corporal.
Wise, Peter F.....	25	Jan. 4, '64	Dec. 2, '65	Promoted Corporal.
Wood, Josiah.....	25	Dec. 23, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Wood, Delos C.....	22	Dec. 24, '63	Dec. 2, '65	Sergeant.
York, Joseph.....	18	Dec. 15, '63	Dec. 2, '65	

ROSTER OF COMPANY F.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
<i>Captains—</i>				
Thomas M. Smith.....	51	Dec. 31, '63		Resigned May 15, '65.
Edwin Parlliman.....	33	May 25, '65	Dec. 2, '65	1st Lieutenant Dec. 31, '63; promoted Captain May 25, '65.
<i>First Lieutenant—</i>				
Isaac W. Van Doran.....	27	June 22, '65	Dec. 2, '65	2d Lieutenant Dec. 31, '63; promoted 1st Lieut. June 22, '65.
<i>Second Lieutenant—</i>				
Albert H. Truax.....	20	Nov. 20, '63	Dec. 2, '65	1st Sergeant Dec. 31, '63; promoted 2d Lieutenant June 22, '65.
ENLISTED MEN.				
Allen, Leander V.....	23	Feb. 14, '65	Dec. 2, '65	
Anderson, Swain.....	35	Feb. 14, '65	Dec. 2, '65	
Barker, Edward D.....	29	Nov. 20, '63	Dec. 2, '65	Quartermaster Sergeant; reduced to ranks.
Battin, Solomon.....	31	Dec. 24, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Belka, Frederick.....	18	Feb. 12, '64	Dec. 2, '65	
Bean, Benjamin.....	38	Feb. 14, '65	Dec. 2, '65	
Bean, Joseph F.....	27	Jan. 1, '64	Dec. 2, '65	
Biggerstaff, William.....	30	Feb. 25, '64	Dec. 2, '65	
Brown, Wm.....	21	Feb. 15, '65	Dec. 2, '65	
Brockman, Edward.....	26	Dec. 16, '63	June 20, '65	Per order.
Brunell, Antoine.....	19	Dec. 16, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Brown, Thomas J.....	31	Dec. 14, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Buswell, Martin V.....	22	Dec. 11, '63	Dec. 2, '65	Corporal; reduced.
Burton, David.....	33	Dec. 25, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Bush, Anthony.....	18	Dec. 22, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Bunker, Stephen F.....	24	Feb. 15, '65	Dec. 2, '65	
Buck, George G.....	24	Feb. 20, '65	Dec. 2, '65	
Oaskey, Alexander L.....	24	Dec. 23, '63	Dec. 2, '65	Promoted Sergeant.
Chauplin, Oscar R.....	32	Mch. 20, '61	Dec. 2, '65	
Christopherson, Ole.....	19	Dec. 12, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Clift, Walter.....	38	Dec. 31, '63	Dec. 2, '65	Promoted Saddler.
Cowle, John H.....	24	Dec. 22, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Colby, Fred J.....	18	Dec. 26, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Coburn, William.....	33	Dec. 22, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Coburn, Isaac.....	23	Dec. 29, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Connolly, Thomas.....	18	Dec. 15, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Coburn, James.....	21	Feb. 22, '64	Dec. 2, '65	
Currier, Wm. A.....	18	Dec. 8, '64	Dec. 2, '65	
Dilley, E. V. R.....	39	Dec. 23, '63	Dec. 2, '65	Promoted Wagoner.
Drury, William.....	27	Dec. 23, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Ellsworth, Sewell.....	44	Feb. 24, '64	Dec. 2, '65	
Emmons, Chas. S.....	18	Dec. 23, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Fahey, Thomas.....	21	Dec. 19, '63	Dec. 2, '65	Promoted Sergeant.
Foster, Chas. E.....	18	Dec. 17, '63	Dec. 2, '65	
Gates, Chas.....	35	Dec. 12, '63	Dec. 2, '65	Detached Musician.
Griswold, Benson.....	19	Nov. 20, '63	Dec. 2, '65	Detached Musician.

COMPANY F.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY F—*Continued.*

THE SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

ROSTER OF COMPANY G.

	Dec. 12, '64	Dec. 29, '65	2d REG'T. 2d CAVALRY, PROMOTED AND DISCHARGED FROM CO., 1865
24	Dec. 19, '64	Dec. 29, '65	Private Nov. 9, '63; Sergeant Major.
19	Dec. 12, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
25	Dec. 12, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
21	Dec. 14, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
18	Nov. 7, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
29	Feb. 18, '65	Dec. 29, '65	
21	Jan. 28, '64	Dec. 29, '65	Promoted Corporal.
21	Dec. 21, '63		Discharged for disability Feb. 5, '65.
22	Dec. 5, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
23	Nov. 2, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
19	Nov. 2, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
18	Dec. 7, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
23	Nov. 16, '63	Dec. 29, '65	1st Sergeant.
21	Nov. 12, '63	Dec. 29, '65	Sergeant.
18	Nov. 9, '63	Dec. 29, '65	Corporal.
18	Nov. 12, '63		Dis. Aug. 4, '64, for wounds received at Mauvaise Terre, D. T.
27	Dec. 14, '63		Discharged for disability Sept. 28, '64.
22	Dec. 10, '63		Saddler; deserted Jan. 5, '64, at Fort Ridgley.
18	Feb. 19, '64	Dec. 29, '65	
23	Dec. 12, '63		Discharged for disability Jan. 25, '65.
21	Dec. 22, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
21	Dec. 24, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
22	Dec. 18, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
21	Oct. 31, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
20	Aug. 8, '64	Aug. 11, '65	
19	Dec. 12, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
19	Dec. 22, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
25	Dec. 7, '63	Dec. 29, '65	Promoted Wagoner.
20	Nov. 28, '63	Dec. 29, '65	Sergeant.
21	Dec. 16, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
23	Aug. 8, '64	Aug. 11, '65	
20	Dec. 8, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
20	Dec. 24, '63	Dec. 29, '65	Corporal.
20	Jan. 2, '64		Discharged for disability Nov. 29, '64.
25	Dec. 11, '63	Dec. 29, '65	Blacksmith; reduced.
22	Nov. 10, '63	Dec. 29, '65	Wagoner; reduced by his own request.
26	Feb. 15, '65	Dec. 29, '65	
44	Feb. 13, '65	Dec. 29, '65	
25	Dec. 14, '63		Discharged for disability June 20, '65.
18	Dec. 21, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
24	Dec. 24, '63	Dec. 29, '65	Corporal; promoted Sergeant.
22	Dec. 9, '63	Dec. 29, '65	Quartermaster Sergeant.
20	Dec. 22, '63	Dec. 29, '65	Corporal.
24	Jan. 2, '64	Dec. 29, '65	Promoted Farrier.
23	Dec. 22, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
24	Feb. 15, '65	Dec. 29, '65	
21	Dec. 5, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
22	Dec. 16, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
25	Dec. 7, '64	Dec. 29, '65	Sergeant.
19	Nov. 8, '63	Dec. 29, '65	Promoted Corporal.
39	Oct. 31, '64		Promoted Saddler; wounded at Mauvaise Terre, D. T.
38	Feb. 27, '64	Dec. 29, '65	
21	Feb. 22, '64	Dec. 29, '65	Wounded at Mauvaise Terre, D. T., Aug. 8, '64.
18	Nov. 7, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
21	Dec. 22, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
44	Feb. 13, '64	Dec. 29, '65	
18	Dec. 25, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
31	Nov. 21, '63	Dec. 29, '65	Musician.
19	Dec. 19, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
27	Feb. 15, '65	Dec. 29, '65	
41	Feb. 15, '65	Dec. 29, '65	
24	Dec. 11, '63		Dis. for dis. June 29, '65, for wnds. rec'd at Mauvaise Terre, D. T.
20	Jan. 4, '64	Dec. 29, '65	
18	Dec. 22, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
18	June 1, '64	Dec. 29, '65	
28	Dec. 14, '63	Dec. 29, '65	Commissary Sergeant.
19	Dec. 21, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
22	Dec. 25, '63		Discharged September, '64, at Fort Snelling.
25	Feb. 20, '65	Dec. 29, '65	
26	Feb. 18, '65	Dec. 29, '65	
29	Feb. 2, '64		Pro. Principal Musician; transf. to Non-Com. Staff Feb. 5, '64.
24	Dec. 28, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
24	Nov. 2, '63	Dec. 29, '65	Corporal; reduced.
23	Nov. 16, '63	Dec. 29, '65	Corporal.
33	Dec. 28, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
44	Feb. 17, '65	Dec. 29, '65	
20	Dec. 28, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
21	Dec. 23, '63		Discharged for disability June 20, '65.
23	Dec. 23, '63	Dec. 29, '65	

Olson,
Olson, Knud.....

ROSTER OF COMPANY G—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
O'Neill, John.....	18	Nov. 11, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
Palster, John M.....	37	Feb. 15, '65	Dec. 29, '65	
Peterson, Ole.....	24	Dec. 29, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
Peterson, John.....	25	Dec. 21, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
Price, Daniel.....	42	Dec. 14, '63	.....	Discharged for disability Jan. 9, '65.
Price, Adelman.....	28	Dec. 9, '63	.....	Discharged for disability March 16, '65.
Ragan, James O.....	23	Dec. 15, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
Redfield, Orin S.....	20	Nov. 2, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
Reibel, John.....	39	Feb. 17, '65	Dec. 29, '65	
Richardson, James.....	18	Dec. 22, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
Ryan, Michael P.....	20	Dec. 11, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
Scheib, Herman.....	24	Nov. 16, '63	Dec. 29, '65	Corporal; reduced.
Schott, Andreas.....	39	Dec. 10, '63	Dec. 29, '65	Musician; reduced.
Schnucker, Anton.....	44	Dec. 5, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
Sekinger, Joseph.....	30	Dec. 5, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
Shepard, George.....	19	Nov. 9, '63	Dec. 29, '65	Promoted Corporal.
Shora, John B.....	39	Feb. 15, '65	Dec. 29, '65	
Simondet, Carl.....	45	Dec. 18, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
Soland, Ole E.....	21	Dec. 7, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
Solrlien, Johannes H.....	20	Dec. 21, '63	.....	Died Nov. 4, '64, at Fort Ridgley, Minn.
Sperry, Elijah B.....	22	Nov. 12, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
Springer, Wenzel.....	32	Dec. 16, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
Spaul, Patrick.....	28	Jan. 5, '64	.....	Discharged for disability Jan. 29, '64.
Spencer, William J.....	21	Feb. 6, '64	Dec. 29, '65	
Tomlinson, James.....	21	Dec. 21, '63	.....	Deserted April 30, '64; returned March 17, '65.
Wallace, William.....	18	Dec. 21, '63	.....	Died March 18, '64, at Fort Ripley, Minn.
Warrant, John.....	18	Dec. 5, '63	.....	Discharged for disability Nov. 9, '64.
Watson, W.....	38	Dec. 22, '63	Dec. 29, '65	Colored; deserted Jan. 5, '65.
Wenke, Karl.....	21	Dec. 8, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
Welker, Atwood.....	22	Aug. 8, '64	Aug. 11, '65	
Williamson, Eli S.....	26	Nov. 16, '63	Dec. 29, '65	Sergeant.
Wilson, Swand.....	30	Dec. 11, '63	.....	Discharged for disability Nov. 29, '64.
Wuettewa, Peter.....	34	Dec. 24, '63	Dec. 29, '65	
Yeomans, Hewitt M.....	21	Dec. 11, '63	Dec. 29, '65	

ROSTER OF COMPANY H.

NAMES.	AGE	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
<i>Captain—</i>				
Peter B. Davy.....	33	Dec. 3, '63	Apr. 23, '66	
<i>First Lieutenants—</i>				
Samuel B. Miller.....	33	Jan. 4, '64	.....	Resigned June 1, '64.
George Andrus.....	24	June 13, '64	.....	Pro. 2d Lieut. Jan. 4, '64; 1st Lieut. June 13, '64; res. May 1, '65.
Archibald McGill.....	23	May 9, '65	Apr. 23, '66	
<i>Second Lieutenants—</i>				
John Ledden.....	27	June 1, '64	.....	1st Serg., promoted 2d Lieut. June, '64; resigned April 21, '65.
Joseph S. Thompson.....	27	Aug. 15, '65	Apr. 23, '66	
ENLISTED MEN.				
Ackerman, David L.....	32	Dec. 10, '63	.....	Corporal; died Dec. 31, '64, at Ft. Snelling.
Avery, George W.....	36	Feb. 16, '65	.....	Discharged for disability Nov. 15, '65.
Balnat, Jerome.....	19	Dec. 14, '63	.....	Died April 27, '64, at St. Peter.
Bartholomew, Rufus R.....	22	Dec. 14, '63	Apr. 23, '66	Promoted Corporal.
Bartholomew, Arthur.....	18	Dec. 15, '63	Apr. 23, '66	
Bakerman, Gerard.....	27	Dec. 7, '63	Apr. 23, '66	
Baker, Walter.....	44	Dec. 14, '63	Apr. 23, '66	
Barlow, Stanley.....	29	Feb. 16, '65	Feb. 14, '66	
Bertheaume, Rock.....	24	Dec. 5, '63	Apr. 23, '66	Corporal.
Bebo, Edward.....	22	Dec. 6, '63	Apr. 23, '66	
Benolt, Odillon.....	32	Feb. 14, '65	.....	Discharged per order May 29, '65.
Boutette, Edwin.....	18	Feb. 22, '65	Apr. 23, '66	
Boutette, Louis.....	18	Feb. 22, '65	.....	Discharged per order May 29, '65.
Brown, William.....	33	Dec. 14, '63	Apr. 23, '66	
Brady, Peter.....	32	Dec. 5, '63	.....	Deserted Dec. 26, '65, at St. Paul.
Burgen, Rufus.....	25	Dec. 5, '63	.....	Veteran; Sergeant; died at Cedar Rapids, Ia., March 5, '65.
Burke, William.....	31	Feb. 15, '65	Mch. 1, '66	
Caddy, George.....	44	Dec. 5, '63	Apr. 23, '66	Veteran; Blacksmith.
Caddy, George, Jr.....	18	Dec. 5, '63	.....	Veteran; promoted Farrier.
Campbell, Charles.....	24	Dec. 5, '63	.....	Deserted at Fort Ridgley June 6, '64.
Chupan, Baptiste.....	20	Dec. 5, '63	Apr. 23, '66	
Chestnut, John.....	37	Dec. 14, '63	.....	Veteran; discharged for disability Feb. 13, '65.
Clow, Francis A.....	20	Dec. 14, '63	Apr. 23, '66	
Clark, William.....	23	Feb. 15, '65	Apr. 23, '66	

THE SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

ROSTER OF COMPANY H—Continued.

MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
5 Mch. 1, '66	
5 Mch. 1, '66	
6 Apl. 28, '66	Veteran.
3	Died September, '64, at Fort Snelling.
3 Apl. 28, '66	Wagoner; reduced.
3 Apl. 28, '66	Promoted Corporal.
3 Apl. 28, '66	Corporal; discharged per order July 11, '63.
3 Apl. 28, '66	Discharged for disability, '64.
3 Apl. 28, '66	
3 Apl. 28, '66	
3 Apl. 28, '66	
3 Apl. 28, '66	
3 Apl. 28, '66	
3 Apl. 28, '66	Veteran; Corporal.
3 Apl. 28, '66	
4 Apl. 28, '66	
4 Apl. 28, '66	
5 Mch. 1, '66	Veteran.
3 Apl. 28, '66	Deserted June 5, '64, at Fort Snelling.
3 Apl. 28, '66	
3	Promoted Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant Feb. 8, '64.
3	at May 16, '65.
3 Apl. 28, '66	Ill; October, '64.
4 Apl. 28, '66	
3 Apl. 28, '66	
3 Apl. 28, '66	Veteran; Sergeant.
3 Apl. 28, '66	Veteran; Sergeant.
3 Apl. 28, '66	
3 Apl. 28, '66	
5 Mch. 1, '66	St. Peter.
3 Apl. 28, '66	
3 Apl. 28, '66	Musician; reduced.
3 Apl. 28, '66	
3	Dishonorably discharged for desertion in '64.
3 Apl. 28, '66	Deserted Feb. 20, '64; returned May 7, '65.
3	Discharged per order May 16, '65.
4 Apl. 28, '66	
3 Apl. 28, '66	
3	Deserted May 27, '64.
3 Apl. 28, '66	
3 Apl. 28, '66	
3	Died April 23, '64.
4 Apl. 28, '66	Veteran.
4 Feb. 14, '66	
3 Apl. 28, '66	
3	Promoted Commissary Sergeant Feb. 18, '65.
3	Veteran; promoted Hospital Steward Feb. 18, '64.
4 Apl. 28, '66	
3 Apl. 28, '66	
3 Apl. 28, '66	
3 Apl. 28, '66	
3 Apl. 28, '66	
4 Feb. 14, '66	Deserted Jan. 5, '64, at Fort Snelling.
3 Apl. 28, '66	Farrier; reduced.
3 Feb. 13, '66	
4 Apl. 28, '66	Promoted Corporal.
3 Apl. 28, '66	Musician; reduced.
3	Corporal; discharged for disability Dec. 31, '64.
3 Apl. 28, '66	
3 Apl. 28, '66	
3 Apl. 28, '66	Discharged for disability July, '64.
3 Apl. 28, '66	Veteran; Corporal.
3 Apl. 28, '66	
3	Corporal; discharged for disability Nov. 28, '65.
3 Apl. 28, '66	
3 Apl. 28, '66	Discharged per order May 16, '65.
3 Apl. 28, '66	
3 Apl. 28, '66	
4 Apl. 28, '66	Veteran.
4 Apl. 28, '66	
5 Feb. 13, '66	
3 Apl. 28, '66	
3 Apl. 28, '66	Sergeant.
3 Apl. 28, '66	
3	Discharged per order May 16, '65.
3	Discharged for disability Oct. 24, '65.
3 Apl. 28, '66	Promoted Corporal.

COMPANY I.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY H—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY I.

NAME.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
	30	Dec. 7, '63	Nov. 22, '65	
	■	Nov. 30, '63	Nov. 22, '65	
	29	Nov. 20, '63	Nov. 22, '65	
	23	Nov. 30, '63	Nov. 22, '65	
	21	Dec. 31, '63	Nov. 22, '65	
	22	Oct. 26, '63	Nov. 22, '65	Wagoner; reduced Dec. 2, '64.
	29	Nov. 25, '63	Nov. 22, '65	Promoted Saddler.
	23	Feb. 22, '64	Nov. 22, '65	
	20	Feb. 14, '65	Nov. 22, '65	
	17	Feb. 17, '65	Nov. 22, '65	
	19	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 22, '65	
	41	Nov. 30, '63	Nov. 22, '65	Deserted April 10, '64, at Kanota, Minn.
	34	Nov. 30, '63	Nov. 22, '65	
	18	Nov. 14, '63	Nov. 22, '65	
	22	Feb. 22, '64	Nov. 22, '65	
	36	Feb. 21, '65	Nov. 22, '65	
	23	Nov. 26, '63	Nov. 22, '65	Died April 5, '64, at St. Peter, Minn.
	18	Nov. 13, '63	Nov. 22, '65	
	21	Nov. 30, '63	Nov. 22, '65	Discharged for disability Feb. 4, '65.
	22	Feb. 18, '64	Nov. 22, '65	
	17	Feb. 17, '65	Nov. 22, '65	
	27	Nov. 25, '63	Nov. 22, '65	Corporal; reduced April 14, '64; deserted April 12, '65, at Kanota, Minn.
	18	Dec. 17, '63	Nov. 22, '65	
	23	Nov. 23, '63	Nov. 22, '65	Corporal; deserted Aug. 26, '65, at Heron Lake, Minn.
	21	Jan. 4, '64	Nov. 22, '65	
	18	Feb. 21, '65	Nov. 22, '65	
	19	Feb. 21, '65	Nov. 22, '65	
	18	Dec. 30, '63	Nov. 22, '65	
	18	Nov. 14, '63	Nov. 22, '65	
	27	Nov. 20, '63	Nov. 22, '65	Quartermaster Sergeant.
	21	Nov. 26, '63	Nov. 22, '65	
	19	Nov. 8, '63	Nov. 22, '65	Promoted Corporal.
	32	Dec. 28, '63	Nov. 22, '65	
	25	Feb. 15, '65	Nov. 22, '65	
	24	Mar. 6, '65	Nov. 22, '65	
	19	Nov. 23, '63	Nov. 22, '65	
	16	Dec. 31, '63	Nov. 22, '65	Deserted Aug. 26, '65, at Heron Lake, Minn.
	18	Dec. 29, '63	Nov. 22, '65	
	18	Nov. 21, '63	Nov. 22, '65	
	36	Dec. 24, '63	Nov. 22, '65	
	32	Dec. 31, '63	Nov. 22, '65	Promoted Corporal.
	20	Feb. 17, '64	Nov. 22, '65	Promoted Corporal.
	24	Nov. 14, '63	Dec. 3, '64	At Fort Ridgely.
	34	Oct. 31, '63	Nov. 22, '65	Died April 17, '64, at St. Peter.
	36	Oct. 31, '63	Nov. 22, '65	
	21	Dec. 8, '63	Nov. 22, '65	
	23	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 22, '65	
	26	Nov. 26, '63	Nov. 22, '65	
	26	Nov. 23, '63	Nov. 22, '65	Deserted April 10, '64, at Kanota, Minn.
	21	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 22, '65	
	28	Dec. 11, '63	Nov. 22, '65	
	34	Nov. 21, '63	Nov. 6, '65	
	40	Dec. 28, '63	Nov. 22, '65	
	36	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 22, '65	Corporal; promoted Sergeant.
	23	Nov. 30, '63	Nov. 22, '65	Serg.; dis. Feb. 24, '65, for pro. 1st Lieut. in 124th U. S. Col. Inf. Blacksmith.
	31	Dec. 31, '63	Nov. 22, '65	
	32	Feb. 15, '65	Nov. 22, '65	
	32	Nov. 20, '63	Nov. 22, '65	
	27	Dec. 1, '63	Nov. 22, '65	Sergeant.
Charles.....	24	Nov. 30, '63	Nov. 22, '65	Corporal.
Green, Nathan.....	44	Dec. 9, '63	Nov. 2, '64	

COMPANY K.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY K—*Continued.*

THE SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

ROSTER OF COMPANY K—Continued.

				REMARKS.
				<p>† Sergeant. promoted Corporal. discharged per order May 24, '65.</p> <p>Sergeant. discharged for disability Oct. 18, '64. discharged per order May 10, '65.</p> <p>Corporal.</p>

ROSTER OF COMPANY L.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
		Jan. 4, '64	Apr. 19, '66	Per order.
		Jan. 4, '64	May 4, '66	
		Jan. 4, '64		Med Sept. 9, '64, at Fort Ridgley, Minn.
34		Oct. 11, '64	May 4, '66	Private Dec. 18, '63; promoted 2d Lieutenant Oct. 11, '64.
22		Dec. 8, '63	May 4, '66	Promoted Corporal.
21		Dec. 19, '63	May 4, '66	
30		Dec. 24, '63		Discharged per order Dec. 30, '65.
28		Nov. 22, '63	May 4, '66	
27		Dec. 22, '63	May 4, '66	
26		Dec. 22, '63	May 4, '66	Corporal.
42		Dec. 4, '63		Discharged per order June 27, '65.
26		Dec. 8, '63	May 4, '66	
21		Dec. 23, '63	May 4, '66	
18		Dec. 7, '63	May 4, '66	
30		Dec. 2, '63	May 4, '66	Corporal.
23		Nov. 28, '63	May 4, '66	1st Sergeant.
21		Dec. 12, '63	May 4, '66	
23		Feb. 15, '64	Feb. 23, '66	
18		Dec. 2, '63	May 4, '66	Veteran; Corporal; pro. Sergeant; reduced to ranks; reinstated.
21		Dec. 30, '63	May 4, '66	
25		Dec. 10, '63		Perished in storm on prairie Dec. 27, '65.
31		Dec. 25, '63	May 4, '66	
21		Dec. 25, '63	May 4, '66	
38		Feb. 23, '64		Promoted Wagoner; discharged for disability Dec. 23, '64.
39		Feb. 24, '65	Feb. 23, '66	
21		May 8, '65	Feb. 7, '66	
27		Nov. 5, '63	May 4, '66	Commissary Sergeant.
29		Feb. 27, '64		Veteran; in Regimental Band.
30		Jan. 4, '64	May 4, '66	Corporal
24		Feb. 24, '65	Feb. 23, '66	
23		Dec. 21, '63	May 4, '66	
25		Dec. 21, '63	May 4, '66	Promoted Corporal.
21		Dec. 23, '63	May 4, '66	
19		Dec. 23, '63		Discharged per order June 2, '64.
28		Jan. 4, '64	May 4, '66	
24		Dec. 30, '63	May 4, '66	
18		Feb. 10, '64	May 4, '66	
33		Feb. 24, '65	Feb. 13, '66	
21		Dec. 14, '63	May 4, '66	
21		Nov. 25, '63	May 4, '66	Promoted Corporal.
21		Dec. 15, '63	May 4, '66	
18		Dec. 7, '63	May 4, '66	
30		Dec. 14, '63	May 4, '66	
27		Dec. 23, '63	May 4, '66	Promoted Corporal.
27		Dec. 21, '63		Discharged for disability Nov. 1, '64.
21		Dec. 30, '63	May 4, '66	
39		Dec. 30, '63		Discharged for disability Nov. 18, '65.
26		Dec. 8, '63	May 4, '66	Saddler.
21		Feb. 28, '64	May 4, '66	
20		Dec. 23, '63	May 4, '66	
24		Dec. 16, '63	May 4, '66	
18		Dec. 30, '63	May 4, '66	
24		Dec. 21, '63	May 4, '66	Promoted Blacksmith.
18		Dec. 21, '63	May 4, '66	
20		Dec. 22, '63	May 4, '66	
26		Feb. 28, '64	May 4, '66	
21		Feb. 29, '64	May 4, '66	Promoted Corporal.

COMPANY M.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY L.—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY M.

OFFICERS.

Captain—					
John C. Hanley	..	Jan. 5, '64	Dismissed May 19, '65.	
Patrick S. Gorder.	.. 35	July 3, '65	Dec. 4, '65	1st Lieutenant Jan. 5, '64; promoted Captain July 3, '65.	
	.. 25	July 3, '65	Dec. 4, '65	2d Lieutenant Jan. 5, '64; promoted 1st Lieutenant July 3, '65.	
William B. Haines.	.. 24	Aug. 8, '65	Dec. 4, '65	Private Jan. 20, '64.	
ENLISTED MEN.					
Adrian, George W.	.. 27	Dec. 28, '63	.....	Deserted Oct. 4, '65, at Fort Snelling.	
	.. 21	Dec. 15, '63	Dec. 4, '65		
	.. 25	Dec. 25, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Wagoner, reduced.	
	.. 21	Dec. 19, '63	.....	Veteran; deserted at Fort Wadsworth Oct. 4, '64.	
	..... 19	Dec. 24, '63	Dec. 4, '65		
	..... 16	Dec. 7, '63	.....	Deserted Oct. 4, '65.	
	..... 44	Dec. 21, '63	Dec. 4, '65		
	..... 21	Dec. 21, '63	Dec. 4, '65		

THE SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

ROSTER OF COMPANY M—Continued.

NAME.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
35	Dec. 22, '63	Dec. 4, '65	1st Sergeant.	
22	Dec. 20, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Veteran; Trumpeter	
21	Dec. 26, '63	.....	Deserted Oct. 4, '65, at Fort Snelling.	
43	Jan. 4, '64	.....	Discharged for disability June 27, '66.	
80	Jan. 1, '64	Dec. 4, '65		
18	Dec. 24, '63	Dec. 4, '65		
30	Dec. 24, '63	.....	Veteran; discharged for disability March 10, '65.	
43	Jan. 4, '64	Dec. 4, '65	Veteran.	
25	Dec. 16, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Veteran.	
27	Dec. 26, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Corporal.	
40	Dec. 2, '63	Dec. 4, '65		
19	Dec. 31, '63	Dec. 4, '65		
18	Dec. 30, '63	Dec. 4, '65		
18	Dec. 7, '63	Dec. 4, '65		
33	Dec. 13, '63	.....	Veteran; discharged Oct. 19, '65, by sentence of court martial.	
18	Dec. 29, '63	.....	Deserted Oct. 4, '65.	
23	Feb. 22, '64	Dec. 4, '65	Veteran; promoted Corporal.	
28	Feb. 22, '64	Dec. 4, '65	Promoted Wagoner.	
22	Dec. 15, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Veteran.	
21	Dec. 19, '63	.....	Veteran, Corporal; reduced; deserted Oct. 5, '65, at Rice Creek.	
19	Dec. 25, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Corporal.	
22	Dec. 23, '63	Dec. 4, '65		
31	Apr. 2, '64	.....	ted suicide Aug. 19, '64, at Lake Anna.	
21	Dec. 15, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Veteran.	
18	Dec. 25, '63	.....	Discharged per order Oct. 25, '65.	
38	Dec. 20, '63	Dec. 4, '65		
33	Jan. 2, '64	Dec. 4, '65	Blacksmith.	
26	Dec. 7, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Veteran; Sergeant.	
33	Dec. 15, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Veteran.	
25	Dec. 21, '63	.....	Discharged for disability April 20, '65.	
33	Dec. 16, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Veteran.	
21	Dec. 16, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Veteran; Corporal.	
44	Dec. 22, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Veteran, Farrier.	
18	Dec. 17, '64	.....	Discharged for disability Oct. 13, '64.	
18	Dec. 28, '63	Dec. 4, '65		
27	Dec. 17, '63	Dec. 4, '65		
29	Dec. 25, '63	Dec. 4, '65		
23	Feb. 18, '65	Dec. 4, '65		
27	Dec. 19, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Commissary Sergeant.	
31	Dec. 22, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Sergeant.	
24	Jan. 4, '64	Dec. 4, '65		
43	Dec. 22, '63	Dec. 4, '65		
32	Dec. 25, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Quartermaster Sergeant.	
34	Dec. 21, '63	Dec. 4, '65		
21	Dec. 7, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Veteran.	
42	Dec. 22, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Sergeant.	
36	Nov. 8, '63	.....	Deserted Feb. 18, '64, at Fort Snelling.	
18	Jan. 7, '65	Dec. 4, '65		
32	Oct. 26, '63	Dec. 4, '65		
36	Jan. 6, '64	Dec. 4, '65		
25	Dec. 22, '63	.....	Died, by freezing, Feb. 15, '64.	
26	Dec. 1, '63	.....	Veteran; Sergeant; reduced.	
19	Dec. 11, '63	.....	Died, by freezing, Feb. 15, '64.	
19	Dec. 7, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Veteran.	
17	Jan. 2, '64	.....	Deserted Oct. 24, '65, at Fort Ripley.	
22	Jan. 4, '64	Dec. 4, '65		
24	Jan. 4, '64	.....	Promoted Corporal.	
19	Dec. 25, '63	Dec. 4, '65		
18	Dec. 20, '63	.....	Died March 2, '64, at Fort Snelling.	
19	Dec. 20, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Veteran.	
35	Dec. 20, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Veteran.	
21	Dec. 17, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Veteran.	
37	Dec. 19, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Veteran; Corporal.	
22	Dec. 28, '63	Dec. 4, '65		
18	Jan. 2, '65	Dec. 4, '65		
39	Jan. 4, '64	Dec. 4, '65		
18	Jan. 8, '65	Dec. 4, '65		
18	Nov. 5, '63	Dec. 4, '65		
18	Dec. 24, '63	Dec. 4, '65		
21	Jan. 2, '64	.....	Deserted Oct. 4, '64, at Fort Snelling.	
21	Dec. 31, '63	Dec. 4, '65		
23	Dec. 1, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Veteran; Sergeant.	
44	Nov. 26, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Veteran; Saddler.	
24	Dec. 20, '63	.....	Veteran, deserted Oct. 4, '65.	
19	Jan. 7, '65	.....	Deserted Oct. 13, '65, at Fort Ripley.	
25	Dec. 23, '63	Dec. 4, '65		
26	Dec. 10, '63	Dec. 4, '65		
19	Nov. 30, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Veteran.	
30	Jan. 4, '64	.....	Veteran; discharged for disability April 15, '64.	
25	Dec. 25, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Veteran.	
22	Dec. 7, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Veteran.	
23	Dec. 15, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Veteran; Corporal, promoted Sergeant.	
19	Nov. 26, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Veteran; Trumpeter.	
22	Dec. 18, '63	Dec. 4, '65		
25	Jan. 2, '65	Dec. 4, '65		
22	Dec. 25, '63	Dec. 4, '65		
32	Dec. 12, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Veteran.	

ROSTER OF COMPANY M—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Stanley, Andrew J.....	28	Dec. 24, '63	Dec. 4, '65	
Stinson, Charles M.....	19	Jan. 5, '64	.....	Veteran; deserted Oct. 5, '65, at Rice Creek.
Thompson, Joseph S.....	27	Mch. 24, '64	.....	Veteran; promoted 2d Lieutenant Company H Aug. 15, '65.
Thompson, Wesley.....	21	Jan. 4, '64	.....	Deserted Oct. 24, '65, at Fort Ripley.
Tisdale, Jonathan.....	23	Dec. 23, '63	Dec. 4, '65	
Tornbom, Andrew.....	29	Dec. 23, '63	Dec. 4, '65	
Turpin, John B.....	21	Jan. 4, '64	.....	Discharged for disability Oct. 24, '65.
Turbee, John.....	21	Dec. 17, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Veteran.
Vinson, Levi.....	25	Dec. 2, '63	Dec. 4, '65	
Walther, Wm.....	21	Dec. 18, '63	Dec. 4, '65	
Winterroll, Felix.....	36	Dec. 18, '63	Dec. 4, '65	
Wilson, John.....	18	Dec. 6, '63	Dec. 4, '65	
Wietig, Frederick.....	25	Dec. 18, '63	Dec. 4, '65	Veteran.
Wilcox, James, Jr.....	44	Dec. 31, '63	.....	Discharged for disability Oct. 13, '65.

NARRATIVE OF BRACKETT'S BATTALION OF CAVALRY.

BY SERGEANT ISAAC BOTSFORD.

In preparing the history of Brackett's Battalion the writer desires gratefully to acknowledge the help received from a diary kept during the entire war, with scarcely a day omitted, by Mr. Eugene Marshall of Caledonia. Without those records the history would have been a failure. Correspondence to the *Pioneer Press*, by Geo. Northrup, published at the time, and some letters which Mr. Botsford wrote during the war to his best girl, have also been of great service.

A complete history of Brackett's Battalion cannot be written without recounting a continuous succession of day and night rides, scouting by daylight, scouting by moonlight, scouting in the sunshine, in the rain, in the snow; duties performed under the burning skies of Mississippi and in the chilling blasts of Montana and Dakota.

LENGTH OF SERVICE.

A truthful history must record the fact that Brackett's Battalion served during the Rebellion longer than any other troops from the State of Minnesota, and, it is believed, for a longer period than any other volunteer organization in the entire army. Let the fact be recorded—enlisted September, 1861; mustered out June, 1866. Can any other volunteer organization equal it?

The devastation caused by disease is shown in a clear light by the record of Company B. Starting out with 89 men, and afterward receiving 80 recruits, making 169 men in the company first and last, there were only 54 present to answer to the final roll-call, June 1, 1866. One hundred and fifteen once strong and healthy men had dropped out of the ranks. Over against the names, in almost every case, was written "Died of disease," or "Discharged for disability." The record of the other companies is equally suggestive. The dead of Brackett's Battalion are laid away in Montana, in Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Our cemetery is nearly 2,000 miles in length.

In September, October and November, 1861, the First, Second and Third companies, Minnesota Light Cavalry, enlisted at Fort Snelling. The First Company consisted of H. Von Minden, captain; A. Mathias, first lieutenant; J. J. Buck, second lieutenant, and 93 non-commissioned officers and privates, and was afterward increased by the enlistment of 93 recruits. The Second Company consisted of D. M. West, captain; Wm. Smith, first lieutenant; Nathan Bass, second lieutenant, and 86 non-commissioned officers and privates, with 80 recruits added thereto at a later date. The Third Company, of A. B. Brackett, captain; E. Y. Shelly, first lieutenant; Mortimer Neeley, second lieutenant, and 89 non-commissioned officers and privates, and was subsequently increased by the addition of 55 recruits.

In October, November and December, 1863, Ara Barton of Rice county, who had served one term of enlistment as a lieutenant in the Minnesota Mounted Rangers, and a number of men who had served with him, enlisted again, and in January, 1864, were assigned to Brackett's Battalion. The company consisted of Ara Barton, captain; Geo. W. Wilder, first lieutenant; Jas. H. Preston, second lieutenant, and eighty-four non-commissioned officers and privates. Twenty recruits were afterward added to the company.

The three companies first mentioned were at once ordered to Benton Barracks, Mo., the last of them arriving there Dec. 28, 1861, and assigned to a regi-

ment known as Curtis' Horse, named in honor of Maj. Gen. Curtis, then in command of that department, and made up of four companies from Iowa, three from Minnesota, three from Nebraska and two from Missouri, the whole under command of Col. W. W. Lowe of the regular army.

In the early part of the summer of 1862 there came an order from the secretary of war that the regiment must bear the name of some state, and as more companies hailed from Iowa than from any other state, the name of the regiment was changed to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. This action on the part of the secretary of war was very distasteful to both men and officers. Indignation ran high. Petitions to Gov. Ramsey were circulated and generally signed, reciting that, "From causes beyond our control, we have been placed in a position dishonorable to us as an organization and as individuals, and doubly dishonorable to the State of Minnesota, whose honor we are anxious to uphold and sustain, and ask that steps may be taken to place us in an organization where we shall be accredited to our own state," but no relief came until the command re-enlisted, and in January, 1864, the three Minnesota companies were detached, and, with Capt. Barton's company, organized into what was known as Brackett's Battalion of Minnesota Cavalry, and sent to the Northwestern frontier.

In the organization of the Curtis Horse Regiment, officers were taken from the Minnesota companies as follows: Capt. A. B. Brackett was made major; Lieut. Bass and Private McGeorge, adjutants; Stiles M. West, commissary; Owen E. Gillen, commissary sergeant; David Musser, quartermaster sergeant; J. R. West, saddler sergeant.

Horses were furnished Jan. 15, 1862, saddles and sabers January 24th, and at about the same date a portion of the men were supplied with practically worthless revolvers, and others with almost useless carbines. It was designed to furnish every man with something in the nature of a weapon.

THE FIRST SERVICE—FORT DONELSON.

On the 8th day of February, 1862, the next day after the surrender of Fort Henry, the regiment was ordered to that point, reaching there on the 11th, just in time to get our tents fairly pitched, and be prepared to take an important part in the great battle of Fort Donelson. The first actual service of the regiment commenced on Feb. 13, 1862, the day before Commodore Foote opened fire on Fort Donelson from his gunboats on the Cumberland River. On the 13th Major Brackett goes to the army before Fort Donelson with dispatches. On the same day Lieut. Col. Patrick, with a detail of one hundred and twenty-five men, goes on a scout, patrolling the country for miles in the same direction, and from that time to the surrender of Fort Donelson our horses were continually saddled, men slept on their arms (only they didn't sleep much), and at all times were ready to march at a moment's notice. The records show that every day they were carrying dispatches, guarding wagon trains, patrolling the country, and doing such work as was at that time especially assigned to the cavalry.

On the night of February 14th the three Minnesota companies, under Major Brackett, were sent thirty miles up the Tennessee River, to destroy a bridge across the Tennessee River on the railroad running from Memphis, passing near Fort Donelson, to Bowling Green. Arriving at the bridge at daylight, on the 15th, a small force of rebels was found on guard. These were dispersed without loss on either side, and the bridge completely destroyed, the command returning to Fort Henry at noon, having traveled the entire sixty miles, most of the distance in the enemy's country, with but one halt for rest. The result of this expedition was that all hopes of help for the Confederates by rail from Bowling Green, Memphis, Corinth, Jackson, and other points in a southwesterly direction were cut off. The rebel generals, Pillow and Floyd, realized the hopelessness of their cause without reinforcements, and all chance for reinforcements being thus destroyed, on the night of February 15th they escaped from the fort, leaving Gen. Buckner in command, who, on the morning of the 16th, "in consideration of all the circumstances governing affairs at this station," unconditionally surrendered.

Brackett's Battalion was the only Minnesota troop engaged in the battle of Fort Donelson, and while they did none of the severe fighting and lost no men, the work they performed was tremendous and exhaustive. Horses saddled for four consecutive days and nights; not a moment of the time when more or less of the men were not on duty, during the most inclement weather known in that latitude; unused to camp life, practically unarmed, and in that one act of burning the railroad bridge hastening the flight of the Confederate commanders and compelling the surrender of the fort. When the roll of the heroes at Fort Donelson is called, Brackett's Battalion claims a place in the front rank.

After the surrender of Donelson the regiment was kept on a continual scout. The country in every direction was being overrun by guerrilla bands, and the rebels were greatly in the majority among the citizens. The main part of our army had moved on further south, and the lines of communication must be kept open. The loyal citizens must be protected, and the disunionists taught to respect the Government. The continuous riding by night and by day through several counties in middle and western Tennessee and Kentucky during the balance of the year 1862, and, indeed the next year, told fearfully on the health and the lives of the men.

A diary of March 20, 1862, tells this story: "Around the fort (Henry) is now a horrible place. The dead bodies of horses, the sediment left by the river, the accumulated offal of a camp that appears to have had no police regulations at all, make a conglomeration of smells which is terribly destructive to health and life. The men now in camp are nearly worn out with labor." The diary, a little later in the same month, shows thirty men on the sick list in one company, with twelve men in the hospital. The record of one company for the last week in March, written at the time, is a fair sample of the work of the regiment: "Sunday forenoon we came out on regimental inspection, and at one o'clock started with a battery to the river and guarded it until Tuesday noon, and returned to camp. At 7 P. M. same day, we started on a scouting expedition, captured four rebel prisoners, and returned to camp at dark on Wednesday, having been in the saddle all the time except when feeding. Thursday, at 3 P. M., commenced packing up to go to Savannah, in the southern part of Tennessee; reached that place on Saturday evening, and immediately started out as escort to a telegraph corps."

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURGH LANDING.

The movement of three companies of the regiment to Savannah, under command of Maj. Brackett, April 1, 1862, resulted in our performing a duty which saved the battle of Pittsburgh Landing. Gen. Grant was concentrating immense forces there. Gen. Beauregard was at Corinth with a still larger force. A decisive battle was sure to take place at no distant day. Gen. Buell, with 25,000 men, was marching from Nashville to reinforce Grant. Brackett's command was sent out in the direction of Nashville with a force of men to put the roads and bridges in condition and to erect a line of telegraph, meeting Gen. Buell forty miles from Pittsburgh Landing about the 5th of April. This gave Buell and Grant telegraphic communication with each other and insured a reasonably good road for Buell's troops in their forced march April 6th, the first day of the great battle of Pittsburgh Landing. How Gen. Buell arrived just in time to take part in the fight on the 7th, and how, thereby, partial defeat was turned into a rousing victory, is already a matter of history. But who built the telegraph that carried the dispatches which hurried Buell up, and who erected the bridges and repaired the roads which enabled him to reach Pittsburgh Landing on that eventful Sunday evening, is told now for the first time. The accurate historian of the war must accord to Brackett's Battalion an honorable place among the heroes of that great contest.

THE SIEGE OF CORINTH.

The siege of Corinth followed. Gen. Halleck took command in person. The troops were arranged in a semicircle, with Halleck's headquarters in the centre. Historians have already recorded the snail-like pace of that army, which moved

but a fraction of a mile each day, reaching Corinth May 29th, only to find the place evacuated; but no writer has yet told the part taken by Brackett's Battalion. Gen. Halleck had a line of telegraph established from his headquarters to all parts of the army. It was the duty of Brackett's Battalion to act as escort for the telegraph corps. Was it the intention that the right wing of the army should advance, Brackett's Battalion and the telegraph corps were there. Did the left wing move the next day, Brackett's Battalion was there. Not a forward movement was made by any part of that army at any time during that thirty days' siege, unless Brackett's Battalion and the telegraph corps had early notice thereof, were on the extreme front, and had part in every skirmish and battle that took place; were with the advance troops in Corinth on the day of the evacuation, and pursued the rebels for a great distance beyond, some of the men riding ninety miles before the next morning. If any glory attaches to any of the troops in connection with that memorable siege, Brackett's Battalion claims a generous share.

After the evacuation the battalion was ordered to proceed down the Memphis & Charleston road and bring in any locomotives that could be found on the Corinth side of the burned bridges, and they succeeded in bringing into Corinth ten locomotives, which subsequently proved of great service to the army.

During the ensuing three months Maj. Brackett, with his command, was stationed at Humbolt, in western Tennessee. The time was occupied in thoroughly scouring the country and protecting the long line of railroad running from Columbus, Ky., to Corinth, Miss., and used to transport supplies to Grant's army in Mississippi. At Humbolt we were the first Union troops, taking down a rebel flag from the leading hotel and hoisting the stars and stripes. In several of the surrounding counties we were the first to establish federal authority, and protected the local courts while in session. The battalion rejoined the regiment in August, 1862.

FIGHT AT LOCKRIDGE MILLS.

On the 5th of May, 1862, a portion of the regiment, Capt. Von Minden's company among the rest, were engaged in a fight at Lockridge Mills, Tenn., under command of Maj. Scheffer. The result was disastrous to our forces. Maj. Scheffer was killed; Capt. Von Minden and twenty-eight of his company were taken prisoners. The captain was taken to a Southern prison, where he remained until the early part of 1863. The men were paroled and sent through the lines to Gen. Halleck, near Corinth, and at once ordered to duty in the hospitals. They refused to perform any duty until released from their parole, and were thereupon sent to their regiment under arrest, and placed in the guard house. On the 24th of June, while still in the guard house, they were officially notified that unless they returned to their duty within twenty-four hours they would be dishonorably discharged from the service. A memorandum, written June 25th, reads as follows: "At reveillé this morning the men were ordered to turn out with their side arms. Conjecture was rife as to what it meant, but in due time we were marched out to the hill near the guard house, where was found the whole regiment drawn up in line, with the colonel and other field officers. Some twenty-two of the prisoners from the guard house were brought out in front of us, and a general order was read discharging them from service, ordering them to be turned out of camp, and forever forbidding them to come within the line of this or any other military post; if caught lurking about the post, to be arrested and put in irons, and it was pronounced disgraceful for any soldier thereafter to recognize them; and in addition it was ordered that their names be published in the local papers in the places from which they had enlisted. These are the men taken prisoners at Lockridge Mills a few months ago, and said to have been exchanged; but the men say they do not believe they have been exchanged, but announce their willingness to return to duty if furnished with individual certificates to that effect. They were turned outside the lines, and a detail sent to see what direction they took. They say that while prisoners they saw some men shot who were captured while on duty as paroled prisoners."

The circumstance is given a prominent place in this narrative, for the reason that justice ought to be done these men, even at this late day, and that cruel stain wiped out. That they acted right was the opinion of the best informed men in the regiment at that time, and that is still their opinion. It is known that one, and perhaps more of them, afterward enlisted in other commands, thus proving their patriotism, and the writer of this narrative hopes that steps will be taken to place them where they belong—on the list of “honorably discharged.”

The guide who conducted this unfortunate party resided near Paris, Tenn., and was tried by a rebel commission and condemned to be shot. His widow was left destitute, and was greatly annoyed by the rebel citizens living in and around Paris. Three hundred men in our regiment contributed one dollar each for her support.

Before the war Paris was a fine town. Now it had a railroad, but no cars; telegraph, but no telegrams; stores, but no business; court house, but no court; school houses, but no schools; churches, but no preaching. The citizens were called together, and given to understand that their safety depended on the safety of the widow.

On the 3d of July, 1862, Gov. Ramsey made us a visit at Humbolt, Tenn., and the major persuaded him to remain over and make a 4th of July address to the people. Gen. McClernand, in command at Jackson, was invited over and came with a part of his command. Major Brackett sent squads of his men out into the surrounding country to invite the people in, and the pickets were instructed to admit them. They came, hundreds of them. Two army wagons were put together as a platform; a robust-looking planter of about sixty years of age was made chairman, and he opened the meeting by proposing three cheers for the 4th of July, which were given with a will. Gov. Ramsey was the first speaker; he spoke for about an hour, and a splendid address it was. The writer of this has heard the governor on many occasions, both before and since that date, and is free to say that this was the crowning oratorical effort of his life. The citizens cheered him repeatedly, and seemed to like it hugely, and the meeting, no doubt, would have been productive of great good but for the fact that the last speaker, Lieut. Colonel Anthony of the Seventh Kansas Regiment, opened by saying, “We are going to take all your negroes, confiscate everything you have got, and burn your buildings.” When he had got thus far Gov. Ramsey said to the major, “We will have to go to headquarters,” which they did, and the people dispersed. The major was kept busy during the rest of our stay there in trying to convince the citizens that the Kansas colonel did not reflect the general sentiment of the army.

SECOND BATTLE AT DONELSON.

Aug. 25, 1862—Fort Donelson is attacked by the rebels, and the regiment ordered to its relief. The enemy is repulsed with loss. Two men of Company K (Charles Wenz and Joseph Semper) are sent on picket the following night on the road by which the attack was made, with no arms except sabers. August 26th—Three companies under Lieut. Col. Patrick attack the enemy above Donelson, charge across a long bridge, and capture a small field-piece, with heavy loss on the side of the rebels, and three of our men killed. June 24th—We find the following memorandum: “The boys had lots of fun to-day. A citizen was in camp hunting contrabands. Found two of his negroes, and had permission to take them out. His pass to go outside the line by mistake did not include the negroes, and the boys who were detailed to escort him out declined to allow the negroes to pass the guard. The citizen threatened to report to the colonel, but his pass was to go out of the line and not to come in, and he couldn't get in again. The slaves ‘caught on’ very quick, were soon back in camp, and the man never saw his chattels again.” Scores of anecdotes could be told showing how the soldiers were far in advance of the Government in their realization of the importance of utilizing the help of the negro. June 26th—There are a good many of our men sick with the diarrhea. It is singular that some of our strongest and healthiest men are down with it.

THE CLARKSVILLE FIGHT.

September 3d—Two companies under Capt. Shelly made a scout in the direction of Clarksville, and captured the man who guided the rebels in the last attack on Donelson. September 5th—Col. Lowe, with eight companies of our regiment, six companies Eleventh Illinois, four companies Seventy-first Ohio and four field-pieces, marched for Clarksville. September 6th—The advance guard was fired into from ambush and stampeded. Company K was moved up to the support of the advance guard and the enemy repulsed. September 7th—Advanced on Clarksville and found the enemy, under Col. Woodward, in a strong position. Our regiment was formed in front as skirmishers, with the infantry and battery in line of battle. The battery went into action, shelling the woods in front of the skirmish line. The fight lasted about an hour, the enemy holding their ground stubbornly, leaving forty-six men killed and wounded on their retreat. Our troops occupied Clarksville that night. During the fight two negroes came through the lines from the enemy under a brisk fire from both sides. September 9th the regiment was back in camp at Donelson, and September 11th returned to Fort Heiman. October 29th—All the regiment out on a raid toward Eddyville, to co-operate with a force from Paducah under Gen. Ransom. The scout seems to have lasted until Nov. 10th, when Lieut. Gallager and one man of Company K were shot and killed while in advance of the command. November 11th—Maj. Brackett and four men go out with a flag of truce. Return on the 17th, having been five days in the enemy's line, visiting the rebel commands under Col. Woodward and Col. Napier, and arranging for an exchange of prisoners. The men report that they received the kindest of treatment during all the time they were in the rebel camps. December 5th—To-day a part of the long-looked-for arms arrived—two hundred and fifty Sharp's carbines for the whole regiment. Some of the men still have no arms but sabers. Snow fell six inches last night. December 23d—Called up and started before daylight this morning. Half-cooked beans and a little meat for breakfast. This is the fifth day we have been out on an expedition in force. December 24th—As soon as we camped last night were ordered out with a foraging party. I think for all concerned it was the hardest night we ever experienced. We expected an attack from Napier, but this did not prevent the men from sleeping for miles in their saddles. December 25th—Started at sunrise back to Fort Heiman. Men in good spirits; plenty to eat, but very tired. Near our camp is a house owned by one of the most active secessionists in the county, now absent with Napier's command. It is occupied by another active secessionist, and there is a guard of eighteen men detailed to-night to look after his property; but soldiers, in such case, are not wont to keep very diligent guard. December 28th—We have just reached Fort Heiman after our fatiguing march lasting nine days. Col. Lowe's orders on this march were to move slowly and continuously, threaten the enemy, but in no case to make an attack. While this tedious trip brought no particular glory to our boys, and has apparently been barren of results, it is reported that the object sought was accomplished—to attract the attention of the enemy while our forces were operating below Nashville. Jan. 15, 1863—Snow eighteen inches deep. Several companies made a raid up the river and captured four captains, one lieutenant and ten privates of Morgan's command. January 30th—As I write I hear the mournful sound of the muffled drum for the third time to-day, and another soldier is gone. A rough winding sheet, a shallow grave, three volleys, the band strikes up a lively tune, and the funeral is over and soon forgotten. Such is the end of thousands. More die of disease than in battle.

THE THIRD FIGHT OF DONELSON.

On the 5th of February, 1863, the combined rebel forces of Gen. Forrest, Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Wharton, 6,000 strong, attacked Fort Donelson. Portions of our regiment were engaged in the conflict. So eager were the men that the sick and lame turned out with such unanimity that every company had more men than had reported for duty for several days. Capt. Von Minden's com-

pany met a large force of the enemy dressed in federal uniform, and the captain and most of the men were taken prisoners; but to compensate for it the rebels were forced to retire, leaving 130 of their dead on the field to be buried by us the next morning. It was estimated that 200 rebels were killed and 300 or 400 wounded. Thirteen men on our side were killed and several wounded, but fortunately none of the Minnesota boys were of that number. So closely were the rebels crowded in their flight that it was found impracticable for them to hold their prisoners, and they were accordingly paroled. This was a violation of the cartel of exchange by Forrest, as prisoners of both sides should be taken to Vicksburg for exchange, and the men were assigned to duty by Gen. Rosecrans February 17th, to which they made no objection.

Feb. 6, 1863—Snow fell six inches, and the weather for the last three days has been bitter cold. March 15th—Out on a scout, our business being to capture three or four notorious characters who had for some time been prowling around, murdering peaceful citizens, and trying to get up a company of guerrillas. We had searched several houses without success, and were about returning, when a single man came out of the woods. He fired three shots in succession without effect. Several shots were fired in return. One man started after him, and shots flew thick and fast. He refused to surrender until Sergt. Northrup overtook him with drawn saber. But he was past all hope—hip broken, leg wounded, bullet through his body. He proved to be an officer in the new company, and one of the leaders in marauding, horse-stealing and murdering in that part of the country. April 22d—Went to the county seat of Trigg county, Kentucky, seized some goods being smuggled to the enemy, and arrested the owner. April 26th—It is singular how public opinion has changed in regard to the enlistment of the negro. The army is thoroughly abolitionized. The few who are opposed to it are the loud-mouthed, blatant politicians.

From this time until June 5th we were at Fort Donelson, scouting and on picket duty, and at one time brought in all the serviceable horses and mules to be found in all that section of country for the use of Gen. Rosecrans' army near Murfreesboro. June 5th—Marched for Murfreesboro, where we were put in First Brigade of Gen. Turchin's Cavalry Division, Fourteenth Corps, Army of the Cumberland. On that march from Fort Donelson to Murfreesboro citizens' horses were impressed into the service until every soldier had a lead animal. Loyal owners were given receipts. June 15th (1863)—The brigade makes a reconnaissance to Lebanon, returning on the 17th. Skirmished for six hours, driving the enemy back steadily until night. At sunset the rebels brought up field-pieces, a heavy body of infantry, also of cavalry under Dick Morgan, and as this is designed to be a truthful history, let the cold fact be recorded that for once Brackett's Battalion retreated, riding all night. I believe I have marched further in the same number of days, but never with as little food, sleep and rest.

TULLAHOMA CAMPAIGN.

June 22d—Each man ordered to carry sixty rounds of carbine cartridges and forty of revolver cartridges. June 25th—The regiment is ordered out at 6 A. M. on the Shelbyville pike, near Guy's Gap, to find the whereabouts of the enemy. An official report says: "Two miles out we came upon the enemy's pickets. We drove them sharply for about three and a half miles, through a dense cedar thicket, over ditches and stones almost impassable for horses (and here let me say that one-third of our horses were ruined by that afternoon's ride). We found the enemy strongly posted, and they contested every foot of the ground. We skirmished with them for an hour, accomplished what we were sent out for, and camped at nine in the evening." It seems that our duty was to locate the enemy and attract their attention, while other parts of the brigade were operating against them from another quarter, which resulted in capturing four hundred and eighty-nine prisoners. Gen. Granger, who was with our advance, said that everything had been accomplished that was expected or desired. June 26th—The whole regiment on picket to-night. One man and two horses wounded on picket. A rainy, wet, miserable day. We are all afloat. In

fact, during all the days since Rosecrans left Murfreesboro in his general movement against Bragg it has been a succession of pouring-down rainy days, rendering the roads almost impassable, and piling up the discomforts on man and beast to such an extent as to be unendurable. To add to the misfortunes, rations and forage ran short. But the official report of Gen. Rosecrans showed that he was pleased with the outcome. He says: "Thus ended a nine days' campaign, in which we drove the enemy from two fortified positions, and gave us possession of middle Tennessee. The results were far more successful than was anticipated."

The severe marches, muddy roads and lack of forage during that advance movement told fearfully on our horses. Besides those picked up in the country, it required not less than 1,000 animals to be sent down from the North to properly remount the brigade. On the 31st of July the late Gen. Geo. Crook was assigned to the command of the division of cavalry in which our regiment was placed. Capt. Von Minden was detailed on his staff as topographical engineer, a position he acceptably filled until the Minnesota companies were detached from the regiment. Sergt. Geo. W. Northrup was placed in charge of about fifty picked men, assigned to duty as independent scouts. They were frequently many miles inside the enemy's lines, and had scores of lively escapades, and a history of their career, if put in print, would be almost as romantic as the story of "Stealing a Locomotive," published in the *National Tribune*.

A SABER CHARGE.

Scouting and escort duty, including an expedition from Murfreesboro to McMinnville in September, hard work, but no thrilling experiences until about October 1st. At this time the rebel generals, Wheeler and Forrest, were inside our lines in Tennessee with a large body of cavalry, burning railroad bridges and creating sad havoc generally. In a biographical sketch of Gen. Crook, as published in the *Pioneer Press* of March 22, 1890, occurs this sentence: "After various actions, ending in the battle of Chickamauga, he pursued Wheeler's cavalry from the 1st to the 10th of October, 1863, defeated it and drove it across the Tennessee River with great loss." The Fifth Iowa Cavalry, of which Brackett's Battalion formed a part, took an active and prominent part in that ten days' campaign, which, by the way, was continued for an additional ten days. On the 6th the regiment covered itself with glory by a saber charge on the Sixth Texas Cavalry at Wartrace, completely routing them. On the 10th the Confederates made a desperate attempt to cross the Tennessee River in their retreat southward. Gen. Crook followed in hot pursuit, with the Fifth Iowa Cavalry in advance. Forrest stationed the Fourth Alabama and Fifth Georgia to engage us while he made the crossing. Maj. Brackett had orders to charge these two regiments, which he did, scattering them, killing and wounding many, besides capturing 2 guns and taking 200 prisoners. The next day Maj. Brackett was ordered to Nashville with 40 ambulances of wounded and disabled Union and Confederate soldiers and 800 prisoners. Rebel Gen. Roddy was still within our lines with his cavalry, and from the memoranda in possession of the writer of this narrative, it seems our command was kept in the saddle continually until the 21st. A long ride every day and almost every night, with seventy miles on the 20th. On the 21st we drew a small amount of rations, the first since the 8th inst., the command having lived on sweet potatoes and fresh meat.

After this campaign, and until the time of re-enlisting, about Jan. 1, 1864, Gen. Crook kept the battalion on duty on the dividing line between the Union and Confederate forces. While south of the Cumberland Mountains, in northern Alabama, our pickets were on the north bank of the Tennessee River and the Confederates occupied the south bank. Without the knowledge of the officers on either side, the men made an agreement that the pickets should not fire on each other, and the result was that quite a number of stealthy visits were made back and forth, and many consultations, friendly and otherwise, were had across the river. We were most of this time beyond railroad transportation, and, of course, subsisted on the country to a great extent. We gathered up great num-

bers of horses and mules, large droves of cattle and hogs and hundreds of loads of corn and fodder, which was turned over to the Union army, that would otherwise have gone to feed the Confederate forces. Thus our work during the last two months of that year crippled the Confederate cause as much as that of any other two months of our service. Loyal owners were given receipts for property taken, and everything was done under military orders.

THE BATTALION RE-ENLISTS.

About Jan. 1, 1864, a great portion of the men re-enlisted, turned over horses, arms and all other government property, and a furlough of thirty days was granted. While on veteran furlough the battalion was formally organized as stated in the first of this narrative, and assigned to duty on the Northwestern frontier.

It was at this time that Major Brackett went to Washington, and, with Senator Ramsey, waited upon Secretary Stanton, who, at first objecting to breaking up an old regiment, finally consented, and issued the order for the detachment of the three companies from the Iowa cavalry, the addition of Capt. Barton's company, and their organization into Brackett's Battalion of Minnesota Cavalry, as mentioned in the early part of this narrative.

INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

March 15th—The battalion is at Fort Snelling, and after receiving about two hundred and fifty recruits to make up for the casualties sustained in the South, mounted with Canadian ponies, armed with Sharp's carbines, and supplied with camp equipage, we march out of the fort May 2d, across the states of Minnesota and Iowa, to Sioux City. May 21st—Report to Gen. Sully at Sioux City, and on the 4th of June the general issues an order reciting that, "Our Government this year expects us to finish all trouble with the savages. I am sorry to say that the season seems very unfavorable to carry out successfully what is expected of us, but this calls for renewed energy on our part. The troops of this district, destined to take the field, will be concentrated at Fort Sully. With our columns united we will move to a point where, I am informed, the Indians await me in large numbers to give me battle. If this is true, a few weeks' march will bring us in front of our enemy, and so end the war. * * * There are many of you, no doubt, who would prefer to be with our friends and comrades South; but our Government has deemed it important, in spite of the great necessity for troops in our army South, at a great expense, to send us to fight the Indians North, and as good soldiers we must obey." June 15th—Camped at Fort Sully, nearly opposite the present location of Pierre, the capital of South Dakota. We have thus far marched about six hundred miles to reach the starting point of the expedition. We are far beyond the white settlements; have seen great numbers of elk and antelope, and passed through several villages of prairie dogs. Several weeks ago messages were sent to the Sioux bands on both sides of the Missouri, summoning all whose intentions were friendly and desiring to live at peace with the whites, to assemble here to make a treaty; that all bands not represented in this council would be considered hostile. In accordance with this proposition several bands of Indians, with unpronounceable names, came in and a council was held and a treaty made. The general's determination to make no presents until the return of the expedition nearly upset things the first day, but the Indians eventually came to terms.

June 28th—Our expedition finally starts out, continuing the march up the river. The First Brigade consists of the Sixth Iowa Cavalry, three companies of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, Brackett's Battalion, two companies Dakota Scouts and Prairie Battery. The Second Brigade, under command of Col. Thomas, is made up of the Second Minnesota Cavalry, Eighth Minnesota Infantry, and Third Minnesota Battery. The troops were followed by an emigrant train of over one hundred wagons, bound for Idaho. Reached a point on the

Missouri, July 7th, where Fort Rice was finally located, a few miles south of where stands Bismarck, the capital of North Dakota, and after landing supplies from steamboats and doing some work looking toward erecting the fort, the general issued an order cutting down baggage to the smallest possible limit; officers to use the ordinary shelter tent, and officers and privates taking nothing but what is absolutely necessary; one hundred mule teams will carry forty days rations; corn will be taken on the horses for six days, during which time the men will be obliged to march on foot. The march will be a long and rapid one, and it is expected to find the first body of Indians one hundred and fifty miles west of this place. Capt. Von Minden is detailed on Gen. Sully's staff as topographical engineer, being the same position he occupied under Gen. Crook in the South. Everything being in readiness, the expedition left Fort Rice July 19th, marching in a westerly direction.

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

On the 26th most of the wagons and mule teams, including the Idaho emigrants, were corralled, the baggage cut down again, and with a few wagons lightly loaded we started in dead earnest to find and fight the Indians. At noon on the 28th of July we find the hostile Indians, 6,000 of them, in almost the very spot anticipated, about 150 miles northwest of Fort Rice. There were 2,200 effective men in our force. A correspondent of the *St. Paul Press* had this to say of the fight that took place: "Their village was discovered at the foot of a high ridge, full of thickets and ravines. No better ground could have been found for defensive purposes or retreat. The hill-tops in every direction were covered with dusky forms. They were evidently bent on fight, and confident of success. Once they approached the train with the evident intention of capturing the wagons. At last Major Brackett, who had been wounded early in the day in the hand, but who still kept the field at the head of his command, discovered a large body trying to flank him on the right, and at once sent to the general for leave to charge them, which was given. No more welcome order could have been given to the tried veterans of his command. With a yell, they swept down the hillside, across a ravine, and up the opposite slope, and in a moment were upon them. The savages were in no mood for retreating. They contested every foot with desperate valor. Every thicket bristled with arrows; every rock sheltered a savage. The charge was a succession of hand-to-hand encounters, which ended only in the death of one or the other of the parties. A mile and a half of this work brought them to the foot of a high butte, with sides as steep as the walls of a house. Here the Indians seemed determined to make a stand, but there was no halt. Dismounting, the men went at the work before them as if it were but pastime. Sharpshooters cleared the sides with their carbines, and foot by foot they won their way to the top, and rushing down the opposite slope, drove the last of the Indians to the hill beyond the river, and the battle of Ta-ha-kouty was over. On the ground lay over one hundred dead Indians. Two of the battalion were dead on the field, eight were wounded, and twenty-two horses were killed. Of Major Brackett's personal staff, one was wounded with two arrows, and two had their horses shot dead under them." A correspondent of the *Pioneer* of the same date gives some additional details: "The troops under Gen. Sully have marched 160 miles, fought a battle of 5 hours, completely routing and driving 5,000 hostile Indians, destroying their camp — consisting of an immense number of lodge poles, buffalo robes, and a large amount of dried meat, besides other savage furniture, worth little to a white man, but prized highly by the Indians. The loss on the side of the enemy is variously estimated from 100 to 150." Gen. Sully, in his official report of the fight, has this to say of Brackett's Battalion: "A very large body of Indians collected on my right for a charge. I directed Brackett to charge them. This he did gallantly, driving them in a circle of about three miles to the base of the mountains, and beyond my line of skirmishers, killing many of them. The Indians, seeing his position, collected in large numbers on him, but he repelled them." Major Brackett's official report contains the following:

"Receiving orders to support the line of skirmishers, I moved in that manner some three miles, when, finding the enemy massing in considerable force and attacking my right, I engaged them with Company B, dismounted, at the same time asking and receiving permission of you to charge them with saber. The charge resulted in the killing of thirteen Indians and entirely routing the balance. Finding the enemy forming in large numbers on my left and front, I rallied my whole command and found it necessary to dismount them, as I was being severely annoyed from ravines and thickets, impracticable to horse. After severe skirmishing drove the enemy to the base of a high hill, where I met with a strong opposition, they being in strong force on its summit. I finally succeeded in taking possession of the hill, which I held, driving the enemy far beyond. In the charge Sergt. Geo. W. Northrup of Company C fell, pierced by ten arrows, one through the heart. Horace Austin of Company D was also killed. My loss during the day was two killed and eight wounded. I also lost twenty-two horses. Punishing the enemy by killing twenty-seven, found dead on the field, besides quite a number that were seen to have been carried off by them. I take pleasure in saying that my officers and men displayed an amount of courage, coolness and skill worthy of veterans that they are."

Maj. Brackett also issued the following congratulatory order to the battalion, Aug. 1, 1864: "The major commanding takes this opportunity to congratulate his command upon their success in the late battle with the hostile Indians. The gallantry and courage displayed, and their steady coolness amid the most exciting scenes, have filled for them a place in his memory which time can never efface. The reputation which their bravery has gained for them and him will ever be held by him as a mutual heritage of glory. Their success has been his, and while we must ever mourn for fallen comrades, as they only can who have known and admired their virtues, we may still be allowed to rejoice that in dying no stain of dishonor has been allowed to cloud the brightness of their former reputation. To each and every one, officers and soldiers, he tenders his heartfelt thanks."

THROUGH THE BAD LANDS.

On the 6th of August we took up our line of march in a northwesterly direction, and were the first white men that ever succeeded in making a passage through the Bad Lands of Dakota. The wildness of that country has been so often described that no space need be sacrificed to it here. The Indians fought us for three successive days, but the nature of the country was such that we could not follow them up. The surveyors of the Northern Pacific railroad must have very closely followed our trail through the Bad Lands. We reached the Yellowstone River on the 14th, near where Glendive now is. We had been living on one-third rations for several days; poor water, or none at all; no corn for the horses, and but little grass. A letter written at this time contains the following sentence: "There, with their horses staggering with weakness under them, I saw veterans of three years' service, who had fought their way from Fort Donelson to the heights of Mission Ridge without a murmur, grow pale at the prospect before them." The first steamboat (the Chippewa Falls, Capt. Abe Hutchinson) that ever went up the Yellowstone River met us there, loaded with rations and forage. We filled up. We went down the river to its mouth at Fort Union, where the Idaho emigrants left for their destination without military escort. Crossed the Missouri; scouted northward to the British line; turned south to Fort Berthold; held council with the friendly Indians there; reached Fort Rice September 10th, remaining twenty days. Here a detail of 100 men from each command was sent out to the relief of Capt. Fisk and a party of Idaho gold hunters who were completely surrounded by a body of hostile Indians at a point 100 or 200 miles west. Eighteen days' rations; 60 rounds of ammunition for each man; no extra baggage; picked horses; picked men, and in due time Fisk and his party were released. Reached Fort Sully October 8th, and the Northwestern Indian expedition was broken up. The battalion went via Sioux City to Fort Ridgley, and went into winter quarters Nov. 10, 1864, having marched over 3,000 miles since leaving Fort Snelling.

Extract from the order of Gen. Sully relieving the battalion from duty with his command: "The general regrets that the exigencies of the service compel him to part with the battalion. He did hope to retain them in his command, and in parting he can give no stronger terms of praise than to say that he considers them in all respects soldiers."

A letter to the *St. Paul Press* says: "We have to boast that no horse has been stampeded or stolen by the Indians, and no man of our battalion has been surprised while on picket duty, notwithstanding such things have occurred in the brigade; one regiment having lost four men and forty horses from this cause alone."

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN OF 1865.

In the spring of 1865 the battalion was again ordered to Sioux City, and with other troops, under command of Gen. Sully, patrolled the country east of the Missouri River in Dakota, visited Fort Randall, Fort Union, Devil's Lake, the Mouse River country, reaching Fort Berthold August 8th, where Gen. Sully had an interview with Medicine Bear, a chief of the Yanktonais Sioux. He claimed to have been in both of our last year's fights, and was severely wounded. He says that in two years' fighting the Yanktonais had lost eight hundred and sixty warriors in killed and wounded who have died of their wounds. The battalion spent a month at Fort Sully waiting the operations of some peace commissioners, whose names and the result of whose work is not now at the command of the writer of this record. On the 23d of October the headquarters were moved to Sioux City, and Maj. Brackett assumed command of the post. The battalion was scattered in detachments of a dozen or more men from Sioux City to Fort Randall, and from Sioux City to Spirit Lake, Company D being stationed at Sioux Falls, thus guarding some two hundred or three hundred miles of what was at that time the extreme frontier settlements, and remained in about that position until mustered out in 1866.

Of course, for a long time, the command led a life of comparative inactivity, and, as appeared to us, a life of uselessness. But looking back at it now, the writer of this narrative believes that the fact of a body of soldiers patrolling up and down through Dakota during the summer of 1865, and scattered along in small detachments during the winter of 1865-66 and spring of 1866, as has been stated, had its influence in preventing any raid by small parties of Indians, and tended to quiet any fear of hostile Indians that the frontier settlers might otherwise have had, and thus hastened the settlement of that country. If "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," then that prevention which entirely prevents is worth wagon-loads of cure; and from this standpoint our last eighteen months' service was probably worth all it cost, and no doubt the boys are now ready to forgive the Government for having kept them in the service fourteen months after the close of the war, especially as it now gives the historian an opportunity to record the fact that the organization served longer than any other troops of the State of Minnesota.

THE CHARACTER OF THE MEN.

Did this four and a half years' service demoralize the character of the men? No. If young men were ever so little inclined to go astray, it would certainly have been developed by the last eighteen months of our service. Scattered out in small detachments, most of them with no commissioned officers in attendance, chafing at the injustice of being kept in the service more than a year after the close of the war, it would not have been surprising if the battalion had earned an unsavory reputation for ungentlemanly conduct and lack of discipline, but the facts in the case are directly to the contrary. In May, 1866, when the battalion was ordered to Fort Snelling for muster-out, the editor of the *Sioux City Journal*, who had an opportunity of seeing us daily for many months, and knew what he was writing about, had this to say of us: "This well-known military organization is under marching orders to Minnesota for muster-out. We part

from them with a good deal of regret. Their soldier-like bearing and efficiency has not only won the regard of our citizens, but accompanying the order for their muster-out the general commanding took occasion to speak of their services in the highest terms of commendation. And, indeed, their services have been of no ordinary character. They have marched and fought over nearly the whole length of the continent. Brevet Col. Brackett, their commander, never forgets to blend the amenities of a gentleman in the exercise of authority, and never fails to win the esteem of those with whom he comes in contact. He is one of the oldest majors in the volunteer service, but, judging from the well-set Roman profile of his face, we should select him to command brigades instead of a battalion. All the other officers of the command that we have met are gentlemen in the best sense of the term. Both men and officers will be long and favorably remembered by our citizens."

If the space allotted to Brackett's Battalion in this history was not already exceeded, I should like to show how many of the men have occupied high positions of honor and trust since the close of the war. The old major, as the boys used to call him, has been deputy United States marshal under every administration since the war. Capt. Barton, two or three years in the legislature and a dozen years sheriff of Rice county. Private Ira B. Hyde went to Congress. Capt. J. A. Reed, who filled every position in his command from sixth sergeant to captain, was twice elected to the legislature, and served as warden of the state prison for twelve years. Eugene Marshall is cashier of the Houston County Bank. M. M. Clark has had a seat in the legislature. John W. Cramsie is Indian agent. F. A. Squires is one of the noted cattle breeders of the state. W. B. Torrey has the title "judge" attached to his name. Cal. Silliman has a position in one of the departments at Washington. The list might be extended to fill pages of this book; but, to make a long story short, it is sufficient to say that, with scarcely an exception of all the cases that have come to the notice of the writer hereof, when the men of Brackett's Battalion laid down the saber they took up the duties of the citizen, have built up and established homes for themselves, and are an honor to the communities in which they reside. Good soldiers! Good citizens! May we all meet in the great camp above.

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NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
<i>Major—</i> Alfred R. Brackett.....	Feb. 1, '62	Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel May 22, '66, to rank from March 12, '66; discharged May 16, '66.
<i>Surgeon—</i> C. O. Johnson.....	Apr. 19, '64	Resigned '64.

ROSTER OF COMPANY A.

BRACKETT'S BATTALION OF CAVALRY.

ROSTER OF COMPANY A — Continued.

AGE	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
19	June 5, '83		* heard from.
19	Aug. 5, '84	Apr. 28, '86	
22	Feb. 28, '85		
21	Oct. 15, '81		10, '82.
21	Oct. 7, '81		
21	Feb. 6, '83	Feb. 5, '86	
25	Feb. 28, '84		Discharged with company.
26	Feb. 28, '85	Apr. 12, '86	Per order.
24	Feb. 29, '85		company.
26	Oct. 19, '81	June 30, '82	
32	Sept. 16, '81	Oct. 4, '84	
32	Oct. 12, '81	Oct. 28, '84	
39	Jan. 28, '82		May 8, '83.
19	Apr. 17, '83		sle on furlough.
18	Apr. 17, '83		Danderson, Tenn.
30	Feb. 27, '85		
31	Oct. 20, '81		1, '84; discharged with company.
35	Sept. 30, '81	June 28, '82	
21	Sept. 23, '81		Deserted Aug. 10, '83; reported drowned at St. Louis.
26	Oct. 8, '81		Deserted July 20, '82, at Cairo, Ill.
17	Oct. 14, '81		Re-enlisted Jan 1, '84; promoted Farrier.
21	Feb. 12, '85		Discharged with company.
18	Feb. 31, '85		Discharged with company.
24	Oct. 9, '81		Sergeant, 1st Sergeant; died of wounds received at Dedmanville, Ala., Dec. 16, '83.
26	Oct. 14, '81	Oct. 28, '84	
24	Feb. 17, '85	Feb. 13, '86	
21	Feb. 31, '85		Killed Sept. 6, '84, by Indians, while on detached service with Capt. Flek.
38	Oct. 9, '81		1, '84; discharged with company.
26	Oct. 9, '81	Oct. 28, '84	
19	Oct. 9, '81		
21	Feb. 5, '86		harged with company.
19	Feb. 28, '85		
35	Sept. 16, '81		11th Jan. 28, '83.
21	Sept. 30, '81		with company.
18	Feb. 24, '85		
35	Feb. 14, '85	Feb. 10, '86	
22	Sept. 16, '81	June 28, '82	Per order.
21	Feb. 28, '85		with company.
27	Feb. 11, '85		'85.
17	Sept. 16, '81		Corporal, Sergeant.
12	Feb. 8, '82		ands by accident.
18	Nov. 30, '84	Nov. 23, '85	
23	Feb. 28, '85		Discharged
25	Sept. 21, '81		Re-enlisted Jan
18	Feb. 17, '85	Feb. 11, '86	15, '85.
18	June 5, '83		Corporal.
18	June 4, '83		Discharged with company.
18	Feb. 28, '86		Deserted February, '84.
18	Sept. 30, '81	Jan. 28, '82	Discharged with company.
21	Feb. 7, '85		Per order.
22	Feb. 31, '85		Discharged with company.
21	Feb. 7, '85	Nov. 29, '85	Discharged with company.
24	Feb. 27, '85		Discharged with company.
24	Oct. 14, '81		Promoted Commissary Sergeant, 3d Lieutenant.
24	Feb. 28, '85		Discharged with company.
26	Feb. 14, '85	Feb. 14, '86	
14	Sept. 30, '81		Discharged for disability Aug. 30, '82.
35	Sept. 30, '81	Sept. 27, '84	
31	Feb. 28, '85		
19	Feb. 8, '85		
34	Feb. 28, '85		May 28, '84.
32	Oct. 12, '81		with company.
25	Oct. 12, '81		Sergeant; reduced.
23	Oct. 29, '81		Ky.
18	Feb. 19, '85		
32	Feb. 28, '86		
31	Feb. 17, '85	June 8, '85	
30	Jan. 11, '83	Jan. 11, '86	Promoted Corporal.
38	Jan. 11, '83	Jan. 11, '86	
22	Oct. 11, '81		Re-enl. Jan. 1, '84; pro. Q. M. Serg.; red.; dia. for dia. Jan. 28, '88.
20	Oct. 19, '81	Aug. 27, '82	For wounds received May 5, '62.
14	Feb. 28, '85		Discharged with company.
33	Feb. 9, '85		Re-enlisted Jan 1, '81; discharged with company.
32	Feb. 9, '85		Transferred to 1st Iowa Cavalry Dec. 17, '61.
30	Aug. 8, '84	Apr. 29, '85	Per order.
30	Oct. 7, '81	Oct. 28, '84	
28	Oct. 7, '81	Oct. 28, '84	
28	Feb. 31, '84		Discharged with company.
25	Feb. 28, '85		Discharged with company.
23	Oct. 9, '81	Sept. 17, '82	Dia. for wounds in battle of Obion River, Tenn., May 5, '62.
22	Oct. 8, '81		Re-enl. Jan. 1, '84, pro. Q. M. Serg., 1st Serg. and Captain.
22	Oct. 2, '81	Oct. 4, '84	Sergeant.
25	Sept. 25, '81		Discharged for disability April 5, '83.
18	Oct. 11, '81	Oct. 28, '84	

COMPANY B.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY A—Continued.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY B.

NAME.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
<i>Captains—</i>				
D. Mortimer West.....	35	Nov. 4, '61	.....	Enrolled Oct. 22, '61; resigned July, '62.
William Smith.....	35	July 17, '63	.....	1st Lieutenant Nov. 4, '61; resigned Jan. 20, '64.
John A. Reed.....	31	Sept. 9, '64	June 1, '66	Sergeant Nov. 1, '61; 2d Lieutenant July 17, '63; 1st Lieutenant March 16, '64.
<i>First Lieutenants</i>				
Robert H. Rose.....	31	July 17, '63	.....	1st Sgt. Nov. 1, '61; 2d Lt. Jan. 9, '62; Maj. 2d Minn. Cv. Jan. 22, '64.
Marshall F. Fall.....	30	Sept. 9, '64	June 1, '66	Corporal Nov. 1, '61; 1st Sergeant; re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64; 2d Lieutenant March 16, '64.
<i>Second Lieutenants—</i>				
Nathan Bass.....	34	Nov. 6, '61	.....	Corporal Nov. 1, '61; Sergeant, 1st Sergeant; re-enl. Jan. 1, '64.
George S. Converse.....	34	Sept. 9, '64	June 1, '66	
ENLISTED MEN.				
Andrews, John.....	21	Apr. 23, '64	June 1, '66	Per order.
Ayre, William M.....	19	Aug. 8, '64	June 2, '66	Discharged for disability May 16, '65.
Barbour, Geo. A.....	20	Apr. 15, '64	.....	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64; discharged for disability March 12, '66.
Barnard, John.....	43	Nov. 23, '61	.....	Discharged for disability April 24, '62.
Bancroft, James E.....	19	Nov. 1, '61	.....	Re-enl. Jan. 1, '64; pro. Corporal; dis. for disability Jan. 8, '66.
Baker, George.....	31	Nov. 1, '61	.....	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64; promoted Corporal and Sergeant.
Barker, Joseph H.....	29	Nov. 1, '61	June 1, '66	Discharged for disability May 16, '65.
Bamls, Milo W.....	25	Apr. 17, '64	.....	Discharged for disability May 16, '65.
Bamls, James H.....	23	Apr. 17, '64	.....
Beaupre, Wm J.....	18	Apr. 23, '64	June 1, '66	
Betts, Norman C.....	19	Nov. 1, '61	June 1, '66	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.
Biggs, Edward.....	24	Apr. 23, '64	June 1, '66	
Borden, Daniel B.....	21	Apr. 30, '64	June 1, '66	Veteran.
Bowers, George S.....	19	Apr. 23, '64	June 1, '66	
Bottleston, Andrew M.....	20	Apr. 27, '64	June 1, '66	

ROSTER OF COMPANY B—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Bottleson, Ole	19	Apr. 24, '64	June 1, '66	
Botsford, Isaac	25	Nov. '61	June 1, '66	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64; promoted Corporal and Sergeant.
Brown, Aaron	29	Nov. '61		Re-enl. Jan. 1, '64; priv. Corporal; dis. for disability April 4, '65.
Bray, Harrison	46	Sept. '63		Discharged for disability March 12, '65.
Brown, Geo. S.	19	Apr. '64	June 1, '66	
Burrisson, Ole	21	Oct. '61	June 1, '66	
Burnett, Eugene R.	16	Apr. '64	June 1, '66	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64; promoted Corporal.
Burnett, Wm. H.	23	Apr. '64		
Carlson, Edward	23	Nov. '61		Discharged for disability Sept. 4, '62.
Cahorn, Wm. B.	34	Sept. '63	June 1, '66	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '61.
Carter, John	21	Apr. '64		Discharged for disability April 12, '66.
Carter, Charles	21	Apr. '64	June 1, '66	
Chan, S. W.	31	Nov. '61		Discharged for disability Jan. 12, '63.
Chappin, Henry A.	33	Nov. '61		Discharged for disability June 10, '62.
Chandler, Charles	24	Apr. '64		Discharged for disability Dec. 28, '64.
Chase, John B.	21	Feb. '64		Discharged for disability May 16, '65.
Chase, Henry S.	21	Feb. '64	June 1, '66	
Clark, Merrill M.	18	Nov. 1, '61	June 1, '66	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.
Comstock, Byron W.	24	Nov. 1, '61	June 1, '66	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64; promoted Corporal and Sergeant.
Curry, Robert	26	Dec. 17, '61		Discharged for disability.
Cummings, David H., Jr.	32	Feb. 26, '64		Discharged for disability March 10, '65.
Davis, Edward	29	Oct. 23, '61		Promoted Corporal, Quartermaster Sergeant; re-enl. Jan. 1, '64.
Deinga, George	27	Nov. 1, '61		Transferred to Marine Service March 8, '63.
Deolittle, Solomon M.	35	Nov. 1, '61	June 1, '66	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.
Dorisdale, Richard	26	Nov. 1, '61	Nov. 1, '64	Promoted Corporal.
Doble, John F.	26	Feb. 22, '64		Discharged for disability Nov. 15, '63.
Donaldson, Joseph R.	27	Oct. 23, '61		Discharged for disability May 19, '62.
Drake, Levi N.	29	Nov. 1, '61		Discharged for disability Oct. 29, '62.
Edwards, James	21	Nov. 8, '61	June 1, '66	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64; promoted Corporal.
Eddleman, Thomas J.	31	Oct. 18, '61		Discharged for disability.
Fahy, Thomas	18	Feb. 15, '64	June 1, '66	
Farrel, Charles F.	21	Feb. 31, '64	June 1, '66	
Farnham, Solomon	34	Nov. 1, '61	June 1, '66	Promoted Corporal, Sergeant; re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.
Ferden, Wm. H.	18	Nov. 1, '61	June 1, '66	Promoted Corporal, re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.
Finley, William	34	Feb. 25, '64	June 1, '66	
Finch, Charles D.	20	Nov. 2, '61	June 1, '66	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.
Friend, John R.	27	Nov. 1, '61		Discharged for disability Oct. 4, '62.
Frasier, Wm.	26	Apr. 2, '62		Deserted July 1, '62.
France, Jacob E.	22	Feb. 17, '64		Discharged for disability July 30, '65.
France, Stephen D.	24	Feb. 17, '64	June 1, '66	
Ferguson, John H.	25	Feb. 27, '64	June 1, '66	
Gardner, Joseph	28	Nov. 1, '61		Died Feb. 1, '62, in hospital at St. Louis.
George, Thomas	42	Feb. 12, '64		Discharged for disability Oct. 10, '63.
Giles, Amos H.	21	Apr. 1, '64		Died Oct. 2, '64, in hospital at Fort Rice, D. T.
Gillen, Owen F.	31	Nov. 1, '61		Corporal; transferred to Non-Commissioned Staff Jan. 1, '62.
Goldsmith, Leonard	25	Nov. 1, '61	June 1, '66	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64; promoted Saddler.
Granger, Chas. H.	18	Feb. 11, '64	June 1, '66	
Grutch, Dominick	24	Feb. 17, '65	Feb. 28, '66	
Haughley, John H.	18	Feb. 28, '64	June 1, '66	
Hendricks, Wm.	28	Nov. 1, '61	Nov. 27, '64	
Hill, John H.	35	Oct. 1, '61		Transferred to Company I, 6th Iowa Cavalry; re-enl. Jan. 1, '64.
Hopkins, Volney L.	31	Nov. 1, '61		Transferred to Non-Commissioned Staff.
Howland, Frederick L.	23	Nov. 19, '61	June 1, '66	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64; promoted Corporal.
Howland, George H.	19	Feb. 12, '64	June 1, '66	Veteran, Volunteer.
Holman, Allen J.	19	Feb. 28, '64		Deserted April 8, '64, at Fort Snelling, Minn.
Howe, Archibald E.	22	Feb. 14, '65	Feb. 27, '66	
Howe, Peter C.	29	Feb. 17, '65	June 2, '65	Per order.
Hurley, Amos B.	18	Feb. 23, '64	June 1, '66	Promoted Wagoner.
Hust, Nicholas	20	Aug. 15, '62		Discharged for disability April 4, '63.
Jalley, John E.	35	Apr. 1, '64	June 1, '66	
Joseph, Noah	23	Nov. 1, '61	Nov. 4, '64	
Johnson, Hans	21	Nov. 1, '61	Nov. 4, '64	Promoted Corporal and Sergeant.
Kelly, Eugene J.	28	Nov. 1, '61	June 1, '66	Corporal, Sergeant; re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.
Keith, Henry C.	20	Nov. 1, '61		Died May 28, '62, in hospital at St. Louis, Mo.
Keough, Walter	21	Feb. 20, '64	June 1, '66	
Larson, Ole	18	Oct. 23, '61	June 1, '66	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.
Larup, Leni	25	Dec. 17, '61		Promoted Corporal; transferred to 2d Minnesota Cavalry.
Lewis, Griffith J.	23	Nov. 1, '61	June 1, '66	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.
Maiston, Cyrus C.	18	Feb. 30, '64	June 1, '66	
McFarlan, Mahlon	21	Apr. 1, '64		Discharged for disability Dec. 17, '64.
McConnell, Robert	31	Sept. 21, '63	June 1, '66	
McCrary, Robert R.	22	Nov. 1, '61		Discharged for disability March 31, '62.
McCartney, Bartholomew	27	Oct. 23, '61	Nov. 27, '64	Musician, promoted Corporal.
Mead, Wm. W.	18	Nov. 1, '61	June 1, '66	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.
Merritt, Leonidas	20	Feb. 30, '64	June 1, '66	
Miller, Christopher	21	Apr. 1, '64	June 1, '66	
Miller, Peter	21	Feb. 17, '65	Feb. 28, '66	
Miller, Wm. H.	33	Nov. 1, '61		Sergeant; reduced; discharged for disability Nov. 3, '62.
Miller, John N.	32	Nov. 1, '61		Corporal, discharged for disability Aug. 11, '62.
Moore, John	26	Nov. 1, '61		Died Nov. 14, '62, in hospital at Mound City, Ill.
Moore, Andrew	19	Feb. 26, '64	June 1, '66	
Munford, James	29	Nov. 1, '61		Died Jan. 7, '64, at Nashville, Tenn.
Munson, Andrew	44	Oct. 22, '61		Discharged for disability July 21, '62.
Musser, David	41	Nov. 1, '61		Serg; transf. to Non-Com. Staff Jan. 1, '62; re-enl. Jan. 1, '64.
Myers, Columbus	18	Feb. 30, '64	June 1, '66	
Newhall Eugene	18	Apr. 14, '64	June 1, '66	
Norcutt, Winslow C.	41	Nov. 1, '61		Wagoner; discharged for disability Sept. 19, '62.

COMPANY B.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY B—Continued.

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BRACKETT'S BATTALION OF CAVALRY.

ROSTER OF COMPANY C.

37	Feb. 24, '64	May 24, '66	
30	Feb. 24, '64	May 24, '66	
28	Feb. 23, '64	May 24, '66	
24	Nov. 4, '61	May 24, '66	Re-enlisted Dec. 31, '63; promoted Sergeant.
30	Nov. 14, '61	.....	Discharged for disability Feb. 6, '68.
29	Feb. 10, '65	.....	Discharged for disability Oct. 27, '63.
26	Nov. 1, '61	.....	Discharged for disability Nov. 1, '62.
19	Nov. 1, '61	.....	Corporal; dis. May 18, '63, for pro. 1st Lieut. Mounted Rangers.
26	Nov. 1, '61	May 24, '66	Re-enlisted Dec. 31, '63, promoted Sergeant.
28	Nov. 1, '61	May 24, '66	Re-enlisted Dec. 31, '63.
21	Nov. 1, '61	May 24, '66	Re-enlisted Dec. 31, '63.
16	Nov. 14, '61	May 24, '66	Re-enlisted Dec. 31, '63.

COMPANY C.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY C—Continued.

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BRACKETT'S BATTALION OF CAVALRY.

ROSTER OF COMPANY D.

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NARRATIVE OF HATCH'S INDEPENDENT BATTALION OF CAVALRY.

BY MAJOR C. W. NASH.

At the time the narrative of Hatch's Independent Battalion was being first considered it was expected that members of the organization, especially officers who were active in the organization and had continuous service with it until final discharge, would be pleased and able to furnish data as to important facts and reminiscences from records or personal recollection which would be of aid in its preparation, and make the same as complete as possible. Having this in view, at an early day many members were written to and earnestly solicited to furnish the desired information. This request, however, did not meet with as ready response as was anticipated. The result is, that no doubt many important facts and incidents connected with the history of this battalion will from necessity be omitted.

The writer was the quartermaster and commissary of subsistence of the command, and kept a daily memorandum of matters deemed important as they occurred. In the preparation of this narrative he has mainly to rely on his personal diary and recollection as to facts, events and incidents that transpired during the time of his connection with this organization, being about eighteen months of its first service, and information from two or three other members who have rendered valuable aid and greatly facilitated its preparation and lessened the labor, and for this kindness and co-operation due thanks are courteously tendered.

It is deemed unnecessary at this remote period to go into detail as to the causes and history of the Sioux Indian massacre on the frontier of Minnesota in the summer of 1862, and the almost unparalleled butchery of hundreds of her defenseless citizens—the plundering, pillaging and destruction of their property. This is a sad history, and is well known.

The effect on the different bands of Sioux Indians within the borders of Minnesota, after the several engagements had with them by the troops under command of General H. H. Sibley, in the autumn of 1862, and his expedition across the plains to the Missouri River in the summer of 1863, was demoralizing, and scattered many of their bands into remnants, and forced a large number, as was believed, to seek refuge from danger and distress across the border in the vicinity of St. Joe, then Territory of Dakota (now North Dakota), thirty-five to forty miles west and northwest of Pembina. The number of Indians that thus escaped was variously estimated, but supposed to be several hundred, among whom were at least three Sioux chiefs—Little Six (Shakopee), Little Leaf and Medicine Bottle—who had been active leaders and participants in many murders of our white citizens in 1862. The United States Government deemed it important, for the protection of the people who were residing on the frontier in Minnesota and in Dakota Territory, to restore confidence to those who had fled from their homes during the Indian outbreak, and, to insure their return at an early day, to capture or in some way secure these Indians who were fugitives from justice. It had in view, no doubt, two important objects, namely, to punish the guilty and to prevent in the future these wandering outlaws from further acts of crime, producing terror to the scattered settlements, and to prevent the half-breeds and other persons in the vicinity of Pembina and across the line (who had manifested, to a greater or less extent, sympathy and kindly feeling for the escaped felons) from furnishing these Indians with firearms and ammunition to further carry on their warfare.

To accomplish these objects it was earnestly urged upon the secretary of war by many of the prominent men of Minnesota who were among the early adventurers and settlers in the territory and state, to authorize, without unnecessary delay, the raising of a regiment of cavalry, equipped especially with reference to this particular service; that the command be given to one possessing qualifications and peculiar characteristics to make the required campaign a brief and decisive one. Action in the matter was delayed much longer than appeared necessary. It was the idea of the parties originating the expedition that it should be undertaken and accomplished during the summer and early fall of 1863, when the weather would be favorable, grazing abundant, and no long and cumbersome forage train would be required. In July, 1863, the secretary of war authorized Major E. A. C. Hatch of St. Paul, Minn., to recruit a battalion of cavalry, which he proceeded to do without unnecessary delay. It is proper to observe that the selection of Major Hatch was determined upon on account of his eminent and peculiar fitness for the position. He had been for many years since his early manhood in what was termed the "far West," and was intimately acquainted with Indian characteristics, their customs and usages.

During the month of August and early days of September, 1863, the following companies were mustered into service: A, Captain A. T. Chamblin; B, Captain George C. Whitcomb; C, Captain Abel Grovenor, and more than half the members of Company D. Captain Hugh S. Donaldson, Company D, was mustered after the arrival of the troops at Pembina in November following. In due time the command was ordered to Pembina, accompanied by one section of Third Battery, Minnesota Light Artillery, under Lieutenant Don A. Daniels. The force was to be augmented by Major Joseph R. Brown, with his friendly Sioux Indian scouts, who were to join the main body at some designated point on the march.

The quartermaster and commissary of subsistence was directed to make estimate and requisition for a sufficient supply of stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage for 1,000 men for nine months, the forage to be supplied by contract, and delivered at designated points as might be required. It was understood and expressly promised that on the arrival of the command at Pembina, the place of rendezvous for winter quarters, there would be found an abundant supply of hay and grain; but this was not the case, as will be observed from facts hereafter stated. There was no delay in making the requisition for the supplies, but for reasons unknown a greater length of time than was anticipated was consumed in getting the same in readiness and providing the transportation. These delays, no doubt, were unavoidable.

THE MARCH TO PEMBINA.

On the 5th of October, 1863, the command struck tents and commenced its march. On reaching St. Cloud, the long transportation train was loading the stores, but not being ready to proceed there was a halt for two or three days; after which time the march was resumed, and from St. Cloud to Georgetown in Clay county, Minnesota, on the Red River of the North, the troops discharged the duty of escort to the train. The distance traveled daily varied, but averaged ten to twenty miles. The train was heavily loaded, and the motive power being very largely oxen and mules, the progress was necessarily slow and tedious in the extreme. On or about the 15th of October it arrived at Sauk Centre, where was met the first snow of the season; and from that time to the close of the march, which was Nov. 13, 1863, it is within bounds to say that it was continuously stormy, with rain and snow alternating, accompanied with severe winds. Day after day, night after night, it was cold, bleak and desolate. This march will long be remembered by those who were participants, trudging along weary and monotonous miles, through rain, snow and mud, exposed to high winds and biting cold, sleeping in tents, enduring hardships and fatigue that tested to the fullest extent the physical, mental and moral forces of all, and taxed to the utmost the energy, determination, or will power of officers and men. On or about the 24th of October it reached Pomme de Terre, some fifty miles east of Fort

Abercrombie, where was a small stockade within which were one or two families, and which was also a station of the Minnesota Stage Company. At this point it was deemed advisable to divide the command, the major part proceeding to Fort Abercrombie for the purpose of obtaining additional ordnance supplies; the residue, under the command of Lieutenant Charles H. Mix, as an escort to the transportation train, was sent across the country to Georgetown, some fifteen miles below the present city of Moorhead, which route it was believed would shorten the distance thirty to fifty miles or more, and with the expectation of making a junction with the main body by the time it would reach Georgetown, or, at the furthest, within one day thereafter. No doubt was entertained that Lieutenant Mix would, without any serious difficulty, reach his place of destination at the time expected in safety. Among other matters enumerated in his orders, in the event that he found it was impossible or impracticable to get through, was to stop at some point where would be found a good supply of water and timber, and to commence building winter quarters; also, at the earliest day practicable, to communicate with Major Hatch.

The following day the respective commands took their departure. That section of the country to be traversed by Lieutenant Mix's detachment and transportation train, for a portion of the distance at least, had been settled to a considerable extent prior to the Indian outbreak in 1862. This was more especially the case at Fergus Falls and vicinity; however, where there had been settlements, these had become depopulated from fear, which pervaded the entire country. There were well-known traveled roads, the half-breed trails in particular. There were several employes of the transportation company who were experienced frontiersmen, who had traversed the country frequently and claimed to be familiar with its general topography, which insured greater confidence in the ultimate success of the object desired. It was accomplished, but not without much suffering and the loss of a number of mules and oxen. Snow fell to the depth of twelve inches or more, high and violent winds prevailed, drifting the snow to a greater depth, and the weather was bitter cold.

Lieutenant Mix in his statement says: "For the first day or two we got along nicely; after that the weather through the day became warmer, and softened the snow so that it became impossible to make any progress during the daytime. We were compelled to do our traveling in the night, when the weather was colder and the snow frozen. We had no road to guide us, went further north than we should, and found ourselves in the Leaf Mountains. Lost several horses and oxen. After several days' delay arrived at Georgetown."

On the 30th day of October, Major Hatch, as he expected, reached Georgetown, Lieutenant Mix failing to arrive. Another day passed with no news, and affairs assumed a serious aspect. Several parties, in which were half-breeds living at Georgetown, were sent in search of the supposed lost detachment and train. After several days of great anxiety for their whereabouts and safety the return of some members of the searching party brought the glad tidings that the lost had been found. In a very short time Lieutenant Mix with his command and train arrived, much to the gratification and rejoicing of all. Great credit is due to Lieutenant Mix, the soldiers of his command, and to the citizen employes connected with the transportation train, for important, valuable and meritorious services on that occasion.

Expecting beyond a doubt that Lieutenant Mix's command would join the main body and supply it with rations about the same day that it would reach Georgetown, and failing so to do, the troops with Major Hatch for several days were without subsistence of any kind, except the meat of two or three elk killed by the soldiers. It will not require any great stretch of the imagination to understand that with this condition of affairs confronting all, matters at that time in camp, for days, were serious in the extreme. It was the express understanding that the contractors for furnishing forage would have an ample supply delivered at Georgetown for the animals of the command, including those of the transportation train, and grain sufficient for forage from this point to Pembina, but not hay, as it was not obtainable between these places. The facts were en-

tirely to the contrary. There was not any grain provided, none to be had. There were a very few tons of hay in the surrounding country, and the few tons obtained were taken from the poor half-breed settlers by order, it being deemed a military necessity. By this action the entire product of hay for miles about was seized and the settlers were impoverished during that winter. A very large majority of their stock died. In every instance very liberal compensation for the hay taken was made by the quartermaster and paid for by the United States. Having no forage, at once resort was made to browsing the animals from the trees of the forest, which were abundant. On the arrival of the transportation train it was evident that a majority of the animals were in a disabled condition, being foot-sore, with blood oozing from the feet of the oxen, very greatly reduced in flesh and strength, occasioned by exposure in the late storm, which seemed to indicate very clearly that it would be impossible to proceed further. In addition to this, as before noted, we were without forage, snow twelve inches or more in depth, weather extremely cold, the remaining distance to be traveled, some two hundred miles, being through an uninhabitable waste with not a house on the route. This was the deplorable outlook and condition of affairs. What was to be done, was the question. Some of the officers and men became disheartened and despondent. Major Hatch was earnestly urged to abandon the idea of going further; to go into winter quarters where they were, and wait till spring, when they would be better able to accomplish the object of the expedition. To all this the major gave cautious and careful attention and, no doubt, due consideration, but made little or no reply. The writer is personally knowing to the fact that he did give it careful thought and consideration. The disastrous condition of affairs that he fully realized caused him great anxiety. After careful investigation he was prompt in his decision, which was to make the effort to reach Pembina. Orders were issued to select the best and most available teams belonging to the transportation train, sufficient to transport such supplies as would be required for the residue of the march and at Pembina until the remainder of the stores could be forwarded. The public property that could not then be transported being a large amount, was left at Georgetown in charge of Lieutenant Stephen H. Miner and a detachment of soldiers.

On the 5th of November march was resumed, following the half-breed trail, or road, when it could be ascertained. The roads were unbroken; snow eight to twelve inches in depth; in many places huge drifts; weather extremely cold; continuous storms of snow and high winds; at times howling blizzards; the men in tents. The only feed for the animals was browse. This portion of the march was attended with increased suffering, and was very disastrous in the loss of animals. The daily march for the entire distance was marked by the bodies of horses, mules and oxen, unable to go further from exhaustion, and which were shot, aggregating in number some two hundred and fifty. We reached Pembina Nov. 13, 1863. The camp was established on the north side of Pembina River, at its confluence with the Red River of the North, where the present prosperous and flourishing village of Pembina is situated. At that time there were only four or five log buildings. Here, again, was another great disappointment in waiting. The long-promised and expected grain, to be furnished in abundance for the starved and famished animals that were alive, was not at hand, and, from the most authentic information, was not in the country; but we did find an ample quantity of hay three to five miles distant. Immediate steps were taken for the comfort of the troops and citizen employes, and for the protection of the public property, by the erection of log quarters for officers and men—headquarters, hospital, commissary and quartermaster's warehouse, guard house, barns, stockade, and other buildings, from time to time as required.

WINTER QUARTERS ON THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

The severity of the weather greatly increased, ranging from twenty to forty degrees below zero for many continuous days. The cheerful readiness, tenacity and indomitable perseverance manifested by all in pushing forward to completion the several buildings merited praise. This was so far accomplished that

a majority of the troops were in comfortable quarters on or before Jan. 1, 1864; the remainder in a short time thereafter. In order to indicate the severity of the weather during the time of the construction of the several buildings, the record shows that for many consecutive days it was thirty to forty degrees below zero, and Jan. 1, 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M., sixty degrees below. On arrival, finding there was no grain for forage as expected, the quartermaster, without delay, entered upon an investigation to ascertain whether or not grain of any kind could be procured. He was greatly aided by the very kind and efficient efforts of A. G. B. Bannatyne, Esq., an old resident and highly respected and influential citizen of Fort Garry (now Winnipeg). These efforts resulted in ascertaining that a limited amount of wheat, barley and oats could be gathered up, but at prices that seemed extremely high. There was no grain of any or all kinds sufficient to forage the animals on an allowance of one-fourth rations to exceed forty to fifty days. There was one small mill for grinding feed at Fort Garry. To secure this grain at the earliest day possible, a contract was entered into with Mr. Bannatyne for all the grain obtainable, delivered at Pembina in form of ground feed. It was deemed advisable under the circumstances to issue the grain forage to only the working force of animals employed in hauling timber for quarters, stockade and other buildings, and to a small number of horses to be brought into service in an emergency. The sequel showed that the course adopted was a wise one, as it accomplished that which otherwise would not have been obtained.

At and prior to this time but little attention had been given to agricultural pursuits by any of the people in that portion of the country. A very large majority lived by trapping and hunting. The ordinary products of the garden and fields, as potatoes, cabbage, onions and other vegetables, were produced in very limited quantities; in fact the greater portion of the people did not raise vegetables of any kind. One fact will be mentioned. A number of the soldiers were in hospital afflicted with scurvy. Dr. J. L. Armington, the surgeon, urgently recommended the use of vegetables, especially onions, potatoes and cabbage. There were none in the commissary department. An order was issued directing the commissary to purchase two hundred bushels of potatoes, fifty or more bushels of onions, a large quantity of cabbage. Diligent efforts were made to make the purchase. The entire country was canvassed with the result of eighteen bushels of potatoes at \$6 per bushel and seven bushels of onions at \$8 per bushel, which constituted the entire stock of onions and potatoes to be found. Not a single head of cabbage.

The Indians referred to in the early part of this narrative, and supposed to be located some forty miles west of Pembina, in the vicinity of St. Joe and on either side of the boundary line, hearing of the approach of troops, removed further down into the settlements near Fort Garry in British America. In the early part of December, 1863, information was received by Major Hatch that some of these Indians occasionally returned to the American side, at or near St. Joe. No doubt the Indians were promptly and thoroughly advised, by half-breeds and other sympathizers, of the movements of the military force at Pembina, and that they well knew of the disabled condition of the horses. They readily concluded that it would be impossible for the troops to make an attack or to surprise them, as any such movement of the forces would be communicated, giving them time to pass over into British America unharmed.

NIGHT ATTACK ON THE INDIANS.

Major Hatch was very solicitous to capture these Indians, and thus to accomplish, in part at least, the purposes of the campaign. He entertained the idea that if he could strike a decisive blow at some point there would be but little trouble in the future, or delay before he would have them, or a great majority of them, within his control and his mission fully consummated. With the available means at his disposal, several efforts were made with this purpose in view, but without success, yet he did not relax his plans. Again, on or about the middle of December, a detachment not to exceed eighteen or twenty men, who were

carefully selected, were experienced frontiersmen, and had followed trapping and hunting and possessed considerable knowledge of Indian characteristics and habits, comprised a party that were sent out to the supposed rendezvous of some Indians. This detachment left in a very quiet manner; in fact their departure and business were known to but few. The Indian camp was surrounded on or about three o'clock in the morning; a short though decisive engagement ensued, and all was over. Several Indians were killed—passed to their "happy hunting ground"—none escaped. Two or three soldiers were wounded, but not seriously. The detachment returned in safety, as quietly and unobserved as it departed. Memory at this remote day cannot call to mind the names of all who participated in this successful adventure. There are two of the number of whom honorable mention should be made, namely, James W. Hankinson, a corporal in Company B, subsequently first lieutenant Company G, First Regiment Heavy Artillery, Minnesota Volunteers, now a resident of Minneapolis, this state, and who for many years has filled official positions in that city; also, Hugh Craig, sergeant in Company B, who is now and has been a resident for many years of Big Lake, county of Sherburne, Minnesota, and for several terms has been treasurer of said county, to whom great credit is due for the skill, courage and bravery displayed at that time.

The news of this raid and successful blow spread rapidly, and was communicated to the Indians who were in camp at or near Lake Manitoba, not far distant from Fort Garry. They knew personally, or from information, the well-known reputation of Major Hatch for prompt and determined action. This late affair had a potent influence, and the ultimate result had the desired and anticipated effect, as the sequence will show. These Indian outlaws were causing much trouble and great annoyance to the people across the border. Many leading citizens from that section had visited Pembina and had frequent interviews with Major Hatch respecting these wandering and worthless vagabonds, with a view to devise some means for their removal and place them within the control of the military force at Pembina, as prisoners, where they justly belonged. The governor of the province and the local governor of the Hudson Bay Company had also written urgent and earnest letters on this subject. It was intimated, in fact suggested, from and by high authority, to Major Hatch, that in the event that the troops should, by mistake or otherwise, cross the boundary line and secure the Indians, no objection would be interposed and the act would not be questioned by their government. On every occasion they were assured by Major Hatch of his earnest desire to secure the outlaws, and that he would co-operate with them in any way compatible with his instructions, but that he could not invade foreign territory with his troops.

Within a very few days after the occurrence of the important and decisive incident near St. Joe, a message was received by Major Hatch from the governor of the province, at Fort Garry, stating that the Indians, or a majority, had expressed a willingness to surrender on certain conditions, and desired a council to have an understanding. It was intimated, if not expressed in positive language, that the Indians desired to be assured that none would be punished. Major Hatch deemed it well to have an interview with them, and sent one or more of his officers to visit their camp with the following instructions: "That their surrender must be unconditional." Little Six, Little Leaf and Medicine Bottle, the chiefs, fearing punishment which they greatly deserved, exercised a controlling influence over them. They declined to surrender on said terms. However, very shortly afterward, some two hundred or more that formerly belonged to Little Crow's band in Minnesota surrendered and were delivered as prisoners at Pembina. The three Sioux chiefs before noted, with one to two hundred others, remained. Not long after the reception of the first prisoners this number was increased by many more, and from time to time others surrendered—the prisoners aggregating nearly four hundred. In the early part of January, 1864, Little Six and Medicine Bottle were captured and delivered at Pembina. The act was sagaciously and successfully accomplished. The leading spirits in the enterprise were A. G. B. Bannatyne, Esq., John McKinzie and George G.

guire (Gear), citizens of Fort Garry, who are entitled to high commendation for their valuable services. No doubt can be entertained of the excessive guilt of these notorious villains, particularly of Little Six. On the very day of his arrival at Pembina as a prisoner, guarded by soldiers, this arch fiend confessed that he had killed not less than fifty white men, women and children during the Sioux Indian War in Minnesota. They (the two Sioux chiefs) were closely guarded during their stay at Pembina; in May following were sent to Fort Snelling, were tried by a military commission, found guilty of many murders of white settlers, and sentenced to death by hanging, which order was duly executed at Fort Snelling in October, 1865. It was estimated that there were 10,000 to 15,000 spectators present at the execution. Little Leaf and a few others, not to exceed twelve, mostly women and children, remained in the neighborhood of Fort Garry. In the spring of 1864 it was reported that from starvation and disease they perished. The Indians, including the two chiefs, having been secured, the object of the expedition was fully consummated. The troops were occupied in guarding the prisoners and performing the necessary routine duty incident to garrison life.

The following extract from a letter written by Major Hatch to his wife, the latter part of January, 1864, will indicate the class of Indians that were secured: "We have now in our possession some of the Indians who were leaders in the outbreak of 1862, particularly two chiefs, Little Six, who was chief of the murderers, and Medicine Bottle, a son of Gray Iron, deceased; Little Crow's wife and six children, his two half-brothers, his sister and her husband. One of the Indians we have is the one who called across the Missouri River to General Sibley's scouts that they were still ready for a fight, and they would never make peace with the whites whilst there was a Mde-wah-kon-ton alive. I have succeeded in getting into my possession many of the worst of the men, who will, I hope, not be able to do much more harm."

About the middle of February, 1864, Major Joseph R. Brown, chief of scouts, with from forty to fifty friendly Sioux, who were enlisted into the service as scouts, reported. Their failure to join the command during the march was occasioned by severity of weather and continued storms.

During the latter part of February of said year, Major Brown, in charge of the Indian prisoners, except Little Six and Medicine Bottle, departed for Fort Snelling. The supply of forage being greatly reduced, and an additional amount not being obtainable to feed the animals beyond the month of April, the quartermaster recommended that they be sent to Fort Abercrombie, where forage was in abundance. This recommendation was approved by the commanding officer, and on the 10th of April Lieutenant Mix, with a detachment of soldiers, and citizen employes (teamsters), left with them for Fort Abercrombie, reaching there on or about April 20th, having a rough trip.

On May 1, 1864, the steamboat International, the only steamer on the Red River of the North at that time, arrived from Georgetown, bringing a mail, being the first received for three weeks. This mail brought orders from General H. H. Sibley to Major Hatch to remove the troops and public property capable of being transported, without unnecessary delay, to Fort Abercrombie, where further orders would await him. When this order was promulgated it was received with heartfelt rejoicing by all. Preparations for removal were entered upon at once, and all were in readiness to depart within a few hours. The steamboat that was to transport the troops and property did not return from Fort Garry, as expected, May 3d, nor till the evening of May 4th. Early in the morning of May 5th the troops embarked, said adieu to Pembina, and reached Goose Rapids, about one hundred miles below Abercrombie, May 12th. On account of low water the boat was unable to proceed further, and from this point the command marched to place of destination, arriving May 16th.

In obedience to orders which Major Hatch found awaiting him, he made the following disposition of the troops: Companies A and B, to garrison Fort Abercrombie; Company C, to garrison the stations or stockades at Alexandria and Pomme de Terre, the headquarters (Captain Grovenor) to be at the former place; Company D, Captain Donaldson, to patrol the country on either side of the river from Fort Abercrombie to Pembina.

On May 18th a detachment of thirty men, Lieutenant Mix in command, left for Fort Snelling in charge of Little Six and Medicine Bottle, where they arrived May 27th, delivering the prisoners to military authority.

At this point it is deemed proper to make a brief *resumé* of some of the prominent results of the expedition. The facts will warrant the statement that it was made under the most unfavorable, discouraging and adverse circumstances, but the outcome was more complete and satisfactory than the most sanguine could, with reason, anticipate: Twenty-eight Indians killed, about four hundred prisoners, including the Sioux chiefs. The battalion lost three-fourths or more of its animals, which perished from hunger and cold. This fatality the officers and men were not chargeable for in any degree. The fault, in fact, was criminal neglect somewhere. This neglect and failure to provide the forage of grain was reprehensible in the highest degree.

The health of Major Hatch was greatly impaired from exposure and anxiety, requiring skillful medical treatment and rest; and feeling that the chief object of the campaign had been successfully accomplished, he obtained a leave of absence, returned to his home at St. Paul, and, as his suffering increased, resigned in June, 1864.

His successor was Lieutenant Colonel C. Powell Adams, appointed Sept. 5, 1864. He was among the first to respond to the country's call for troops in the War of the Rebellion; was captain of Company H of the First Regiment Infantry, Minnesota Volunteers; was in continued service till this regiment was mustered out, participated in many engagements, and was made brevet brigadier general for gallant and meritorious services. His appointment was a valuable acquisition to the battalion; he was a true soldier in every respect, and brought the knowledge gained by his experience on many battlefields and general observations of military affairs into requisition for its benefit.

On or about January, 1865, the writer ceased to have further connection with this organization. Whatever transpired after this was obtained from general information.

The battalion was increased by two companies, as follows: Company E, Captain George Boyd, Jr., mustered Aug. 31, 1864; Company F, Captain Edward Oakford, mustered Sept. 1, 1864. The respective companies were on duty at different frontier posts, in various and important ways, and were mustered out by companies in April, May and June, 1866. So far as informed there were two promotions of former members of the battalion in the regular army. Henry S. Howe, first sergeant, second and first lieutenant of Company B, shortly after his discharge, in 1866, was appointed lieutenant in the Seventeenth United States Infantry, and is now captain of Company A of said regiment. Lyman S. Kidder, first sergeant of Company E, was a son of the late Hon. Jefferson S. Kidder, formerly of St. Paul. Lieutenant Kidder was appointed in the Seventh United States Cavalry in 1866 or 1867. He was killed in Kansas, in an engagement with Indians, and his body was mutilated in the most shocking and brutal manner.

The writer is admonished by the prescribed limits for this narrative to close. It has been my sincere endeavor to present the facts, events and incidents, as fairly and clearly as could be with the information and data at my command. I am conscious of its many imperfections, but entertain the hope that it will meet the approval of my comrades.

HATCH'S BATTALION OF CAVALRY.

ROSTER OF FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS OF HATCH'S INDEPENDENT BATTALION
OF CAVALRY, MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
		Sept. 5, '64		Major July 15, '64; previously Lieut. Col. 1st Minnesota Infantry; Bvt. Brig. General; discharged with battalion.
		Sept. 30, '63		Resigned June, '64.

ROSTER OF COMPANY A.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
<i>Captain</i> —				
Allen T. Champlin.....	39	July 23, '63		Resigned June 4, '64.
	29	June 16, '64	June 5, '68	1st Lieutenant July 23, '63.
	20	July 16, '64	June 5, '68	2d Lieutenant July 23, '63.
	24	Aug. 29, '64		1st Sergeant; pro. 2d Lieut.; discharged per order May 15, '65.
	32	July 31, '63	June 5, '68	
	21	July 20, '63	June 5, '68	Corporal; reduced.
	36	June 27, '63	June 5, '68	Trumpeter.
	37	July 23, '63	June 5, '68	Sergeant.
	19	June 25, '63		Discharged.
	29	Feb. 23, '64	June 5, '68	
	26	Aug. 3, '63		Discharged per order Nov. 15, '65.
	35	July 24, '63		Discharged per order March 29, '66.
	37	July 1, '63		Discharged per order March 29, '66.
	30	July 15, '63	June 5, '68	
	31	July 15, '63	June 5, '68	Promoted 1st Sergeant.
	20	July 23, '63		Discharged per order March 29, '66.
	18	July 14, '63	June 5, '68	
	26	July 15, '63	June 5, '68	Corporal; reduced.
	27	Aug. 5, '63	June 5, '68	
	19	Feb. 27, '64	June 5, '68	
	19	July 10, '63	June 5, '68	
	35	July 15, '63	June 5, '68	
	20	June 30, '63		
	22	July 15, '63	June 5, '68	
	26	Feb. 24, '64	June 5, '68	
	27	June 27, '63		Discharged for disability.
	22	June 30, '63	June 5, '68	
	22	June 30, '63	June 5, '68	
	30	July 2, '63	June 5, '68	
	18	Aug. 4, '64		Discharged per order May 11, '65.
	41	June 26, '63		Deserted July 12, '64.
	24	June 30, '63	June 5, '68	Sergeant; reduced.
	41	July 25, '63	July 3, '65	
	22	July 28, '63		Died Oct. 3, '64, at Georgetown, Minn.
	18	July 20, '65	June 5, '68	
	27	July 20, '65	June 5, '68	
	41	Feb. 23, '64	July 3, '65	Per order.
	44	July 18, '63		Discharged for disability Aug. 1, '64.
	23	Aug. 5, '63	June 5, '68	
	18	July 16, '63	June 5, '68	
	20	Feb. 27, '64	June 5, '68	Promoted Corporal and Sergeant.
	39	Feb. 29, '64	June 5, '68	
	14	July 20, '63	June 5, '68	
	39	July 22, '63	June 5, '68	Promoted Corporal and Sergeant.
	24	July 27, '63		Discharged for disability March 14, '65.
	18	June 27, '63	June 5, '68	Quartermaster Sergeant; reduced.
	18	July 20, '63	June 5, '68	
	18	June 26, '63	June 5, '68	
	20	June 26, '63	June 5, '68	
	27	June 30, '63		
	19	July 6, '63		Died Oct. 15, '63, at Minnetonka, Minn.
	18	July 20, '63	June 5, '68	Died Sept. 19, '63, at Minneapolis, Minn.
Hardy, Albert H.	43	July 17, '63		Discharged for disability.
Hayer, Miles J.	24	Feb. 31, '64		Deserted Jan. 10, '66.
Harris, Edson	22	Feb. 31, '64		Deserted Jan. 10, '66.
Harris, Wilson	27	Feb. 31, '64	June 5, '68	
Harris, Emerson	18	Feb. 31, '64	June 5, '68	
Hazler, Andrew A.	39	Feb. 31, '64		Discharged Nov. 19, '64, for promotion in Heavy Artillery.
Hazler, Fletcher				

COMPANY A.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY A—Continued.

WILSON

WILSON

HATCH'S BATTALION OF CAVALRY.

ROSTER OF COMPANY B.

NAME.	AGE	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
	41	Aug. 10, '63	June 9, '66	
QUY	41	Aug. 10, '63	.....	Resigned Feb. 5, '64.
	36	July 29, '63	.....	Promoted from 2d Lieutenant; resigned May 19, '65.
	32	July 6, '65	June 9, '66	1st Sergeant; pro. 2d Lieut. June 29, '64, 1st Lieut. July 6, '65.
	23	July 6, '65	June 9, '66	Sergeant; promoted 1st Sergeant; 2d Lieutenant July 6, '65.
	19	Aug. 19, '63	June 9, '66	
	25	Mich. 29, '64	June 9, '66	
	21	Aug. 7, '63	June 9, '66	Promoted Corporal; reduced.
	18	July 2, '63	June 9, '66	Veteran.
	13	July 23, '63	.....	Sergeant; reduced; discharged for disability July 19, '65.
	22	July 14, '63	June 9, '66	
	21	July 21, '63	June 9, '66	
	18	Aug. 7, '63	June 9, '66	
	18	Sept. 21, '63	June 9, '66	
	36	July 4, '63	June 9, '66	Quartermaster Sergeant; promoted 1st Sergeant.
	18	June 29, '64	June 9, '66	
	45	Aug. 3, '63	June 9, '66	
	13	Aug. 3, '63	June 9, '66	
	25	Mich. 29, '64	June 9, '66	
	18	June 27, '63	June 9, '66	Musician.
	27	Aug. 3, '63	June 9, '66	Promoted Corporal.
	36	Aug. 17, '63	May 7, '68	Per order.
	18	July 28, '63	June 9, '66	
	26	July 15, '63	June 9, '66	Corporal; reduced.
	18	July 31, '63	June 9, '66	
	18	July 13, '63	June 9, '66	
	25	July 4, '63	June 9, '66	Promoted Corporal.
	27	July 2, '63	June 9, '66	Sergeant.
	13	July 2, '63	June 9, '66	
	28	July 29, '63	June 9, '66	
	16	July 27, '63	June 9, '66	
	36	July 4, '63	.....	Deserted Aug. 11, '63.
	22	Aug. 13, '63	June 9, '66	
	31	Mich. 24, '64	June 9, '66	
	33	Mich. 28, '64	Mich. 11, '64	Per order.
	23	Feb. 27, '64	June 9, '66	
	31	Aug. 7, '63	June 9, '66	Corporal; reduced.
	23	July 4, '63	.....	Discharged for disability May 5, '65.
	35	Aug. 3, '63	June 9, '66	Corporal; reduced; reappointed.
	19	Mich. 26, '64	June 9, '66	
	40	Mich. 28, '64	June 9, '66	Promoted Corporal.
	21	July 27, '63	June 9, '66	
	26	June 29, '63	June 9, '66	
	29	July 20, '63	June 9, '66	
	29	July 16, '63	June 9, '66	Promoted Corporal.
	27	July 26, '63	.....	Deserted Oct. 19, '65.
	23	Aug. 3, '63	June 9, '66	
	29	Aug. 9, '63	.....	Corporal; reduced; discharged for promotion Feb. 25, '65.
	22	June 27, '63	June 9, '66	Musician.
	29	Aug. 8, '63	.....	Deserted Sept. 15, '65.
	29	July 4, '63	.....	Deserted Aug. 11, '63.
	21	Aug. 8, '63	June 9, '66	Corporal.
	18	Aug. 1, '63	June 9, '66	
	24	Feb. 26, '64	June 9, '66	
	26	July 1, '64	.....	Wagoner; discharged for disability July 8, '65.
	18	July 28, '63	June 9, '66	
	20	Aug. 11, '63	June 9, '66	
	16	July 10, '63	June 9, '66	
	21	July 1, '63	.....	Deserted Sept. 25, '65, at Camp Sibley.
	21	Mich. 30, '64	June 9, '66	Promoted Corporal.
	22	Feb. 27, '64	June 9, '66	
	19	July 15, '63	.....	Died March 30, '64, at Pembina, D. T.
	24	July 1, '63	June 9, '66	Corporal; reduced; promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
	23	July 1, '63	.....	Discharged for disability Sept. 15, '65.
	33	July 1, '63	June 9, '66	
	19	Aug. 5, '63	June 9, '66	
	20	Oct. 4, '63	.....	Not mustered; deserted Oct. 18, '63, at Sauk Centre.
	33	Mich. 8, '64	June 9, '66	
	23	Mich. 8, '64	June 9, '66	
	21	Mich. 14, '64	June 9, '66	
	25	Mich. 31, '64	June 9, '66	
	24	Aug. 4, '63	June 9, '66	
	18	July 8, '63	.....	Deserted August, '63.
	23	Aug. 8, '63	Nov. 22, '63	Per order.
	18	Aug. 8, '63	June 9, '66	Corporal; promoted Sergeant.
	21	Aug. 4, '63	June 9, '66	
	30	July 16, '63	June 9, '66	
	28	Aug. 7, '63	June 9, '66	Promoted Sergeant.
	33	July 18, '63	June 9, '66	
	26	Aug. 17, '63	June 9, '66	Promoted Corporal, Sergeant.
	34	Mich. 23, '64	June 9, '66	
	36	Aug. 3, '63	June 9, '66	
Patneaud, Moses.....	22	Aug. 3, '63	June 9, '66	

COMPANY C.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY B—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY C.

Davis, Spencer I	19	July 23, '63	Mch. 10, '66	Per order.
Davis, Wm. W.	19	July 23, '63	Mch. 10, '66	Per order.
Demo, Abraham	21	Sept. 11, '63	June 22, '66	
Dickerson, Wm.	22	Aug. 24, '63	June 22, '66	
Doyle, John J.	21	Aug. 8, '63	June 22, '66	Promoted Corporal.
Dustin, Dallas	20	Aug. 25, '63	June 22, '66	
Druin, Theodorick	21	Feb. 26, '64	June 22, '66	

HATCH'S BATTALION OF CAVALRY.

ROSTER OF COMPANY C—Continued.

	21	Sept. 7, '63	.....	Died Dec. 16, '65, at Fomme de terre.
	23	Apr. 14, '64	June 22, '66	
	24	Sept. 11, '63	.....	Sergeant; discharged per order March 16, '66.
	21	Aug. 22, '63	June 22, '66	Sergeant.
	27	Aug. 22, '63	June 22, '66	
Van	30	Sept. 11, '63	June 22, '66	
	20	Aug. 24, '63	.....	Discharged for disability Dec. 14, '65.
	44	Aug. 31, '63	Corporal; discharged for disability Jan. 14, '65.
	24	Aug. 15, '63	Deserted Sept. 24, '63.

COMPANY D.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY D.

HATCH'S BATTALION OF CAVALRY.

ROSTER OF COMPANY D—Continued.

NAME.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
	42	Feb. 11, '64	Feb. 15, '64	Per order.
	44	Aug. 14, '63		Corporal; discharged per order May 2, '65.
	19	Oct. 31, '63		Deserted July 15, '64.
	21	Mich. 7, '64	May 1, '66	
	31	Apr. 19, '65	May 1, '66	
	22	Feb. 12, '64		Deserted July 19, '64.
	33	Sept. 20, '63	July 2, '65	Per order.
	21	Feb. 4, '64		Deserted Feb. 14, '64.
	23	Mich. 24, '64	Mich. 14, '66	Per order.
	13	Mich. 23, '64	May 1, '66	
	29	Aug. 1, '63		Deserted Nov. 29, '63.
	18	Aug. 13, '63	May 1, '66	
	41	Aug. 11, '63		Deserted June 5, '65.
	21	Sept. 19, '63	May 1, '66	Promoted Corporal.
	15	July 12, '63		Deserted Nov. 20, '63.
	23	Feb. 25, '64	May 1, '66	Promoted Corporal.
	19	Nov. 10, '63		Deserted July 14, '64.
	29	Aug. 19, '63		Deserted Nov. 20, '63.
	24	Aug. 11, '63	May 1, '66	
	13	Feb. 4, '64		Deserted Feb. 13, '64.
	25	July 28, '63	Apr. 24, '65	Per order.
	29	Oct. 11, '63		Deserted April 1, '65.
	14	Oct. 12, '63	May 1, '66	
	15	Feb. 4, '64	May 1, '66	
	22	Feb. 22, '64	May 1, '66	Promoted Corporal.
	39	Aug. 23, '63	May 1, '66	Wagoner.
	21	Feb. 23, '64	May 1, '66	
	21	Feb. 24, '64	May 1, '66	
	42	July 21, '63	May 1, '66	
	21	Apr. 12, '63	May 1, '66	
	15	Aug. 5, '63	Apr. 28, '65	Per order.
Primeau, Francis..	22	Oct. 21, '63		Deserted Sept. 15, '64.
Ramoile, Lewis	34	July 21, '63	May 1, '66	1st Sergeant, reduced.
	28	July 21, '63	May 1, '66	Musician.
	18	Aug. 21, '63		Died June 2, '64.
	19	Feb. 29, '64	May 1, '66	
	19	Sept. 21, '63	May 1, '66	
	13	Sept. 24, '63		Deserted Nov. 21, '63.
	21	Feb. 25, '64	May 1, '66	
	20	Aug. 19, '63		Deserted Nov. 21, '63.
	39	Aug. 19, '63	May 1, '66	
	26	Sept. 5, '63		Corporal; deserted July 11, '64.
	18	Oct. 23, '63		Deserted Nov. 21, '63.
	22	Feb. 23, '64	May 1, '66	
	23	Feb. 28, '64		Deserted Aug. 1, '65.
	28	Mich. 7, '64	May 1, '66	
Tallion, Joseph L.	23	Sept. 22, '63	May 1, '66	
Thomas, Louis	23	Aug. 21, '63	May 1, '66	
	19	Mich. 28, '64	May 1, '66	
	26	Aug. 1, '63		Deserted Sept. 17, '64.
	24	Oct. 22, '63		Deserted July 15, '64.
	25	Feb. 27, '64		Deserted Nov. 10, '65. (Charges of des. removed by department.)
	18	Mich. 9, '64		Deserted July 1, '64.
	19	Nov. 20, '63		Deserted Jan. 4, '64.
	19	Nov. 14, '63		Deserted Dec. 20, '63.
Vilneuve, Francis	43	Jan. 18, '64	May 1, '66	
Vilneuve, Francis, Jr.	23	Oct. 10, '63	May 1, '66	
	18	Jan. 18, '64		Deserted July 4, '64.
	23	Sept. 21, '63		Deserted Nov. 22, '63.
	23	Sept. 30, '63	May 1, '66	Sergeant; reduced.
W.	35	Oct. 6, '63	June 24, '65	Per order.
	21	Feb. 25, '64		Discharged for disability Dec. 6, '65.
	22	Sept. 25, '63		Deserted Nov. 22, '63.
Wyler, Hayden H.	21	Sept. 25, '63	May 1, '66	Corporal.
Zenko, Chas. W.	19	Feb. 15, '64	May 1, '66	

COMPANY E.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY E.

HATCH'S BATTALION OF CAVALRY.

ROSTER OF COMPANY E—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Stetson, Israel G.....	22	Aug. 4, '64	.....	Discharged for disability March 13, '66.
Starkey, James R.....	21	Aug. 16, '64	May 9, '65	Sergeant.
Sturman, Wm.....	35	Aug. 23, '64	.....	Discharged for disability Nov. 3, '65.
Stanchfield, Wm.....	44	Feb. 11, '65	Feb. 17, '66	.....
Tennison, Wm.....	33	Aug. 8, '64	May 1, '66	.....
Thompson, Daniel T.....	44	Aug. 26, '64	May 1, '66	.....
Turner, Seth W.....	24	Aug. 28, '64	.....	Sergeant; discharged for disability Dec. 22, '65.
Tuttle, Geo. D.....	19	Aug. 4, '64	May 1, '66	.....
Tuttle, Henry.....	18	Aug. 24, '64	May 1, '66	.....
Varney, Isaac C.....	37	Aug. 9, '64	.....	Sergeant; discharged per order April 28, '66.
Walsfield, Chas.....	28	Aug. 9, '64	May 1, '66	Promoted Corporal.
Whitney, Winfield S.....	18	Feb. 8, '65	Feb. 17, '66	.....
Wilson, Sawdon.....	37	Aug. 2, '64	May 1, '66	.....
Workman, John.....	33	Aug. 29, '64	May 1, '66	.....
Wylie, Justice H.....	20	Feb. 11, '65	Feb. 17, '66	.....
Yost, Yost.....	33	Aug. 26, '64	May 1, '66	.....
Young, Timothy.....	32	Aug. 26, '64	May 1, '66	.....
Young, George.....	26	Aug. 29, '64	May 1, '66	.....

ROSTER OF COMPANY F.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
Captain—				
Edward Oakford.....	23	Sept. 1,	Apr. 26, '66	.....
First Lieutenant—				
Edward Dample.....	35	Sept. 1,	Apr. 26, '66	.....
Second Lieutenant—				
Frank J. Mead.....	25	Sept. 1,	Mich. 5, '66	Per order.
ENLISTED MEN.				
Akers, Gideon.....	22	.....	Apr. 26, '66	Sergeant.
Akers, Alfred H.....	29	.....	Apr. 26, '66	.....
Arnold, Mathew E.....	22	.....	.....	Corporal; discharged per order July 13, '65.
Aschka, Rudolph.....	29	.....	July 13, '65	Per order.
Ayd, Leonard.....	24	.....	Apr. 26, '66	.....
Bacon, Abel.....	21	.....	Apr. 26, '66	.....
Baker, Delos.....	26	.....	.....	Sergeant; discharged for disability March 29, '65.
Bain, John.....	44	.....	Feb. 14, '66	.....
Bennett, Coleman.....	.....	.....	Feb. 12, '66	.....
Bell, Alonzo.....	.....	.....	Apr. 26, '66	.....
Bennett, Jerome E.....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged for disability Dec. 10, '64.
Bissell, Francis M.....	.....	.....	Apr. 26, '66	1st Sergeant.
Bowker, Walter K.....	.....	.....	Apr. 26, '66	Sergeant.
Buckman, Charles.....	.....	.....	Apr. 26, '66	Promoted Corporal.
Cadwell, George F.....	.....	.....	Apr. 26, '66	Quartermaster Sergeant.
Cass, Francis.....	.....	.....	.....	Sergeant; drowned Oct. 31, '64, at Hastings, Minn.
Chase, James.....	.....	.....	Apr. 28, '66	Corporal.
Cox, Wm. H.....	.....	.....	Apr. 26, '66	Musician; promoted Sergeant.
Cole, Ambrose D.....	.....	.....	Apr. 26, '66	.....
Cook, George.....	.....	.....	Apr. 26, '66	.....
Connellly, John.....	.....	.....	Apr. 26, '66	.....
Cook, Alexander I.....	.....	.....	Feb. 12, '66	.....
Cook, Rudolph.....	.....	.....	Feb. 12, '66	.....
Comayer, Felix.....	25	Feb. 11,	Feb. 10, '66	.....
Comayer, Joseph.....	29	Feb. 11,	Feb. 12, '66	.....
Davis, Gorham F.....	27	Feb. 13,	Feb. 12, '66	.....
Donahue, Michael.....	31	Feb. 14,	Feb. 13, '66	.....
Dowd, Michael.....	30	Feb. 9,	Feb. 8, '66	.....
Downie, Wm.....	21	July 16,	Dec. 10, '64	Per order.
Dilley, Samuel.....	39	July 18,	Apr. 26, '66	Promoted Corporal.
Dresser, Horace.....	44	July 16,	.....	Discharged for disability May 29, '63.
Drebbel, Chas. J.....	22	Aug. 19,	Apr. 26, '66	Corporal; reduced.
Eaton, Warren L.....	21	July 5,	Apr. 26, '66	.....
Edwards, John.....	23	Aug. 19,	.....	Deserted Dec. 28, '65.
Freeman, Reuben.....	38	July 22, '64	.....	Discharged for disability April 1, '65.
Gallenger, Henry.....	32	Feb. 13, '65	Feb. 12, '66	.....
Getchel, Frederick.....	39	Feb. 13, '65	Feb. 12, '66	.....
Gee, Thomas.....	36	July 8, '64	Apr. 26, '66	Wagoner.
Gillam, Patrick.....	25	July 18, '64	Apr. 26, '66	.....
Gordon, John.....	23	Feb. 11, '65	Feb. 10, '66	.....
Hartig, John.....	31	July 22, '64	Apr. 26, '66	.....
Hazlett, John.....	23	July 19, '64	Apr. 26, '66	.....
Harrington, Inmat.....	22	Feb. 11, '65	Feb. 10, '66	.....
Hardick, Wm. S.....	39	Feb. 14, '65	Feb. 13, '66	.....
Henry, Lewis.....	29	Aug. 16, '64	Apr. 26, '66	Musician.
Hollet, Samuel.....	31	July 18, '64	Apr. 26, '66

COMPANY F.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY F—Continued.

24

NARRATIVE OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.

BY LIEUTENANT AND ADJUTANT JAMES J. EGAN.

This regiment commenced its organization in the summer of 1864, and as fast as each company was organized was ordered to Chattanooga, Tenn. Sherman had begun his march to the sea, Hood was preparing to march northerly, and Chattanooga thus became a strategic point. General Thomas was in Nashville, overlooking the entire situation, and maintaining a large force of artillery at Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga.

The state at this time had an estimated population of 250,000 persons; 25,000 men had enlisted in the Union cause from Minnesota; the frontier had been depopulated by the Sioux outbreak; agriculture was the chief source of livelihood; and it will therefore be readily seen how great the strain upon our young commonwealth to take almost 1,700 men, its very bone and sinew, from families dependent for support upon their industry and labor. An extraordinary cause justified the demand, and to the last bugle call of their country's cause these men cheerfully responded. Children, families, homes, were left behind, and the South faced—that terrible South where so many had already met death. The cities had been depleted, and the gallant men composing the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery came mainly from the country districts. Intelligent and stalwart, healthy and rugged and inured to toil, they formed splendid material for soldiers. The regiment was composed of twelve companies, each company containing one hundred and forty men, officered by one captain, four lieutenants, and the usual non-commissioned officers. Great care was used by the governor in selecting such officers, old veteran soldiers being usually selected, sergeants from the veteran First Minnesota and corporals from the Third, Fourth and Fifth being made captains and lieutenants.

When one of the great heroes of Gettysburg, Colonel William Colvill, consented to take charge of the new organization, and the veteran major of the Fourth, L. L. Baxter, his next in rank, was made lieutenant colonel, and Misner of the Third and Eddy of the Fifth, and that other gallant veteran from the First Minnesota, who had encountered Longstreet's charge at Gettysburg, C. P. Hefelfinger—when these follow as majors, who couldn't say that "Duty well performed, if not success and honor, must follow their regimental banner."

The command is ordered to Chattanooga to take charge of the heavy guns and forts of that place. Under the brow of Missionary Ridge, at the base of Lookout Mountain, and with the battlefields of Chickamauga and Atlanta beyond, what inspiring memories to lofty thoughts and patriotism! Rumor comes from time to time that Hood is about to march to Chattanooga and thence to Knoxville. The men are placed on half-rations, and the utmost vigilance exerted and anxiety prevails. There was reason for this anxiety. General Hood had reorganized the rebel forces of the South and Southwest, and it was a serious question as to what route he would take north. By attacking and capturing Chattanooga, thence on to Knoxville, he could have joined General Lee and delayed the final result.

The confidence displayed by Generals Thomas and Stedman, in placing the regiment in so responsible a post, was extremely complimentary. General Thomas Francis Meagher, fresh from the battlefields of Virginia, was given com-

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**ROSTER OF FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF HEAVY
ARTILLERY, MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS.**

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel—</i>				
Wm. Colvill.....	36	Apl. 26, '65	May 6, '65	Per order; Brevet Brigadier General.
<i>Lieutenant Colonel—</i>				
Luther L. Baxter.....	32	Feb. 26, '65	Sept. 27, '65	With the regiment; Major Nov. 21, '64.
<i>Majors—</i>				
Orlando Eddy.....	45	Apl. 21, '65	Sept. 27, '65	With regiment.
Christ. P. Heffelfinger....	30	May 27, '65	Sept. 27, '65	With regiment.
David Misner.....	41	Apl. 19, '65	Sept. 27, '65	With regiment.
<i>Chaplain—</i>				
Chas. Griswold.....	32	Apl. 20, '65	Sept. 27, '65	With regiment.
<i>Surgeons—</i>				
Milo H. Mead.....	38	July 29, '65	.....	Ast. Surgeon Feb. 27, '65; mus. out with regiment Sept. 27, '65.
Clinton G. Stees.....	38	May 15, '65	.....	Resigned June 24, '65.
<i>Assistant Surgeon—</i>				
J. C. Rhodes.....	40	Feb. 27, '65	.....	Discharged per order July 1, '65.
<i>Sergeant Majors—</i>				
M. N. Ross.....	26	Feb. 15, '65	.....	Promoted 2d Lieutenant Battery B Aug. 14, '65.
Hugh H. B. McMaster.....	21	Feb. 11, '65	.....	Discharged with regiment Sept. 27, '65.
<i>Commissary Sergeants—</i>				
Chas. W. Smith.....	23	Mch. 2, '65	.....	Promoted 2d Lieutenant Battery D Aug. 14, '65.
Chas. B. Jackson.....	23	Feb. 21, '65	.....	Discharged with regiment Sept. 27, '65.
<i>Quartermaster Sergeants—</i>				
W. H. Mathews.....	21	Feb. 9, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
<i>Hospital Stewards—</i>				
Geo. Powers.....	28	Feb. 7, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
<i>Principal Musician—</i>				
John H. Lewis.....	39	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.

ROSTER OF COMPANY A—Continued.

NAME.	AGE.	REMARKS.
	33	
	31	Promoted Sergeant Oct. 5, '64.
	19	Promoted Corporal Oct. 6, '64; Sergeant Dec. 18, '64.
	34	Transferred to Company L July 7, '65.
	18	
	26	
	19	company March 30, '65.
	33	11, '65.
	26	'65, per order.
	18	
	18	65.
	37	
	18	Died at Chattanooga April 14, '65.
	33	
	30	
	17	7, '65.
	33	
	27	1, '65.
	33	'64.
	17	Promoted
	34	
	30	Transferred to Company M July 7, '65.
	37	
	28	
	33	Transferred to Company M July 7, '65.
	31	Absent without leave at muster-out of company; discharged per order June 26, '65.
	19	
	21	
	36	Promoted Sergeant Nov. 19, '64.
	44	Transferred to Company F July 7, '65.
	44	
	40	
	37	
	33	Transferred to Company M July 7, '65.
	33	
	41	
	18	Transferred to Company M July 7, '65.
	37	
	33	
	26	Transferred to Company M July 7, '65.
	37	
	36	
	31	
	13	
	19	
	25	
	22	
	33	uster Sergeant Sept. 21, '64; reduced Nov. while absent from company in '65.
	34	
	28	M July 7, '65.
	45	5, '64.
	37	from company in '65.
	21	
	35	
	33	Promoted Corporal April 1, '65.
	39	Promoted Oct. 6, '64.
	21	
	40	Rejected by examining board, and left at draft rendezvous at Fort Snelling.
	23	
	22	
	44	
	25	

COMPANY B.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY B.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.

ROSTER OF COMPANY B—Continued.

REMARKS.

my M July 7, '63.
 ct. 14, '64.

my M July 7, '63.

my E July 7, '63.
 May 29, '63.
 '64; 1st Sergeant March 1, '65.

WED May 23, '63.
 4, '64.

pril 12, '63.

my M June 7, '63.
 ct. 14, '64.
 May 23, '63.

ct. 14, '64.
 J July 27, '65.

ret from company in '63.
 ct. 14, '64.
 my E July 7, '63.

my E July 7, '63.
 my D July 7, '63.
 1 June 26, '63.

since June 8, '63.
 my K July 7, '63.

sb. 20, '63; Sergeant April 13, '65.

COMPANY C.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY C.

	41	AUG. 24, '61	June 17, '65	
	29	Oct. 7, '61	June 17, '65	July 7, '65.
	43	Oct. 11, '64	June 17, '65	
	42	Sept. 14, '64	June 17, '65	
K	87	Sept. 14, '64	June 17, '65	
Knight, John	14	Oct. 12, '64	June 17, '65	while absent from company.
Krinke, Charles A.	26	Oct. 11, '64	June 17, '65	D July 7, '65.
Lawrence, Henry	24	Oct. 11, '64	June 17, '65	Transferred to Company D July 7, '65.
Larson, Vernon	21	Oct. 18, '64	June 17, '65	Transferred to Company F July 7, '65.
Learey, John	14	Oct. 18, '64	June 17, '65	Transferred to Company D July 7, '65.
Lynch, Martin	39	Oct. 13, '64	June 17, '65	
Mahoney, Cornelius	18	Sept. 14, '64	June 17, '65	
Meynart, Graysch	28	Oct. 7, '64	June 17, '65	Promoted 1st Sergeant Oct. 19, '64.

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COMPANY D.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY D.

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THE FIRST REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.

ROSTER OF COMPANY D—Continued.

			REMARKS.
			March 10, '63.
			by 7, '63. pany C July 7, '63. pany C July 7, '63.
			b. 1, '63. Nov. 18, '64. 18, '63.
21	Nov. 15, '64	Sept. 27, '65	Deserted July 31, '63.
26	Oct. 15, '64	Sept. 27, '65	Died at Nashville, Tenn., June 18, '63.
		Sept. 27, '65	Transferred from Company C July 7, '63.
		Sept. 27, '65	Transferred from Company C July 7, '63.
		Sept. 27, '65	Transferred from Company C July 7, '63.
14	Nov. 15, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
32	Nov. 18, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
23	Oct. 10, '64	June 20, '65	
31	Oct. 10, '64	June 20, '65	Promoted Corporal Nov. 18, '64.
25	Oct. 10, '64	June 20, '65	
33	Oct. 10, '64	June 20, '65	
17	Nov. 9, '64	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal Sept. 5, '63.
22	Nov. 13, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
33	Oct. 10, '64	June 20, '65	
31	Nov. 13, '64	June 20, '65	
45	Nov. 13, '64	June 20, '65	Died at Nashville, Tenn., April 13, '65.
26	Nov. 9, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
36	Nov. 12, '64	June 20, '65	
30	Oct. 10, '64	June 20, '65	Promoted Corporal Jan. 1, '65.
24	Oct. 21, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
19	Nov. 8, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
29	Nov. 10, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
25	Nov. 17, '64	Sept. 27, '65	Discharged June 3, '63, on order from War Department.
21	Nov. 17, '64	Sept. 27, '65	Discharged July 12, '65, on order from War Department.
27	Oct. 18, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
34	Oct. 8, '64	Sept. 27, '65	Discharged while absent from company in '65.
22	Nov. 12, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
24	Oct. 12, '64	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal Nov. 18, '64.
28	Oct. 8, '64	June 20, '65	
37	Oct. 8, '64	June 20, '65	
29	Oct. 9, '64	June 20, '65	
42	Oct. 9, '64	June 20, '65	
34	Oct. 13, '64	June 20, '65	Discharged May 26, '65, while absent from company.
25	Oct. 13, '64	June 20, '65	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 5, '63.
23	Oct. 13, '64	June 20, '65	
30	Nov. 18, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
27	Oct. 22, '64	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal Jan. 1, '65.
33	Nov. 17, '64	Sept. 27, '65	Discharged May 16, '63, on order from War Department.
		Sept. 27, '65	Transferred from Company C July 7, '63.
		Sept. 27, '65	Transferred from Company C July 7, '63.
		Sept. 27, '65	Transferred from Company C July 7, '63.
35	Oct. 22, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
32	Oct. 10, '64	June 20, '65	
26	Oct. 19, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
25	Sept. 23, '64	June 20, '65	
33	Oct. 18, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
23	Oct. 18, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
19	Oct. 12, '64	Sept. 27, '65	Discharged at Springfield, Ill.
22	Oct. 19, '64	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal May 11, '63.
27	Oct. 20, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
34	Oct. 10, '64	June 20, '65	
31	Oct. 5, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
27	Oct. 13, '64	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal Aug. 22, '65.
27	Oct. 10, '64	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal Nov. 1, '64; Sergeant July 7, '63.
21	Nov. 21, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
34	Nov. 18, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
44	Nov. 17, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
23	Oct. 15, '64	Sept. 27, '65	Pro. Com. Serg. Nov. 18, '64, dis. while absent from company in '65.
21	Nov. 10, '64	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal April 1, '63; Sergeant May 11, '65.
		Sept. 27, '65	Transferred from Company C July 7, '63.
		Sept. 27, '65	Transferred from Company C July 7, '63.
		Sept. 27, '65	Transferred from Company C July 7, '63.
27	Oct. 5, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
23	Nov. 18, '64	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal July 7, '65.
22	Oct. 22, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
44	Oct. 20, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
24	Nov. 18, '64	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal Aug. 21, '65.
28	Nov. 9, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
26	Oct. 9, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
43	Oct. 22, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
27	Oct. 22, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
23	Nov. 5, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
24	Oct. 2, '64	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Sergeant Nov. 18, '64.

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COMPANY E

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ROSTER OF COMPANY D—Continued.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Stannard, Allen A.....			Sept. 27, '65	Transferred from Company B July 7, '65.
Thompson, John.....			Sept. 27, '64	Transferred from Company C July 7, '65.
Thompson, Halver.....			Sept. 27, '64	Transferred from Company G July 7, '65.
Tarrington, Albert.....	20	Oct. 20, '64		
Terrhune, John H.....	24	Nov. 12, '64	Sept. 27, '64	
Truroe, Jacob.....	29	Nov. 5, '64	Sept. 27, '64	
Townsend, George.....	38	Oct. 9, '64	June 8, '65	
Tuohy, Laurence.....	18	Oct. 21, '64	Sept. 27, '65	Discharged at Louisville, Ky.
Wagner, John.....	27	Oct. 15, '64		
Walrod, Francis.....	24	Oct. 10, '64	June 25, '65	Discharged while absent from company in '65.
Weston, Charles B.....	39	Nov. 12, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
West, John F.....	35	Nov. 14, '64		
Whitcomb, John.....	41	Oct. 18, '64	Sept. 27, '65	
Winslow, Wm E.....	28	Oct. 12, '64		Promoted Sergeant Nov. 16, '64; 1st Sergeant Aug. 22, '65.
Williams, John.....	37	Oct. 9, '64	July 27, '65	
Walker, Theodore A.....			Sept. 27, '65	Transferred from Company G July 7, '65.
Whips, Joshua M.....			Sept. 27, '65	Transferred from Company G July 7, '65.
White, Joseph.....			Sept. 27, '65	Transferred from Company C July 7, '65.
Wood, Stephen.....			Sept. 27, '65	Transferred from Company C July 7, '65.
Woolson, Albert.....			Sept. 27, '65	Transferred from Company C July 7, '65.
Youika, William.....			Sept. 27, '65	Transferred from Company C July 7, '65.

ROSTER OF COMPANY E.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.

ROSTER OF COMPANY E—Continued.

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25	Feb. 3, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal Aug. 13, '65.
22	Jan. 30, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
30	Jan. 25, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal July 1, '65.



COMPANY F.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY E—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY F.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
	23	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	33	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	25	Feb. 15, '65	June 27, '65	Resignation accepted June 27, '65.
	33	Aug. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	2d Lieutenant Feb. 14, '66.
	21	Feb. 15, '65	June 27, '65	Resigned.
	33	Aug. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted from ranks July 15, '66.
	23	Feb. 4, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	18	Feb. 4, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	24	Feb. 6, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Sergeant Feb. 16, '65.
	18	Feb. 10, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	18	Feb. 10, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	25	Feb. 13, '65	Aug. 22, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
Ashley, Lewis M.	17	Feb. 8, '65	Aug. 22, '65	Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., April 5, '65.
Axtell, Hubbard	30	Feb. 11, '65	Aug. 22, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
Barrow, Alfred	19	Feb. 8, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	17	Feb. 4, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	23	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	42	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	25	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	25	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal Feb. 14, '65.
	18	Feb. 6, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	39	Feb. 13, '65		Discharged while absent from company in '65.
	30	Feb. 13, '65	Oct. 18, '65	
	23	Feb. 14, '65	May 15, '66	Discharged by order from War Department.
	22	Feb. 6, '65	May 15, '66	Discharged on order from War Department.
	31	Feb. 5, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	19	Feb. 11, '65	Aug. 1, '66	Discharged on order from War Department.
	37	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 20, '65	
	32	Feb. 4, '65	Sept. 20, '65	
	25	Feb. 6, '65	Sept. 20, '65	
	44	Feb. 6, '65	May 15, '66	War Department.
	18	Feb. 4, '65	Sept. 20, '65	
			July 7, '65.	
	24	Feb. 13, '65	July 27, '65	
	32	Feb. 7, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	21	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	20	Feb. 6, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	18	Feb. 7, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	20	Feb. 7, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	22	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	37	Feb. 5, '65		Fre. Corp. Feb. 16, '66; dis. while absent from company in '65.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.

ROSTER OF COMPANY F—Continued.

NAME.	at age	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
22	Feb. 6, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal May 30, '65.	
20	Feb. 8, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
29	Feb. 6, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
26	Feb. 6, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
32	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
31	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
32	Feb. 4, '65			
25	Feb. 11, '65			Pro. Corp. Feb. 16, '65; dis. while absent from company in '65.
22	Feb. 11, '65			Discharged while absent from company in '65.
28	Feb. 4, '65	Sept. 27, '65		Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 1, '65.
17	Feb. 4, '65			
18	Feb. 4, '65	Sept. 27, '65		Died at Chattanooga April 12, '65.
21	Feb. 11, '65	Aug. 28, '65		
20	Feb. 8, '65	Sept. 27, '65		Discharged by order from War Department.
18	Feb. 8, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
37	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
20	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
42	Feb. 11, '65			Died at Chattanooga Aug. 8, '65.
20	Feb. 11, '65	Nov. 10, '65		
19	Feb. 8, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
		July 29, '65		Transferred from Company C; discharged while absent.
		Oct. 10, '65		Transferred from Company C.
		Aug. 4, '65		Transferred from Company C.
20	Feb. 6, '65	May 18, '65		Discharged while absent from regiment in '65.
27	Feb. 4, '65	July 15, '65		Discharged on order from War Department.
29	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65		Discharged on order from War Department.
31	Feb. 8, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
20	Feb. 6, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
27	Feb. 8, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
23	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65		Promoted Corporal Feb. 16, '65.
18	Feb. 4, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
17	Feb. 13, '65	Aug. 19, '65		Discharged on order from War Department.
19	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
19	Feb. 4, '65	Sept. 27, '65		Transf. from Co. C, dis. while absent from company in '65.
28	Feb. 13, '65	Aug. 19, '65		Promoted Corporal Feb. 16, '65.
23	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65		Discharged on order from War Department.
18	Feb. 4, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
37	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
23	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
18	Feb. 4, '65	Aug. 19, '65		Discharged on order from War Department.
20	Feb. 4, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
37	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65		Promoted Corporal Feb. 16, '65.
37	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
34	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
18	Feb. 4, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
18	Feb. 8, '65	Sept. 7, '65		Discharged on order from War Department.
16	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
18	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
22	Feb. 11, '65			Discharged while absent from company in '65.
18	Feb. 4, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
23	Feb. 6, '65	June 24, '65		Discharged on order from War Department.
25	Feb. 6, '65			Died at Chattanooga July 25, '65.
25	Feb. 8, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
20	Feb. 6, '65	May 29, '65		Discharged on order from War Department.
21	Feb. 6, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
25	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
34	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
38	Feb. 6, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
35	Feb. 11, '65	July 29, '65		Discharged while absent from company.
22	Feb. 7, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
				Transferred from Company C; dis. while absent from company.
18	Feb. 4, '65	Sept. 27, '65		Promoted Corporal Sept. 1, '65.
18	Feb. 4, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
28	Feb. 8, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
20	Feb. 7, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
17	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
21	Feb. 4, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
22	Feb. 8, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
35	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
29	Feb. 7, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
18	Feb. 7, '65			Died at Chattanooga April 27, '65.
28	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
23	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
17	Feb. 4, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
24	Feb. 7, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
22	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
30	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
27	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
28	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 9, '65		Discharged while absent from company.
38	Feb. 4, '65	Aug. 28, '65		Discharged on order from War Department.
28	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65		Promoted Sergeant Sept. 1, '65.
35	Feb. 13, '65	Aug. 28, '65		Discharged on order from War Department.
24	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
		July 7, '65		Transferred from Company D.
22	Feb. 4, '65	Sept. 27, '65		

Rasdel, Melvin R

COMPANY G.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY F—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY G.

NAMES.		Age	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Senior Orvil Ji		....	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		....	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		....	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		....	Feb. 16, '65	.....	Resigned Aug. 19, '65.
		26	Feb. 16, '65	.....	Promoted Regimental Adjutant Sept. 6, '65.
			Aug. 24, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted from ranks Aug. 16, '65.
		26	Feb. 6, '65	.....	Died at Chattanooga March 25, '65.
		27	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
A	50	36	Feb. 9, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		29	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
A		17	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		28	Feb. 6, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
Barnem		26	Feb. 11, '65	May 18, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
		28	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
Bake, I		34	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		19	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
Bean, A	51	36	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		43	Feb. 11, '65	Aug. 9, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
Bedwell		30	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		34	Feb. 15, '65	July 24, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
Boyce,		25	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		21	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		30	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		27	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		31	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		22	Feb. 11, '65	July 24, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
		33	Feb. 14, '65	Aug. 8, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
		27	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		28	Feb. 3, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		39	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		25	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal Feb. 14, '65.
		27	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		34	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		32	Feb. 3, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		18	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		18	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.

ROSTER OF COMPANY G—Continued.

	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
20	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
25	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
21	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal Sept. 1, '65.
26	Feb. 6, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
27	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Discharged while absent from company in '65.
31	Feb. 8, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
30	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
27	Feb. 6, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
30	Feb. 11, '65	July 16, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
32	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
28	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
30	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
33	Feb. 6, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Sergeant Feb. 16, '65.
33	Feb. 6, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal Feb. 16, '65.
18	Feb. 15, '65	Aug. 6, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
25	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
16	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Discharged while absent from company.
19	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
43	Feb. 3, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
26	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
26	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal Feb. 14, '65; reduced Aug. 20, '65.
36	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
19	Feb. 8, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
23	Feb. 1, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
40	Feb. 14, '65	Aug. 8, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
21	Feb. 1, '65	June 14, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
23	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Pro. Corp. Feb. 16, '65; dis. while absent from company in '65.
27	Feb. 1, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
23	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Discharged while absent from company in '65.
25	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal May 15, '65.
39	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
29	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
22	Feb. 11, '65	Aug. 26, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
44	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
31	Jan. 31, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
26	Feb. 1, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
33	Feb. 3, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
27	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Sergeant Feb. 16, '65.
23	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal Feb. 16, '65; Sergeant May 15, '65.
35	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal Feb. 16, '65.
32	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
39	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	to Non-Com. Staff Aug. 1, '65.
23	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	disch'd while on sick furlough.
21	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	'65.
20	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
22	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
21	Feb. 6, '65	Sept. 27, '65	1, '65.
21	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	from company.
35	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	transf. to Non-Com. Staff Aug. 2, '65.
32	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
31	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	from company in '65.
21	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	16, '65.
19	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Quartermaster Sergeant May 15, '65.
34	Feb. 1, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
35	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
26	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
23	Feb. 11, '65	Oct. 4, '65	Discharged at St. Paul, Minn.
28	Feb. 14, '65	July 24, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
27	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
44	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
33	Feb. 1, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
42	Feb. 3, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
35	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal Feb. 16, '65; Sergeant Sept. 1, '65.
24	Feb. 1, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
22	Feb. 1, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
23	Feb. 6, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Discharged while absent from company in '65.
33	Feb. 15, '65	July 24, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
46	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Discharged while absent from company in '65.
24	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
30	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal Sept. 11, '65.
26	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Sergeant Major May 4, '65, and trans. to Non-Com. Staff.
22	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
26	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Sergeant Feb. 16, '65; disch'd while on sick leave in '65.
23	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal Feb. 16, '65.
21	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal Feb. 16, '65.
27	Feb. 3, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
31	Feb. 3, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
29	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Discharged while in hospital in '65.
35	Feb. 3, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
18	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
19	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
21	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Discharged while absent from company in '65.
33	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
21	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
30	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Discharged while absent from company in '65.
31	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
35	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Pro. Corp. Feb. 16, '65; dis. while absent from company in '65.

COMPANY H.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY G—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY H.

NAMES.		AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
		42	Feb. 20, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		21	Feb. 17, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		22	Feb. 17, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
			Feb. 17, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
			Feb. 17, '65		Resigned June 26, '65.
		26	Aug. 22, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted from ranks Aug. 22, '65.
		18	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		31	Feb. 10, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
A		33	Feb. 9, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
A		32	Feb. 9, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
A		27	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted 1st Sergeant Feb. 20, '65.
		29	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal Feb. 20, '65.
		18	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		18	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		26	Feb. 9, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		24	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Quartermaster Sergeant Feb. 20, '65.
		18	Feb. 3, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		21	Feb. 9, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		39	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		19	Feb. 6, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		23	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		21	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		36	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		19	Feb. 3, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		21	Feb. 16, '65		Promoted 2d Lieutenant Company I Feb. 22, '65.
		44	Feb. 13, '65	July 26, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
		36	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		21	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Sergeant Aug. 22, '65.
		18	Jan. 27, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		40	Feb. 11, '65		Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 1, '65.
		21	Feb. 11, '65	Aug. 2, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
		23	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		27	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		34	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		25	Feb. 15, '65		Deserted at Chattanooga July 29, '65.
		18	Feb. 4, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		21	Feb. 18, '65	May 15, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
		31	Feb. 10, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal Feb. 20, '65.
		33	Feb. 8, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		18	Feb. 3, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		20	Feb. 9, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		20	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal Feb. 20, '65.
		18	Feb. 7, '65		Discharged while in hospital Oct. 25, '65.

Eagle, Charles L.
Eynabrow, John
Faucett, Thomas
Fielden, Henry...

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.

ROSTER OF COMPANY H—Continued.

Discharged while absent from company.
 Promoted Sergeant Feb. 20, '65.
 Promoted Corporal Aug. 2, '65.
 Promoted Corporal Feb. 20, '65.

Died at Chattanooga May 18, '65.

Promoted Corporal Sept. 10, '65.
 Died at Chattanooga May 18, '65.
 Discharged while absent from company in '65.
 Discharged while absent from company in '65.

Appointed Artificer Feb. 20, '65.
 Promoted Corporal Feb. 20, '65.

Promoted Corporal Feb. 20, '65.

Promoted Sergeant Feb. 20, '65.
 Promoted Sergeant Feb. 20, '65.

Appointed Artificer Feb. 20, '65.

Discharged on order from War Department.

Discharged on order from War Department.
 Promoted Corporal Feb. 20, '65; reduced Sept. 10, '65.

Discharged on order from War Department.

Promoted Hospital Steward Sept. 1, '65.

Discharged while absent from company in '65.

Promoted Corporal Sept. 10, '65.
 Promoted Corporal Aug. 22, '65.
 Promoted Corporal Feb. 20, '65.
 Promoted Musician Feb. 20, '65.
 Promoted Sergeant Feb. 20, '65.

Discharged on order from War Department.
 Discharged on order from War Department.

Deserted from Mill Prison at Chattanooga August, '65.

Discharged on order from War Department.
 Discharged on order from War Department.



Discharged on order from War Department.

COMPANY I.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY H—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY I.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
<i>Senior First</i>	38	Feb. 20, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
Eben B. Higgins	42	Feb. 20, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	41	Feb. 20, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	23	Feb. 20, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	21	Feb. 22, '65		Promoted from ranks Company H Feb. 22, '65; absent without leave at muster-out of company.
	23	Feb. 18, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	22	Feb. 9, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	35	Feb. 9, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	19	Feb. 4, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	40	Feb. 11, '65	Oct. 10, '65	Discharged at St. Paul.
	37	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	44	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	37	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	21	Feb. 9, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	26	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	19	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
Bevans, Benjamin	21	Feb. 10, '65	June 2, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
	31	Feb. 18, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
bert	30	Feb. 10, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	18	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	25	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	37	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	38	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
			Sept. 27, '65	Transferred from Company C July 7, '65.
B	32	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
B	33	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
B	32	Feb. 11, '65		Died at Nashville June 24, '65.
Bratton,	19	Feb. 11, '65	May 16, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
Breshin,	28	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
Bullock,	31	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Sergeant March 6, '65.
	44	Feb. 14, '65	July 24, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
	17	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	32	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	43	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	21	Feb. 18, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted 1st Sergeant March 6, '65.
	15	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
Ca	23	Feb. 14, '65	Aug. 5, '65	Discharged by order of War Department.
Casey, 	34	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
Chase, Benjamin	28	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
Clifford, Arthur F	18	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
Cook, William F	36	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
Cole, John	25	Feb. 1, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
Cowle, Francis	33	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
Crosby, Simon F	31	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	36	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal March 6, '65.
	42	Feb. 17, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
Dixon,  cor.	37	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
Dobson, John	34	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
Dodson, Oliver	26	Feb. 3, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
Dunn, Michael	40	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
Euler, Charles E	18	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.

ROSTER OF COMPANY I—Continued.

NAME.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
		Feb. 13, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 16, '63	July 26, '63	Discharged on order from War Department.
		Feb. 7, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 1, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 4, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 13, '63	July 16, '63	Discharged on order from War Department.
		Feb. 9, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 9, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 16, '63	Sept. 27, '63	Promoted Corporal April 6, '65.
		Feb. 13, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 13, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 15, '63	Aug. 11, '63	Discharged on order from War Department.
		Feb. 15, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 13, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 9, '63	.....	Died at Chattanooga July 3, '65.
		Feb. 7, '63	Sept. 27, '63	Promoted Corporal March 6, '65.
		Feb. 18, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 4, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 13, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 16, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 13, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 13, '63	.....	Died at Chattanooga March 31, '65.
		Feb. 9, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 18, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 10, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 13, '63	Sept. 27, '63	Promoted Sergeant March 6, '65.
		Feb. 13, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Jan. 20, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 1, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 16, '63	Sept. 6, '63	Promoted Corporal March 6, '65.
		Feb. 9, '63	Sept. 27, '63	Discharged on order from War Department.
		Feb. 18, '63	Sept. 6, '63	
		Feb. 15, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 13, '63	Sept. 27, '63	Discharged on order from War Department.
		Feb. 13, '63	Aug. 8, '63	
		Feb. 13, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 13, '63	Oct. 10, '63	Discharged at St. Paul.
		Feb. 13, '63	Sept. 27, '63	Promoted Corporal March 6, '65.
		Feb. 18, '63	.....	Promoted Sergeant March 6, '65.
		Feb. 16, '63	Aug. 11, '63	Died at Chattanooga Aug. 11, '65.
		Feb. 13, '63	Aug. 10, '63	Discharged on order from War Department.
		Feb. 13, '63	Aug. 2, '63	Discharged on order from War Department.
		Feb. 16, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 11, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 11, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 1, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 10, '63	.....	Died at Nashville June 14, '65.
		Feb. 13, '63	Sept. 27, '63	Promoted Corporal March 6, '65.
		Feb. 10, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 10, '63	.....	Died at Chattanooga April 12, '65.
		Feb. 13, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 13, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 13, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 14, '63	.....	Discharged from hospital in '65.
		Feb. 18, '63	.....	Died at Chattanooga March 23, '65.
		Feb. 7, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 11, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 4, '63	Sept. 27, '63	Promoted Corporal March 6, '65.
		Feb. 9, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 16, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 15, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 16, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 8, '63	July 24, '63	Discharged on order from War Department.
		Feb. 18, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 13, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 3, '63	.....	Died at Chattanooga March 18, '65.
		Feb. 1, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 13, '63	Sept. 27, '63	Promoted Sergeant March 6, '65.
		Feb. 15, '63	.....	Died at Chattanooga May 23, '65.
		.....	Sept. 27, '63	Transferred from Company C July 7, '63.
		Feb. 11, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 18, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 13, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 10, '63	.....	Died at Chattanooga April 27, '63.
		Feb. 13, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 15, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 16, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
		Feb. 16, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
	34	Feb. 13, '63	Sept. 27, '63	Promoted Quartermaster Sergeant March 6, '65.
	34	Feb. 13, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
	32	Feb. 10, '63	Aug. 11, '63	Discharged on order from War Department.
	16	Feb. 13, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
Thompson, Thomas J.	19	Feb. 13, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
Thompson, Lewis M.	33	Feb. 15, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
Van Voorhes, A. H.	31	Feb. 13, '63	Sept. 27, '63	
Waldron, Luman.	21	Feb. 13, '63	Died at Chattanooga April 30, '65.
Walpus, Frederick.	36	Feb. 15, '63	Sept. 27, '63	

COMPANY K.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY I—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY K.

NAME.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
	32	Feb. 2, '63	Sept. 27, '65	
	24	Feb. 21, '63	Sept. 27, '65	
		Feb. 21, '63	Sept. 27, '65	
		Feb. 22, '63	Sept. 27, '65	
		Apr. 20, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Resignation accepted June 22, '65.
		July 10, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted from ranks July 10, '65.
A		Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
A		Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Sergeant March 1, '65.
A		Jan. 20, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
A		Jan. 27, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Deserted and name dropped from rolls May 1, '65.
A		Feb. 16, '63	Sept. 27, '65	
A		Feb. 16, '63	Sept. 27, '65	
		Feb. 15, '65	May 4, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
		Feb. 16, '65	May 15, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
		Feb. 18, '63	Sept. 27, '65	
		Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		Feb. 13, '65	Aug. 25, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
		Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		Jan. 27, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		Feb. 8, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal March 1, '65.
		Feb. 15, '65	Aug. 25, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
		Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		Feb. 16, '65	July 7, '65	Transferred from Company C July 7, '65.
		Feb. 16, '65	.....	Discharged while in hospital.
		Feb. 8, '65	May 29, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
		Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal March 1, '65.
		Feb. 7, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		Feb. 19, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
B		Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		Feb. 8, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		Jan. 27, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		Feb. 18, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		Feb. 18, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		Feb. 6, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
		Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
C		Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Died at Chattanooga March 26, '65.
Co. J	23	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	17	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	33	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
Cochran, Robert S.	24	Apr. 6, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Died at Chattanooga May 18, '65.
Cromwell, Byron	20	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
Conoran, Michael	29	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
	24	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
Davis, William F.	28	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
Dickens, Alvin	18	Feb. 17, '65	May 15, '65	Discharged
Donaldson, Robert A.	30	Feb. 17, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted
Drishach, Simon.	42	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
Emery, James.	28	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
Erley, Cyrus	18	Feb. 15, '65	Aug. 30, '65	

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.

ROSTER OF COMPANY E—*Continued.*

Steele, James	22	Jan. 24, '65	Sept. 24, '65	Promoted Corporal July 1, '65.
	30	Jan. 25, '65	Sept. 27, '65	

COMPANY F.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY E—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY F.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
...	23	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
...	22	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
...	25	Feb. 15, '65	June 27, '65	Resignation accepted June 27, '65.
...	23	Aug. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	2d Lieutenant Feb. 14, '65.
...	21	Feb. 15, '65	June 27, '65	Resigned.
...	23	Aug. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted from ranks July 15, '65.
...	23	Feb. 4, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
...	15	Feb. 4, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
...	24	Feb. 5, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Sergeant Feb. 15, '65.
...	18	Feb. 10, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
...	18	Feb. 10, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
...	17	Feb. 8, '65	Aug. 28, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
...	25	Feb. 13, '65	.....	Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., April 5, '65.
...	20	Feb. 11, '65	Aug. 28, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
...	15	Feb. 3, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
...	17	Feb. 4, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
...	23	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
...	42	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
...	23	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
...	25	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal Feb. 15, '65.
...	18	Feb. 6, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
...	39	Feb. 13, '65	.....	Discharged while absent from company in '65.
...	30	Feb. 13, '65	Oct. 18, '65	
...	23	Feb. 14, '65	May 16, '65	Discharged by order from War Department.
...	22	Feb. 6, '65	May 16, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
...	31	Feb. 5, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
...	19	Feb. 11, '65	Aug. 1, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
...	37	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 20, '65	
...	32	Feb. 4, '65	Sept. 20, '65	
...	25	Feb. 6, '65	Sept. 20, '65	Promoted Sergeant Feb. 15, '65.
...	44	Feb. 6, '65	May 16, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
...	16	Feb. 4, '65	Sept. 20, '65	
...	...	...	July 7, '65	Transferred from Company D July 7, '65.
...	24	Feb. 13, '65	July 27, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
...	32	Feb. 7, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Sergeant Feb. 15, '65.
...	21	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal Feb. 15, '65.
...	20	Feb. 6, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal Feb. 15, '65.
...	18	Feb. 7, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal Feb. 15, '65.
...	20	Feb. 7, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
...	22	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	
...	37	Feb. 8, '65	.....	Pro. Corp. Feb. 15, '65; dis. while absent from company in '65.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.

ROSTER OF COMPANY K—Continued.

NAMES.	Adm.	ENTERED IN.	ENTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
34	Feb. 15, '65	July 15, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.	
33	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
22	Feb. 17, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
18	Feb. 21, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
21	Feb. 14, '65	May 15, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.	
27	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
30	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
33	Feb. 13, '65	.....	Discharged from hospital in '65.	
28	Feb. 16, '65	July 8, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.	
18	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
44	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal March 1, '65.	
36	Feb. 8, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
24	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
28	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
20	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
21	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
32	Feb. 10, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
35	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal March 1, '65.	
24	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal March 1, '65.	
35	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal March 1, '65.	
22	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
33	Feb. 13, '65	.....	Appd. Musician March 1, '65; died at Chattanooga May 24, '65.	
22	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
22	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Sergeant March 1, '65.	
18	Feb. 3, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
18	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
25	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal March 1, '65.	
21	Feb. 16, '65	.....	Discharged while absent from company in '65.	
28	Jan. 27, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
16	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
27	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 20, '65		
.....	.....	July 7, '65	Transferred from Company C July 7, '65.	
23	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
35	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
36	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
17	Feb. 10, '65	Sept. 8, '65	Discharged in hospital.	
20	Feb. 10, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal March 1, '65.	
22	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Appointed Wagoner March 1, '65.	
18	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
41	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
30	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
21	Jan. 27, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
22	Jan. 27, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
20	Jan. 27, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
23	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
39	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
23	Feb. 14, '65	.....	Died at Nashville, Tenn., March 30, '65.	
24	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
32	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted 1st Sergeant March 1, '65.	
24	Feb. 18, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
23	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
16	Feb. 13, '65	May 15, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.	
32	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
23	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
42	Feb. 7, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
23	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Sergeant March 1, '65.	
23	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
18	Feb. 8, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
17	Feb. 14, '65	.....	Died at Chattanooga April 1, '65.	
32	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
39	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
31	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
27	Feb. 16, '65	July 18, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.	
31	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
20	Feb. 18, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Appointed Musician March 1, '65.	
25	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
35	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
32	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
25	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
16	Feb. 14, '65	.....	Died at Chattanooga June 21, '65.	
32	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
31	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
26	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
26	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal March 1, '65.	
33	Feb. 15, '65	.....	Discharged while absent from company in '65.	
20	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
18	Feb. 14, '65	.....	file absent from company in '65.	
31	Feb. 14, '65	.....	21, '65.	
22	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
43	Feb. 7, '65	.....	Discharged company in '65.	
17	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 18, '65	Discharged from hospital.	
16	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 18, '65	Discharged from hospital.	
39	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
19	Feb. 14, '65	.....	Died at Chattanooga March 25, '65.	
18	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
26	Feb. 18, '65	Sept. 27, '65		
.....	Transf. by order from Company B; dis. from War Department.	

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COMPANY L.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY K—*Continued.*

ROSTER OF COMPANY L.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.

ROSTER OF COMPANY L—Continued.

NAME.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
20	Jan. 27, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
18	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
25	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
29	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
36	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		Appointed Musician.
31	Feb. 18, '65	Oct. 11, '65.		Discharged at St. Paul.
23	Feb. 9, '65	Aug. 23, '65.		Promoted Corporal Feb. 25, '65.
23	Feb. 8, '65			Promo. Sergeant Feb. 23, '65; died at Chattanooga Aug. 18, '65.
38	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
23	Feb. 21, '65			Promoted Sergeant Feb. 25, '65; Reg. Com. Serg. Sept. 7, '65.
40	Jan. 27, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
36	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
32	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		Promoted Corporal Aug. 19, '65.
31	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
18	Feb. 18, '65			Died at Chattanooga July 18, '65.
35	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
21	Feb. 14, '65			Died at Chattanooga April 27, '65.
36	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
30	Feb. 9, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
25	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
20	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
25	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		Promoted Corporal Feb. 25, '65.
44	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
18	Feb. 18, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
28	Feb. 13, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
35	Feb. 11, '65			Promoted Corporal Feb. 25, '65; dis. from hospital in '65.
18	Jan. 27, '65	July 15, '65.		Discharged on order from War Department.
37	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
21	Feb. 21, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
31		Sept. 27, '65.		Transferred from Company A July 8, '65.
21	Feb. 21, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
38	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
37	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
23	Feb. 9, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
32	Feb. 9, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		Promoted Corporal Feb. 25, '65.
29	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
18	Feb. 16, '65			Promoted Corporal; died at Chattanooga April 6, '65.
35		Sept. 27, '65.		Transferred from Company A July 5, '65.
34		Sept. 27, '65.		Transferred from Company A July 5, '65.
17		July 20, '65.		Transf. from Co. A July 5, '65; dis. on order fr. Gen. Stoneman.
27	Feb. 18, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
22	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
37	Feb. 11, '65	Oct. 11, '65.		Discharged at St. Paul.
40	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
38	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
28	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
20	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 6, '65.		Discharged on order from War Department.
29	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
30	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
24	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
22	Feb. 16, '65	Aug. 2, '65.		Discharged on order from War Department.
44	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		Appointed Musician.
18	Feb. 8, '65			Died at Nashville, Tenn., March 17, '65.
34	Feb. 21, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
17	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
43	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
21	Feb. 18, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
44	Feb. 21, '65	Oct. 11, '65.		
26	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
25	Feb. 9, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		Promoted Corporal June 12, '65.
20	Feb. 9, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
20	Feb. 9, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
26	Feb. 18, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
20	Jan. 27, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
30	Feb. 18, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
38	Feb. 21, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
19	Feb. 10, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
40	Feb. 9, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
18	Feb. 18, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
38	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
32	Feb. 21, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
37	Feb. 9, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		Promoted Corporal Feb. 25, '65.
29	Feb. 18, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		Promoted Corporal Feb. 25, '65; Sergeant Sept. 8, '65.
37	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
38	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
27	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
20	Feb. 16, '65			Promoted Corporal Feb. 15, '65; dis. while on detached service.
44	Feb. 14, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
35	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
14	Feb. 14, '65			Died at Chattanooga March 26, '65.
29	Feb. 21, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
32	Feb. 15, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		Appointed Musician.
40	Feb. 21, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
28	Feb. 18, '65	Sept. 27, '65.		
29	Feb. 15, '65			Discharged while on sick leave in '65.
31	Feb. 16, '65	May 18, '65.		Discharged on order from War Department.

COMPANY M.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY L—Continued.

ROSTER OF COMPANY M.

		MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
		Sept. 27, '65	
		Sept. 27, '65	
		Sept. 27, '65	Resigned June 22, '65.
		Sept. 27, '65	Promoted from 2d Lieutenant July 23, '65.
		Sept. 27, '65	
		Sept. 27, '65	Promoted from 1st Sergeant July 23, '65; resigned Aug. 14, '65.
		Sept. 27, '65	Promoted from Sergeant Sept. 7, '65.
		Sept. 27, '65	
		Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Sergeant Feb. 27, '65.
		Sept. 27, '65	Died at Chattanooga May 27, '65.
		May 18, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
		Aug. 6, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
		Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Corporal Sept. 5, '65.
		Sept. 27, '65	
		Sept. 27, '65	
		Sept. 27, '65	
		Nov. 10, '65	
		Sept. 27, '65	Discharged while in hospital in '65.
		Sept. 27, '65	
		Sept. 27, '65	
		Aug. 21, '65	Died at Chattanooga March 17, '65.
		Sept. 27, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
		July 18, '65	Transf. from Co. C July 7, '65; dia. by order of War Department.
		Sept. 27, '65	
		Sept. 27, '65	
		Sept. 27, '65	
		Sept. 27, '65	Promoted Sergeant Feb. 27, '65.
		Sept. 27, '65	Died at Kingston, Tenn., March 26, '65.
	18	Feb. 18, '65	Sept. 27, '65
	41	Feb. 18, '65	Sept. 27, '65
	20	Feb. 6, '65	
	81	Feb. 6, '65	Discharged from hospital in '65.
	27	Feb. 7, '65	Sept. 27, '65
	26	Feb. 18, '65	Sept. 27, '65
	22	Feb. 11, '65	Sept. 16, '65
	17	Feb. 18, '65	
	37	Feb. 7, '65	Sept. 27, '65
	33	Feb. 18, '65	Sept. 27, '65
	lan.		
	30	Feb. 16, '65	Sept. 27, '65
Deppen, Casper.....	43	Feb. 16, '65	Discharged from hospital in '65.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.

ROSTER OF COMPANY M—Continued.

REMARKS.

present Feb. 27, '65.
discharged.
another organization and returned to regiment.

in hospital in '65.
discharged.
present Feb. 27, '65; Q. M. Sergeant Sept. 8, '65.
discharged.

present Feb. 27, '65.
order from War Department.

present Feb. 27, '65; 1st Sergeant July 23, '65.
order from War Department.

present Feb. 27, '65.

order from War Department.

while absent on sick leave.

order from War Department.
sent on sick leave.
27, '65.

present Feb. 27, '65.

present Feb. 27, '65.

from Company B July 7, '65.
from Company B July 7, '65.
from Company A July 7, '65.
order from War Department.

present Feb. 27, '65.

present Feb. 27, '65.
present July 23, '65.

absent May 15, '65.
from Company B July 7, '65.

while on sick leave.
absent May 22, '65.
absent May 3, '65.

present Feb. 27, '65.

to A July 7, '65; dis. from hospital in '65.
order of War Department.

NARRATIVE OF THE FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

BY LIEUTENANT HENRY S. HURTER.

The First Battery, Minnesota Light Artillery, was organized at Fort Snelling, Minn., in the fall of 1861, and mustered in the United States service by Capt. A. D. Nelson, United States Army, Nov. 21, 1861. Shortly after it was sent to St. Louis, Mo., taking quarters first at Benton Barracks, whence it was transferred, early in January, 1862, to the arsenal, where it received its armament, consisting of two twelve-pounder howitzers and four brass rifled guns. After obtaining the necessary outfit of horses, it was put on board of the transport *Himalaya*, and proceeding down the Mississippi to Cairo, and thence up the Ohio and the Tennessee rivers, was landed at Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., in the latter part of February, 1862, and assigned to Buckland's brigade of Sherman's division, lying some one hundred yards east of Shiloh Church. The time intervening between its arrival at this point and the memorable Sunday, April 6, 1862, was used in drilling its men and horses. April 1st, one section—two twelve-pounder howitzers—formed part of the expedition under General William T. Sherman to Chickasaw and Eastport to dislodge the enemy from recently erected batteries, but which were found abandoned.

BATTLE OF PITTSBURGH LANDING.

The evening of April 4th, orders were received transferring us to Prentiss' division, about two miles to the left. On Saturday we moved camp, and struck our tents in full sight of Prentiss' headquarters and alongside the Fifth (Hick-enlooper's) Ohio Battery. Being bent on putting camp in as good shape as possible for Sunday inspection, we were out and at it bright and early. It must have been soon after five o'clock in the morning when we heard the first firing in what we then supposed was the front, but little attention was paid to it, everyone supposing that the pickets were firing off their guns on being relieved.

About seven o'clock we noticed a commotion at the headquarters; the general and his staff mounting and riding off in the direction whence the firing came. The Eighteenth Wisconsin, which arrived the day before, fresh from Madison, Wis., and were camped a little to the left and front of us, left their camp and marched in the same direction, while we had orders to be ready to move at a moment's warning. For about ten or fifteen minutes all was hurry and bustle in camp, then we stood ready waiting for the order. Without rations, without baggage of any kind, leaving our knapsacks packed in our tents, under charge of the quartermaster sergeant and the wagonmaster (who, by the way, had six baggage wagons under him), we finally left the camp under orders to proceed to the front, following the four guns of the Fifth Ohio. We had not proceeded over three-quarters of a mile when the latter pulled out to the left of the road and commenced to get into battery. We formed on the right of the road, but before we had unlimbered, the rebels, whom we saw skulking through the woods, opened on us, and one man (Stinson) fell shot through the neck, while three others (Lammers, Davis and Blood) were wounded. The two first named subsequently died of their wounds, although it is the writer's opinion that either of the two, with proper care, would have recovered. Our captain soon perceived that the rebels had discovered two batteries firing on them with not a solitary infantryman to cover them, and determined on taking them in, gave the order to limber to the rear, and owing to his sound judgment shown in the manner in which we had formed into battery, we retired without leaving any of our guns, although the left piece of the centre section had become disabled, the trail breaking in

two at the elevation screw. Capt. Munch's horse received a bullet in his head and fell, and in attempting to remove his saddle the captain himself received a ball in his thigh, disabling him for further service on that field. When our battery, retreating, passed our camp, the writer made a flying visit to it. While directing a couple of sick comrades, who were still in the tents unaware of the condition of things, what direction to take, the rebel bullets commenced to fly about, indicating that they were closing up pretty fast. When I rejoined the battery it had just taken a new position on a small elevation with an open field to our left, and was awaiting the enemy.

The writer's gun, the remaining one of the centre section, under Lieut. Fisher, was soon placed in position within a few yards of an open field, on the other side of which a large log house and barricades built by the rebels were taken for our aim. We were firing percussion shells at them. The guns had become dirty, the water in the sponge bucket had been spilled and no other water could be obtained. The consequence was that one of the shells, the lining of which had been loosened in some way, stuck about half-way down the piece. We were in a dilemma what to do. Ramming was of no use, but even dangerous to ourselves. We did not dare to fire it, for fear of exploding the piece and injuring some of the men surrounding us. Finally it was decided to go back to the landing, where we would find the gun with the broken trail, dismount the piece, and mount it on our carriage.

When we arrived on the edge of the hill forming the landing we found it covered with soldiers, who had taken refuge there from the rebel shot and bullets, who had given up all hope and turned a deaf ear to entreaties of officers, asking them, for God's sake, to rise and go out to assist their brethren, who, within a mile of them, tried to stem the onslaught of the victorious foe. This crowd was so panic-stricken, so discouraged and disheartened, that nothing but a miracle seemed to be able to revive them. The most blood-curdling stories of Southern cruelty, murder and vengeance passed around, and had the Tennessee River not formed such an effectual barrier to their retreat many of them would never have stopped until they reached their Northern homes. Fortunately the steamboats lying at the landing had been ordered to move out into the stream, otherwise no power on earth could have prevented those desperate fellows from crowding onto them, overloading and sinking them. It took us more than an hour to reach our broken gun, down at the foot of the landing, as we had to use all kinds of means to move the men out of our road. When at last we had a serviceable gun again, and wanted to return to our position with the rest of the battery, all trace of the same had been lost, and we were compelled to remain where we stood.

It was about 5 o'clock P. M. when, to our great joy, the other four guns made their appearance, but in what plight! They had been with Gen. Prentiss and W. H. L. Wallace in that hotly contested fight at the so-called "hornets' nest." It was the First Minnesota Battery, one section under Lieut. Pfander, the other under Lieut. Peebles, which, together with a Missouri battery, stood there for hours, repelling charge after charge, and receiving, after all, but little praise for their action. Why? Gen. Wallace, the man who had supported our guns with his regiments, who had stood almost among them, watching the execution of their shots, laid down his life upon the altar of his country a few minutes after he had given Lieut. Pfander orders to try and get his guns out, seeing that it would be useless to hold on longer. Gen. Prentiss, who had scarcely any knowledge of the existence of such an organization as the First Minnesota Battery, whose division had been about the first surprised by the unexpected attack that morning, and who, after almost superhuman efforts, had at last to surrender to the victorious enemy, had no time to observe much of the doings of a few guns, and hence it is that no reports of the battle have ever mentioned the battery. One thing is sure, and I defy anyone to deny the truth, that had the forces under the two above mentioned leaders not stood up so heroically and valiantly to their task, nothing would have prevented Beauregard and his hosts from the execution of his threat to drive us into the Tennessee.

[At the request of the commission, Lieutenant Colonel William Pfaender, who as first lieutenant had command of the battery after Captain Munch was disabled, has made a statement of his recollections of the battle, which is here inserted:]

"Early Sunday, April 6th, the camp was put in order, and the officers and men arranged their tents to be ready for inspection, little dreaming that the stray shots which were heard in front indicated more than the firing of the reliefs coming from picket duty. But soon the firing became more lively, and noting a sudden motion in the camp of the Fifth Ohio Battery, which was not very far off, its meaning was soon explained by an orderly dashing up and bringing the verbal order to move to the front immediately. In a very short time the battery was ready and quickly advanced in the direction which had been taken by the Fifth Ohio Battery, meeting numbers of men running to the rear; but the battery moved briskly on and shortly reached a position in a somewhat open timber patch where the Fifth Ohio Battery had formed, but without firing a shot, on our arrival had just commenced retreating. Being hard pressed by the rebels, some of their pieces were left behind, and as we formed the rebels had already taken possession of them and were trying to turn them upon us; but before they could do so our firing commenced and drove them back. A heavy skirmish line of the enemy was at this moment within a hundred yards of the battery. In forming for action one of the drivers of the first (right) section of the battery had been killed and several men wounded, but our rapid firing soon cleared our immediate front and checked the further advance of the enemy, as our formation happened to be in the shape of the convex of a light crescent, and our fire, therefore, covered a wider range than in regular formation. Up to the time of our coming into action no artillery firing had been heard, and it is a fact, which will not be disputed, that the First Minnesota Battery fired the first guns on that memorable day. The rebels finding that it was absolutely necessary to dislodge or capture the battery before they could advance, took shelter from our canister behind trees, and tried hard to pick off officers and gunners, and succeeded in wounding Captain Munch and several men, and killing and wounding a number of horses. The battery having had no support whatever, and being left entirely alone, the captain, just before being wounded, gave the order to retreat, and while he was brought to the rear the movement was carried out in good order, beginning from the left; and as the last piece on the right turned to follow, the head driver, stunned by a glancing bullet, got in between two trees with his span, causing a delay which nearly resulted in the capture of the gun, as a rebel column had turned to the right to flank the battery, and the detachment slipped out just in front of the head of their column without a man or a horse being hurt. About a mile back of the first position the battery again formed in charge of Lieutenant Pfaender, who had assumed command, but being still without any support, under the personal direction of General Prentiss, fell back a quarter of a mile further and behind the new line which had in the meantime been formed by General Hurlbut.

"Shortly after the battery had commenced firing in the first position the trail of one of the six-pounders of the second section broke, and being rendered entirely unserviceable, was ordered to the rear. The remaining piece of the second section was also rendered unserviceable, one of the percussion balls getting stuck when rammed about half down; and when the battery arrived within Hurlbut's lines this piece was also ordered to Pittsburgh Landing, with instructions to mount one complete gun out of the two disabled ones, and to rejoin the battery if possible. At the same time the remaining four guns were again fully equipped, the vacancies filled and horses replaced from the second section, and in a short time the battery was ready for further service.

THE HORNETS' NEST.

"Trying now to find some superior officer to whom to report the battery ready for action, Lieutenant Pfaender, riding out a short distance, fortunately noticed General Prentiss rallying some remnants of his division, and was by him, in person, ordered to advance to a position which was then being formed by Generals

Prentiss and W. H. L. Wallace, and which proved to be the noted 'hornets' nest' against which the rebels time and again hurled their most determined attacks without being able to break it. It must have been about eleven o'clock when the battery took this new position on an elevated piece of ground, from which an open field on the other side of a ravine in front could be commanded, and whenever a charge was attempted across that field the artillery fire raked the enemy down fearfully. Some of General Prentiss' infantry were in the ravine in front of the battery. Welker's Missouri battery was engaged on our immediate left. 'Between two fields, a quarter of a mile apart, on a slight ridge of land covered by good sized oaks, and in places patches of dense brush, lies this historical spot that was made rich by the blood of many hundred human beings.' The space occupied by the 'hornets' nest' was not very large, and could, from the position which I occupied, and on horseback, be at times surveyed tolerably well. I have always been of the opinion that Welker's six and our four pieces were the only artillery there. Twice rebel batteries were placed in the timber at the further edge of the field to dislodge us, but before they were able to get the range of our position our guns had silenced them. For hours they vainly tried to break our line, and the left section of the battery, under Lieutenant Peebles, having been ordered further to the left, had to repel several determined charges and was badly cut up, but inflicted terrible losses on the enemy by mowing them down with canister at close range.

"Toward five o'clock there was a short lull in the fighting, but soon the firing was renewed, and noticing that the bullets were coming from our left rear, General Wallace, who was at that time giving directions to the lieutenant commanding, hastened toward the left and within a few minutes returned and gave the command to retreat, as he ascertained that the position had finally been flanked and General Prentiss with part of his forces taken prisoners. Immediately after we had commenced to withdraw, the adjutant of General Wallace passed us with the report that the general had just been mortally wounded or killed. Reaching the ravine running across the Corinth road, we noticed the enemy in large numbers flocking down the sides of it to cross over to the road and to cut off our retreat, and on ascending to the top of the elevation, to prevent our being captured, quickly the guns were once more brought into position, from which we poured our canister amongst them as fast as possible, thus giving them the last and parting artillery fire of the afternoon, then retreating at slow trot toward the river, and being the last body of Union soldiers reaching the bluffs at the landing before the rebels closed in on the road. The battery keeping together in the mass of remnants of regiments, teams and stragglers assembled on such a limited area, soon the detachments sent to remount their piece were found at the landing, and as Colonel Webster, General Grant's chief of artillery had commenced to form his line of defense, consisting of siege guns and all the available artillery, the battery was reported to him with five pieces complete, and was directed to take a position on the left of the bluff and commanding the ravine which runs in from the Tennessee River. The Twelfth Missouri Regiment was detailed as our support and consisted of about one hundred men under command of a captain, and it was not very long before the firing commenced, which was kept up for about half an hour. The ground was fairly shaking from the continuous firing, and it would have been impossible for any army to undertake to penetrate that line of fire and iron, and in all probability, at the cessation of the firing, the rebels had withdrawn to a safe distance from the landing. Tired out and hungry, we laid down without any camp equipage of any kind, as our camp was in possession of the enemy, and when about midnight a heavy shower poured down, all sought shelter under the guns and caissons covered with tarpaulins, but received a good soaking. On the morning of the 7th, when the hostilities were to be renewed with the aid of the reinforcements from Buell's army, the lieutenant commanding reported to General Grant in person, who was just coming up the road from the landing with his staff, and was by him directed to remain at the position pointed out until he would send orders, which, however, did not come, and so we remained in the reserve during the second day's fight. As Pren-

tiss' division was nearly broken up by his disaster, no account of the part taken by the battery was given in the reports of the several commanders, and therefore we may be pardoned for referring to the statement of General Prentiss, made in his lecture on "Shiloh" at White Bear Lake in 1888, when he said that the First Minnesota Battery had never received the credit it deserved for its gallantry; that it was mainly due to the excellent work done by them, and particularly by the left section under Lieutenant Peebles, that the 'hornets' nest' with its comparatively small force of men held out so long against the overwhelming numbers of the rebels. The casualties of the day were, Privates Stinson, Taxdahl and Tilson killed; Corporals Davis and Lammers died of wounds; Captain Munch, Lieutenant Peebles, Sergeants Clayton and Conner, severely, and several more lightly wounded. Both Captain Munch and Lieutenant Pfaender's horses were killed from under them, and sixteen horses of the battery killed."

The fight at the "hornets' nest" was the straw that broke the camel's back. The third section of our battery, however, bore the brunt of the battle then and there. Its commander, Lieut. Peebles, was severely wounded; also the two sergeants, Clayton and Conner; Privates Taxdahl and Tilson had been killed, besides a number of the horses had been shot dead or disabled. The same evening we took our position on the hill overlooking the slough through which the enemy was expected to make his last charge. We had five guns in position a short distance to the left of where Col. Webster had formed an immense battery of some thirty or more guns, among them some siege guns. To our left was another battery that had arrived but a day or two before the battle, and had not been assigned yet to any command. At the mouth of the slough stood the two gunboats—Tyler and Lexington—and when the enemy finally made the attempt he found the reception too hot, and gave it up.

Thus ended the first day at Shiloh. Tired, hungry, and somewhat gloomy, we laid our weary bones down to rest that night, and we got more than rest—we received a drenching that no one ever forgot. The writer had found a comfortable sleeping apartment under one of the tarpaulin covered caissons, and when he awoke in the morning found the water running between his chest and knees, having been obliged to sit in that position in order to give room to another comrade on the opposite side of the bedroom. The battery did not participate on the second day of the battle.

SIEGE OF CORINTH.

And now followed the grand strategic advance of the great strategist, Halleck, on the whipped enemy's supposed stronghold—Corinth. From about the middle of April to the 1st of June was consumed by the army in passing a distance of about twenty-six miles. But we got there and remained there with little to do but drill and camp routine, varied occasionally with a scare about a large force of rebels coming. Sergt. Clayton had returned to the battery and was promoted to second lieutenant. Lieutenants Peebles and Fisher were absent from the command, the former on account of his wounds, the latter on sick leave; and when, in August, the news of the Sioux outbreak reached our camp, Lieut. Pfaender obtained permission from Gen. Grant to go home, in company with six of the married men from New Ulm, to look after their families. All returned to the battery in due time except L. Naegel and Lieut. Pfaender, who was promoted to lieutenant colonel Second Minnesota Cavalry, stationed at Fort Ridgley. When Rosecrans fought the battle of Iuka, Miss., we were ordered out, came within easy distance, but not in sight of the fight, and returned to Corinth. Gladness filled the hearts of the men when Capt. Munch rejoined the battery just in time to put it in good shape again.

BATTLE OF CORINTH.

On October 1st the two howitzers under Lieut. Clayton were ordered to report to Col. Oliver, Fifteenth Michigan Volunteers, commanding a small brigade. They went out on the Chewalla road, feeling for the reported advancing rebels under Price and Van Dorn. At the Alexander house, about three miles from

Corinth, this brigade was attacked by overwhelming numbers of graycoats, and, in spite of their heroic resistance, compelled to fall back upon the main works of Corinth. The section lost one of the howitzers on the retreat, but left it in a condition that made it useless to the enemy, and recovered it a few days after. The evening of October 3d found our forces concentrated in and around the hamlet of Corinth. Early on the next morning the rebel hordes came out of the sheltering woods, where they had passed the night, intending to take us in out of the wet, but found the morsel bigger than anticipated, and before sunset rushed back to the same woods to get out of the reach of harm. The battle of Corinth was won, and the next morning found our army in full pursuit.¹ We went to Grand Junction, Tenn., thence to Holly Springs, Abbeyville and Oxford, Miss., having occasionally the chance to send our greetings to the rebels in the form of shrapnels and shells, but never came into close range. From Oxford we retraced our steps, reaching Holly Springs on December 24th. The next day, Christmas, 1862, Capt. Munch handed in his resignation, had it accepted, and in company with his brother Paul, whose resignation as second lieutenant had been accepted some time previous, started for Minnesota via Memphis, Tenn. Lieut. Clayton had been commissioned as captain, Joseph Allen and the writer as second lieutenants.

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

The 1st of January, 1863, found the battery at Moscow, Tenn., whence it proceeded to Memphis; there went aboard of a transport and down the Mississippi, landing at Lake Providence, La., February 10th. On the 3d of March Lieut. Joseph Allen died at the hospital at Lake Providence and was buried there. On April 22d we were at Milliken's Bend, whence the army marched down through the country to Hard Times Landing, crossing the Father of Waters May 12th and taking up the march for the rebel stronghold—Vicksburg. The battery had no chance to use its guns until the morning of May 18th, when a section under the writer's command opened the ball that lasted from that day until the glorious 4th of July brought us in possession of the coveted prize. During the long and trying siege of Vicksburg the battery stood up to its work nobly, always being in the front, but luckily without loss, only one of its members (Charles Southwick) being slightly wounded. After the surrender of Pemberton and his forces the battery camped for a time near a cemetery north of the town, but soon moved to more comfortable quarters, about two miles south of the city, on the Warren-ton road, where it remained until ordered up the river in the spring of 1864. In November Captain Clayton went to the North Star State for recruits, returning in February, 1864, with seventy-two new men, and on the 20th of that month the writer left camp in charge of the veterans of the battery for their veteran furlough. While at Vicksburg the brass guns of the battery were exchanged for three-inch Rodman rifled guns, the best arm yet furnished to the artillery. On April 4th that part of the battery at or near Vicksburg was embarked on board a transport, and, steaming up river, reached Cairo, Ill., on the 17th, and there was joined by the returning veterans, minus the writer, who remained in

¹ Official reports published in volume 17, part 1, "Rebellion Record," mention the battery at Corinth as follows: Captain Andrew Hickenlooper, Fifth Ohio Battery, chief of artillery, Sixth Division, in his report dated Oct. 13, 1862, says: "About 3 P. M., October 3d, the First Minnesota Battery was ordered to accompany Colonel Oliver (Second Brigade) to dispute the enemy's advance from Chewalla; proceeded up the Chewalla road as far as Alexander's house, when we sent one section—two twelve-pound howitzers—forward under charge of Sergeant (Acting Lieutenant) Clayton, and ordered Lieutenant Cook, with the remaining section, to return to his former position at Battery F. Lieutenant Clayton's section proceeded with Colonel Oliver's brigade to Chewalla, encamping about one mile this side of the town. About ten o'clock the following morning, the enemy moving forward through Chewalla in force, they fell back about two and a half miles and took position. No opportunity for the artillery to take advantage occurring, they again fell back and took position on a hill in rear of Alexander's house, where they remained during the night. Early the next morning, the enemy pressing us, we opened upon them, and the fight became general. * * * The section of the Third Ohio previously under command of Lieutenant Mitchell was placed under charge of Captain Munch of the First Minnesota Battery (who, being wounded

Minnesota on account of an attack of chills and fever, but soon followed and met the battery at Huntsville, Ala., where it had marched from Clifton, Tenn. This was on May 24, 1864. Gen. Frank P. Blair here assumed command of the Seventeenth Army Corps and the writer command of the battery.

CAMPAIGN OF ATLANTA.

After thoroughly reorganizing the company,—a thing badly needed,—it joined in the forward movement of the army corps on Decatur, Ala.; thence, through a mountainous, rough and poorly supplied country, reached Rome, Ga.; thence passed Kingston, Cassville, Altoona and Ackworth, falling in with Sherman's army at Big Shanty, Ga., June 9th. The next morning the advance of Sherman at Atlanta began, our corps forming the extreme left until July 2d, when, during the night and the next day, it was thrown on the extreme right. During all of this time the battery had been under fire more or less every day, and had on several occasions given proof of its efficacy in its fire upon the enemy. On July 4th the first section of the battery, under the writer's command, reported to Col. Belknap, Fifteenth Iowa, and with the Sixteenth Iowa they moved southward to take possession of a bridge across Nickajack Creek. Before we had proceeded a mile we found the enemy, whose strength developed in such a degree that before 4 P. M. the whole division was engaged, and at 5 P. M. the whole army corps was in line. The next day the rebels were gradually forced back, and by evening we were in sight of that bridge, but never crossed it until the 9th, when the rebels were forced to evacuate their heavy works on account of Schofield's corps having forced a crossing over the Chattahoochee River on their right. On the 15th our corps marched again in rear of Sherman's lines to the extreme left, reaching the road leading from Atlanta to Decatur, Ga., about midday of the 20th. We then followed that road toward Atlanta, and soon came in sight of the rebel lines. The battery took position in a road crossing from north to south, and opened fire upon a rebel battery posted in an earthwork in front of us. The rebels replied in a lively manner, killing four of our best horses out of one team, Lieut. Koetke's horse, and almost destroying one of the guns and its crew. But it did not last very long; their guns were dismounted and silenced, and their works taken by our advancing infantry. It was in this charge that the gallant Gresham, commanding the Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, was so seriously wounded that he had to leave the service. He was leading his division in the assault at the time.

BATTLE OF ATLANTA, JULY 22, 1864.

The next day our army corps occupied a line of breastworks adjoining the left of the Fifteenth Corps, and forming the extreme left of Sherman's forces; the Iowa Brigade, commanded by Col. Belknap, consisting of the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa, being the left wing of our corps. The battery was also put in line, but during the afternoon withdrawn and sent to a

at Shiloh and absent from the muster of August 18th, was not on duty), who cheerfully and anxiously volunteered his services and placed his command in position in Battery F. Observing the enemy passing a cut over the hill on the Chewalla road near the railroad, ordered Lieutenant Clayton forward to a position in front and opened upon them with shell. They brought a battery forward and placed it in position on a hill on the Chewalla road west of railroad and opened with shell. I then opened upon them from Fort F (Captain Munch's section) and silenced it in about eight rounds, the division having previously changed front to the north. * * * I would respectfully and particularly call attention to Acting Lieutenant Clayton of First Minnesota Battery. He has not yet received his commission." Brigadier General John McArthur, commanding Sixth Division, Army of the Tennessee, in his report dated Oct. 15, 1862, says: "I would also mention Captain Hickenlooper, Fifth Ohio Battery, chief of artillery of this division, for his very able management and direction of his batteries, conspicuous among which were the Tenth Ohio, Captain H. B. White, and one section First Minnesota, under Sergeant Clayton, who ought to be promoted." Colonel John M. Oliver, Fifteenth Michigan Infantry, commanding Second Brigade of Sixth Division, in his report dated Oct. 13, 1862, says: "The section of First Minnesota Battery, under command of Second Lieutenant Clayton, was well served, and did great apparent execution. The manner in which he handled his pieces elicited the commendation of all who saw him."

little fort on a knoll in rear of the left wing of the Fifteenth Army Corps, while a regular battery, belonging to the Sixteenth Army Corps, with twelve Napoleon guns, was put in its position (Battery F, Second United States Artillery). The night passed without unhitching, ready for any emergency. The next morning the rebels, having marched out of Atlanta during the night and around our left flank, commenced an attack upon our rear. Fortunately the Sixteenth Army Corps, under Gen. Dodge, was on or near the Decatur road, and rushing in on the double-quick, formed their line of battle facing south and resting their right against the timber near the position held by our battery, stopped the oncoming rebels. The writer here had the first and only opportunity of the war to witness a battle fought under his eyes and unable to contribute, at the time, to the success of our forces. Three times the rebel lines advanced to the charge, but the canister of three batteries and the terrific volleys of Dodge's infantry finally rolled them back in disorder and with fearful loss of life and limb. While this was going on Gen. McPherson, the idol of the Army of the Tennessee, hearing the heavy fire in the rear, hastened through the strip of timber dividing the right of the Sixteenth Army Corps from the line occupied by the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, and only a quarter of a mile wide, to see what it meant. Some of the rebel skirmishers had advanced through these woods, and McPherson, accompanied only by his orderly, rode into them, and by them was killed. His horse came running out of the woods and was captured by two men of the battery—Chas. Horton and Bill Wiltse.

While the enemy had been repulsed and severely punished on this part of the field, the left of the Seventeenth Army Corps and the centre of the Fifteenth Army Corps near the Atlanta & Augusta railroad were attacked by Hood and his minions, but in vain. Here the indomitable Logan and there the lion-hearted Belknap and their men not only held them at bay but finally drove them from the hotly contested field. Up to this time the battery had stood silently by its guns, but before night closed in had the opportunity of showing a rebel battery that it was not healthy to come within range of its Rodmans. Thus closed one of the most eventful days in the history of the army under Sherman, but it had suffered an irreparable loss in the death of that young, brave and deeply beloved commander—James B. McPherson.

BATTLE OF EZRA CHURCH.

On July 26th our corps moved again to the right flank, followed by the Fifteenth Army Corps, reaching the neighborhood of Ezra Church about 7 A. M. July 28th, while the artillery was parked in a field near the road, on which the infantry moved to the front, one section of the battery was ordered upon a rocky narrow knoll in the woods, from whence it was to draw the fire of three rebel batteries shelling our forming lines, and it succeeded admirably in so doing. Shortly after the rebels came out across the valley dividing them from our lines, charging with their usual impetus, but in vain. Our troops reserved their fire until they came into close quarters, when a most terrible musketry fire soon brought them to realize that they were in the wrong place. Their first line of battle was almost annihilated, while the two other lines, following at short intervals, first staggered and then turned and ran for safety. It was the death-knell of Hood's army at Atlanta. On August 1st Major General O. O. Howard assumed command of the Army of the Tennessee. The siege of Atlanta went on, the battery being split up, each section occupying a position in line from one-half to a mile apart from each other. While so located, our lieutenant, Wm. Koethe, in command of one of those sections, was killed by the bullet of a rebel sharpshooter passing through his heart, causing instant death. This occurred about 6 P. M. on August 14th, and that night we consigned his body to mother earth. This officer had enlisted as a private in the battery at the age of twenty-one. On the 25th we broke camp, marching in the direction of Jonesboro, where the long campaign was ended, whereupon he evacuated Atlanta and we took possession of it. Arriving at the city we were startled to hear of the death of two of our comrades,

Sergt. Vincent and Private André, both of New Ulm, they having been left in hospital near Marietta, and would have been discharged soon on expiration of their three years' service.

MARCH TO THE SEA.

Hearing that Hood's forces had marched northward and were trying to interrupt our communications with the North, Sherman at once moved to drive him away. Four guns of the battery took part in that march, the remaining section and sick men, with camp and garrison equipage, being left near Atlanta, under Lieut. Ross. Capt. Clayton being on detached service on the staff of the chief of artillery, the battery was commanded by the writer, with First Lieut. Haywood and Second Lieut. Fall to assist. Our army followed Hood up along the railroad to Kingston, then turned to the left, passed Resaca and finally reached Galesville, Ala., where we stopped, stripped ourselves of all unnecessary and surplus baggage, which was sent to Chattanooga, Tenn., there to be stored away for some future time, which, however, failed to come. The battery sent two six-mule teams loaded with government and private property, of which nothing has been seen again to this day. Here Gen. Sherman detached the Fourth and the Twentieth Army Corps to report to Gen. Thomas, and the balance of his army retraced its steps, reaching our camps near Atlanta November 7th. The next day Uncle Sam gladdened our hearts by paying us for eight months' service. After destroying the railroad leading north, all property either unserviceable or superfluous, we broke camp on November 13th, commencing our march to the sea. With a good deal of relish and excitement and little opposition from the enemy, we marched through the heart of Georgia, coming in sight of rebel works around Savannah on the 10th day of December. It looked as if Hardee, commanding the rebels there, would make it hot for us, and we prepared for another siege. On the 13th Hazen's division of the Fifteenth Army Corps captured Fort McAllister, which prevented our communication with our fleet, and during the night from the 20th to the 21st the rebel garrison quietly left their works and escaped across the river. On the 21st we entered the city and remained there in camp, celebrating Christmas of 1864 and New Year of 1865. The backbone of the Rebellion was broken.

BATTLE OF CHERAW.

On January 13th we embarked on an old ferryboat which took us to Hilton Head, and thence to Beaufort, S. C., arriving there in the night and going into camp outside of town. The following morning, Sunday, the Sanitary Commission for the first time found our battery and furnished us with plenty of good things. We reached Pocotaligo Bridge on the 17th, and on Sunday, the 22d, our corps was reviewed by Gen. Sherman. Returning to camp, the writer found an order directing him to at once proceed to Minnesota, to obtain about forty recruits needed in the battery, and left that night. The battery continued its march with our troops through the Carolinas, sharing in all their hardships and fightings, steadily driving Johnston's forces before them. They entered Columbia, and the battery won its last laurels at Cheraw, S. C., where it silenced a rebel battery so effectively that Gen. Frank P. Blair, commanding the Seventeenth Army Corps, presented it with one of the English Blakely guns belonging to that rebel battery; said gun was sent to the state arsenal at St. Paul and is yet in existence somewhere in our state, though badly neglected and used up.

IN THE GRAND REVIEW.

April 26th, Joseph E. Johnston, the rebel commander, surrendered to Gen. Sherman, as his superior Robert E. Lee had done to U. S. Grant, and the War of the Rebellion was over. But before this happy event, on the 16th, Abraham Lincoln, the noble and good, had been murdered by the bullet of a cowardly assassin, and although the country was to be congratulated upon the final results of that bloody struggle, it was plunged in deep sorrow by the infamous action of a traitorous wretch. On May 19th the writer met the battery coming from Rich-

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THE FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

ROSTER OF THE FIRST BATTERY.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
	29	Nov. 7, '61		
	26	Jan. 1, '63	June 30, '65	at Aug. 24, '62; wounded at
	33	Oct. 16, '61		capt commission in Minnne-
	28	Oct. 16, '61		
	26	Nov. 16, '61		3; 1st Lieutenant July 15, '64;
	30	Oct. 16, '61	June 30, '65	24, '62; 1st Lieut. Sept. 1, '63.
	40	Nov. 7, '61		
	24	Nov. 7, '61		
	27	Oct. 16, '61		1 Lieutenant; resigned September, '62.
	21	Oct. 23, '61		int Aug. 18, '63; died March 2, '63.
	18	Oct. 23, '61	June 30, '65	Promoted 2d Lieutenant July 19, '64.
	23	Jan. 4, '64	June 30, '65	Promoted 2d Lieutenant Sept. 11, '64.
	33	Oct. 23, '61	June 30, '66	Promoted Serg.; re-enl. Dec. 1, '63; pro. 2d Lieut. Sept. 11, '64.
	18	Jan. 4, '64	June 3, '66	By order from War Department.
	29	Oct. 4, '61		Died Sept. 4, '64, near Vining Station, Ga.
	31	Feb. 4, '65	June 30, '66	
	24	Jan. 16, '64	June 30, '65	
	23	Oct. 24, '61	June 30, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 11, '63.
	23	Oct. 11, '61	Dec. 17, '64	
	40	Nov. 2, '61	Aug. 8, '62	Discharged for disability.
	18	Jan. 4, '64	June 30, '65	
	33	Jan. 4, '64	June 30, '65	On expiration of term.
	37	Feb., '62	Apr. 10, '64	
	44	Feb. 15, '65	June 30, '65	
	29	Feb. 17, '64	June 30, '65	
	38	Feb. 16, '65	June 30, '65	
	23	Oct. 18, '61	June 30, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 1, '63.
	31	Nov. 11, '61		Pro. Serg.; dis. for disability Dec. 30, '62, at Holly Springs, Minn.
	43	Feb. 15, '65	June 30, '65	
	37	Jan. 5, '64	June 30, '65	
	27	Oct. 4, '61	June 30, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 1, '63.
	26	Oct. 28, '61	July 7, '62	Artificer; discharged for disability
	29	Oct. 25, '61	Feb. 1, '62	Artificer; discharged, mustered wrong.
	30	Oct. 10, '61	June 30, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 1, '63.
	42	Oct. 29, '61	Sept. 23, '62	Discharged for disability.
	25	Jan. 21, '64	June 30, '65	
	31	Dec. 31, '64	June 30, '65	
	44	Nov. 21, '61	June 30, '65	
	27	Dec. 31, '63	June 30, '65	
	32	Feb. 7, '65	June 30, '65	
	18	Nov. 7, '61	Feb. 5, '62	Discharged for disability.
	19	Nov. 4, '61	June 30, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 1, '63.
	31	Nov. 4, '61	June 30, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 1, '63.
	27	Jan. 4, '64	June 30, '65	
	21	Dec. 31, '63	June 30, '65	
	16	Dec. 31, '63		Died at Vicksburg, Miss., Feb. 27, '64.
	18	Feb. 30, '64	June 30, '65	
	22	Feb. 30, '64	June 30, '65	
	22	Oct. 11, '61	June 30, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 1, '63.
	21	Oct. 11, '61	June 30, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 1, '63.
	24	Oct. 28, '61	July 10, '62	Promoted 1st Sergeant; discharged for disability.
	22	Oct. 30, '61	June 30, '65	Promoted Serg.; wounded at battle of Shiloh; re-enl. Dec. 1, '63.
	32	Nov. 15, '61	June 30, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 1, '63.
	19	Jan. 2, '64		Died at Cairo, Ill., April 29, '64.
	30	Jan. 4, '61	June 30, '65	
	31	Dec. 31, '64	June 30, '65	
	23	Jan. 4, '64	June 30, '65	
	33	Feb. 27, '65	June 30, '65	
	23	Feb. 24, '65	June 30, '65	
	28	Nov. 11, '61		Promoted Corporal; died of wounds rec'd in action April 27, '63.
	21	Oct. 24, '61		Deserted at Corinth Sept. 17, '62.
	23	Feb. 27, '65	June 30, '65	
	23	Feb. 22, '65	June 2, '65	Discharged on order from War Department.
	23	Dec. 1, '63	June 30, '65	Veteran Vol., served in Company A, 16th Regt., Wis. Infantry.
	31	Dec. 31, '63	June 30, '65	
	24	Oct. 28, '61		Died at Louisville, Ky., April 22, '62.
	19	Apr. 3, '64	June 30, '65	
	26	Dec. 12, '63	June 30, '65	
	43	Jan. 5, '61		Died at St. Louis, Mo., June 17, '61.
	23	Oct. 16, '61		Transferred Nov. 24, '63.
	18	Oct. 5, '61		Died at St. Louis Jan. 17, '62.
	21	Oct. 16, '61		Died at Jefferson Barracks June 29, '62.
	47	Nov. 5, '61	June 30, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 1, '63.
	38	Oct. 12, '61		Died at Corinth July 27, '62.
	28	Dec. 31, '63	June 30, '65	
	33	Feb. 27, '65	June 30, '65	
	25	Oct. 16, '61	Dec. 17, '64	
	26	Oct. 11, '61		Promoted Corporal; deserted at Corinth July 3, '62.
	31	Oct. 24, '61		Artificer; died May 17, '62.
Fiske	29	Dec. 1, '63	June 30, '65	Veteran; served in 16th Wisconsin Infantry.
Folke, Charles John	43	Dec. 31, '63	June 30, '65	

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ROSTER OF THE FIRST BATTERY—Continued.

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THE FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

ROSTER OF THE FIRST BATTERY — Continued.

Mustered In.	Mustered Out.	Remarks.
Oct. 30,		Discharged for disability December, '62.
Mch. 7,		
Oct. 25,		Transferred to March 15, '64.
Oct. 18,		Discharged for
Nov. 21,		Discharged for cord.
Dec. 31,		
Oct. 30,		
Oct. 28,		Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.
Nov. 21,		Discharged for disability.
Nov. 21,		Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.
Oct. 5,		Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.
Dec. 1,		Veteran, served in 16th Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry.
Oct. 12,		Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.
Aug. 15,		
Oct. 7,		Discharged for disability.
Jan. 1,		
Mch. 10,		
Oct. 8,		Deserted July 3, '62; apprehended and returned to company to make up lost time April 21, '64.
Sept. 25,		
Dec. 31,		
Oct. 7,		Discharged for disability in '62.
Oct. 11,		Discharged for disability July 21, '62.
Oct. 30,		Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.
Dec. 31,		
Jan. 10,		
Dec. 31,		
Jan. 15,		
Dec. 31,		
Mch. 18,		
Oct. 30,		Re-enlisted Dec. 1, '64.
Oct. 9,		Bugler; deserted at St. Louis Jan. 18, '62.
Oct. 15,		Promoted Corporal, re-enlisted Dec. 1, '63.
Oct. 26,		Discharged for disability.
Jan. 2,		
Mch. 30,		Died at Fort Snelling; date not given.
Mch. 10,		
Oct. 24,		Re-enlisted Dec. 1, '63.
Nov. 4,		Re-enlisted Dec. 1, '63.
Mch. 25,		
Oct. 31,		Promoted Corporal; discharged for disability.
Oct. 24,		
Oct. 16,		Died at Vicksburg Aug. 18, '63.
Nov. 11,		
Oct. 4,		
Oct. 4,		
Nov. 15, '61,	June 30, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 1, '63.
Feb. 21, '62,	Apr. 10, '63	
Dec. 31, '63,	Jan. 30, '65	
Oct. 16, '61,	June 30, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 1, '63.
Oct. 14, '61,	Mch. 23, '63	Discharged for disability.
Feb. 22, '64,	June 30, '65	
Mch. 7, '65,	June 30, '65	
Mch. 7, '65,	June 30, '65	
Oct. 12, '61,	Aug. 2, '62	Discharged for disability.
Nov. 2, '61,	Dec. 17, '64	
Nov. 21, '61,	June 30, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 1, '63.
Dec. 31, '63,	June 30, '65	
Jan. 4, '64,	June 30, '65	
Mch. 27, '65,	June 30, '65	
Nov. 17, '61,	June 30, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 1, '63.
Oct. 28, '61,		Discharged for disability in '62.
Oct. 21, '61,	June 30, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 1, '63.
Nov. 18, '61,		Killed at battle of Shiloh April 6, '62.
Nov. 1, '61,		Died in 1862; place not known.
Dec. 31, '63,	June 30, '65	
Dec. 31, '63,	June 30, '65	
Oct. 25, '61,	Dec. 17, '64	
Oct. 30, '61,		Killed in battle of Shiloh April 6, '62.
Oct. 12, '61,	June 30, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 1, '63.
Mch. 4, '65,	June 30, '65	
Dec. 31, '63,	June 30, '65	
Mch. 13, '65,	June 30, '65	
Nov. 21, '61,		Killed in battle of Shiloh April 6, '62.
Dec. 31, '63,	June 30, '65	
Jan. 16, '64,	June 30, '65	
Nov. 21, '61,	May 29, '63	Discharged for disability.
Dec. 31, '63,		Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Aug. 25, '64.
Oct. 4, '61,		Promoted Sergeant; died at Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 7, '64.
Oct. 11, '61,	June 30, '65	Promoted Corporal; re-enlisted Dec. 1, '63.
Oct. 24, '61,	Dec. 17, '64	
Oct. 31, '61,	June 30, '65	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.
Nov. 21, '61,	June 30, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 1, '63.
Oct. 16, '61,		Discharged for disability Nov. 12, '63.
Oct. 16, '61,	June 30, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 1, '63.
Nov. 7, '61,		Died at St. Louis Jan. 17, '62.

NARRATIVE OF THE SECOND BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

COMPILED, UNDER DIRECTION OF THE COMMISSION, FROM OFFICIAL REPORTS IN THE "REBELLION RECORD" AND INFORMATION FURNISHED BY CAPTAIN WILLIAM A. HOTCHKISS AND OTHERS.

The members of the Second Battery were mustered into service during the winter of 1861-62, as will be seen by reference to its roster, and March 21, 1862, the battery was accepted into the service of the United States for three years, or during the war, by Captain A. D. Nelson, mustering officer. Its commanding officer was Captain William A. Hotchkiss, who had served in the Mexican War as a member of the Third United States Artillery. The other commissioned officers were: Gustave Rosenk, senior first lieutenant; Albert Woodbury, junior first lieutenant; Jackson Taylor, senior second lieutenant; Richard L. Dawley, junior second lieutenant. April 21, 1862, the battery embarked for St. Louis, where it arrived the 25th and went into quarters at Benton Barracks. Before leaving Fort Snelling, Lieutenant Taylor tendered his resignation on account of ill health, and its acceptance reached him at St. Louis. First Sergeant Henry W. Harder was promoted to the vacancy, and Alexander Kinkead to be first sergeant.

Through the energetic efforts of Captain Hotchkiss, the battery was supplied with horses, guns and other necessary equipments by May 1st. Each day after the equipment every available hour was devoted to mounted and gun drill, and the evenings to the school of instruction in the science of gunnery for commissioned and non-commissioned officers, until the 18th, when the captain was ordered to have the battery ready to embark for Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., as soon as a steamboat could be in readiness. It left St. Louis on the steamer Warsaw May 21st, and arrived at Pittsburgh Landing May 25th. From there it marched over the ground where six weeks before the great two days' battle had been fought, and was assigned to General Pope's army on the left, as a part of the forces under Major General Halleck, then engaged in the investment of Corinth. Three days afterward General Rosecrans, having been assigned to the command of Pope's left wing, inspected the battery in the afternoon and complimented its commander on its excellent equipment.

"Between June 3, 1862, and August 14th," says Captain Hotchkiss, "the battery participated in sundry campaigns. August 14th it broke camp at Jacinto, Miss., under orders to proceed with Davis' division to Nashville, Tenn., via Eastport, where it crossed the Tennessee River, Florence, Ala., Lawrenceburg, Mount Pleasant, Columbia and Murfreesboro. Sept. 8, 1862, it crossed the Cumberland River at Nashville and went into camp with Buell's army, having marched two hundred and forty-eight miles since August 14th, for the most part within the lines of the enemy, and being compelled to subsist largely upon the country, to do which a forage detail was sent to the front each morning from each command. * * * September 11th Buell's army broke camp and commenced its campaign against Bragg in Kentucky, the Second Minnesota Battery participating. Though several times ordered into position, not a shot was fired on that long race of two hundred and fifty-nine miles to Louisville, where it arrived the 26th of September, and where Lieutenant Woodbury reported from his recruiting service in Minnesota with twenty-six needed recruits. Oct. 1, 1862, Bragg having commenced his retreat into Tennessee, General Buell put his army in motion, the Second Minnesota Battery marching out with Davis' division. The orders did not require celerity of movement, and the division

bivouacked near the Bardstown pike road, within less than eight miles of Louisville. The next morning McCook's old Twentieth Corps took the advance, and moved out briskly with Davis' 'long-legged' invincibles in advance. At night they were close to the heels of Bragg's rear guard."

THE BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE.

The Second Battery was engaged in the battle of Perryville, October 8th, and its service is favorably mentioned by different superior officers in their reports as published in the "Rebellion Record." This battle will always remain one of the remarkable battles of the war, from the fact that it was fought by about 10,000 men on the part of the Union forces, while 30,000 of their comrades were standing in supporting distance unemployed and 10,000 more were coming up. The commander, General Buell, was present all the while, two and a half miles in rear of the centre of the line of battle, but was not informed that severe fighting was taking place till it was too late.

General Bragg's campaign from east Tennessee into Kentucky, the summer of 1862, was, as he states, to promote an uprising, but in respect to which he was disappointed. General Buell, starting from north Alabama with the Army of the Ohio to operate against him, reached Louisville first, and having there been reinforced, turned and followed him southward. October 4th General Bragg assisted in the installation of the provisional governor of Kentucky at its capital—Frankfort—and on the 7th his forces concentrated at Perryville with the purpose, as he says, of striking Buell "in detail." The battle of Perryville was fought a mile or two northwest of the town, on hills which border Chaplin River, and the ground over which General Buell's army approached and had to operate was rough. The country was suffering from drought, and it was difficult for the troops to obtain sufficient water. The columns which General Buell directed toward Perryville numbered 58,000 effective men, which probably exceeded General Bragg's forces. The Third Corps, under General O. O. Gilbert, and accompanied by General Buell, started the morning of October 7th (day before the battle) from Springfield along the turnpike to Perryville. This corps comprised the three divisions of Generals Albin Schoepf, P. H. Sheridan and R. B. Mitchell. The latter's division, to which (in Carlin's brigade) the Second Battery was attached, had the lead, and arrived about two o'clock in the afternoon at a point three or four miles from Perryville, and formed, under the personal direction of General Buell, on the right and left of the road, with batteries in position. Sheridan's division arriving shortly afterward, passed a little further to the front, and took position on some heights to the right of the road and not far from Doctor's Creek. By the time Schoepf's division had arrived and formed in reserve it was dark. That same night the First Corps, under General Alexander McD. McCook (except General Sill's division, which was near Frankfort), was at Mackville, about seven miles north, and the Second Corps, under General Thomas L. Crittenden, was near Haysville, ten miles west. Between two and three o'clock the morning of the 8th McCook and Crittenden each received orders from Buell to march their commands that morning for Perryville "at three o'clock precisely." McCook started at 5 A. M., with General Rousseau's division in advance and General J. S. Jackson's in the rear, and arrived abreast and on the left of Gilbert's corps at 10:30 A. M. The corps of General Crittenden, accompanying which was Major General George H. Thomas, second to Buell in command of the army, arrived and formed by divisions; the First, General William Sooy Smith's, about eleven o'clock; the Second, General H. P. Van Cleve's, two hours later; and the Third, General Thomas J. Wood's, between three and four o'clock. Crittenden's corps formed the right wing, and his extreme right was about three miles southwest of Perryville, the troops facing eastward. McCook's corps, as has been seen, occupied the left, and the line of battle was six or seven miles in length. When McCook's corps was taking position, between ten and eleven o'clock, a reconnaissance in front with cavalry and artillery was in progress under Captain E. Gay of the regular army, and sharp firing with artillery, including two pieces of the Second Battery under Captain Hotchkiss, was going on.

General Buell states in his report that he had somewhat expected an attack early in the morning on Gilbert's corps while it was isolated, but, as it did not take place, no formidable attack was apprehended after the arrival of the left (McCook's) corps; and as there was unexpected delay in all the troops getting into position he thought it would probably be too late to attack the enemy's position that day, but intended doing so at daylight the following morning. Although cannonading became brisker as the day advanced, it was not supposed to proceed from any serious engagement, as no report to that effect was received.

Captain George S. Roper testifies before the Buell Commission that he was at General Buell's headquarters about two hours on the 8th, or from twelve o'clock till about two. "It was while we were there at that time," he says, "that we heard a heavy and furious cannonading commenced in front. General Buell and General Gilbert, when that heavy cannonading commenced, came from the tents, and General Buell remarked to General Gilbert that there was a great waste of powder there, and directed him to send an order to the front to stop that useless waste of powder. 'Stop that firing,' that was his expression. General Gilbert called his adjutant general, Captain Stacy, who wrote a pencil order, which was sent to the front, I supposed in accordance with General Buell's orders to him. It was sent to the front by an orderly while we were there. I think at that time General Gilbert expressed a wish to go forward, and General Buell asked him to remain to dinner, which was nearly ready. He did remain and dined with General Buell, but left almost immediately for his command."

General Buell states in his report: "At four o'clock Major General McCook's aid-de-camp arrived and reported to me that the general was sustaining a severe attack, which he would not be able to withstand unless reinforced; that his flanks were already giving way. He added, to my astonishment, that the left (McCook's) corps had actually been engaged in a severe battle for several hours, perhaps since twelve o'clock. It was so difficult to credit the latter that I thought there must even be some misapprehension in regard to the former. I sent word to him that I should rely on his being able to hold his ground, though I should probably send him reinforcements. I at once sent orders for two brigades (Schoepf's division) from the centre (Gilbert's) corps, to move promptly to reinforce the left. Orders were also sent to General Crittenden to move a division in to strengthen the centre, and to move with the rest of his corps energetically against the enemy's left flank. The distance from one flank of the army to the other was not perhaps less than six miles, and before the orders could be delivered and the right corps make the attack, night came on and terminated the engagement." In his observation on the testimony before the Buell Commission, he says: "It has been a matter of surprise that so severe an engagement could have taken place within two and a half miles of my headquarters without my knowledge. The commander of an army covering a line six or seven miles long, interspersed with woods and hills, must, of necessity, depend on the reports of his generals for information of what is transpiring on different parts of the field. After the failure to get into position as soon as I had expected, I no longer anticipated a battle that day; but a good deal of artillery firing had been going on between the advance guards of the two armies since our arrival the evening before, excepting at night. The cause of this was well understood, and the greater or less rapidity of the firing at intervals was not a matter to attract particular attention, especially as it was to be expected that information of anything of serious import would be promptly conveyed to me. For that reason I received with astonishment the intelligence of the severe fighting that commenced at two o'clock. Not a musket shot had been heard, nor did the sound of artillery indicate anything like a battle. This was probably caused by the configuration of the ground, which broke the sound, and by the heavy wind, which it appears blew from the right to the left during the day."

General Mitchell in his official report states: "At daylight on the morning of the 8th I sent forward a section of Captain Hotchkiss' Second Minnesota Battery to relieve a section of Captain Pinney's battery." This section, though commanded by Captain Hotchkiss, was under the immediate charge of Lieutenant

Albert Woodbury. It reported to Captain Gay, operating on the left and front with a brigade of cavalry, and who, in his report, says with reference to it that, "After having advanced the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry dismounted about a quarter of a mile, in open ground, on the left of the Springfield road, and the enemy having opened upon them from two batteries, I placed two pieces of artillery, under Captain Hotchkiss, in position opposite these batteries, and opened fire upon them. In twenty minutes they were silenced, and the enemy was driven from the wooded hill. Observing that the enemy were showing themselves further to my left and front I moved forward to a more advanced position, near a fork of Chaplin Creek, placing my battery (the two guns—howitzers—of the Second Battery) in position on a knoll near it, and throwing out portions of the Ninth Pennsylvania and Second Michigan as skirmishers in advance. The enemy's batteries were again silenced here, and his cavalry, broken and disordered, were driven toward Harrodsburg." When, at about eleven o'clock, General Rousseau had come up, he, at Gay's request, sent forward two Parrott guns of longer range than the Second Battery howitzers, and from which a few shells were thrown into the woods far in advance without meeting any response. Gay's cavalry brigade was then dismounted and rested for about an hour and a half, at the end of which time clouds of dust were seen rising in the direction of Harrodsburg, and it became evident that the enemy was being strongly reinforced. "In a few minutes," says Captain Gay, "firing opened from a heavy battery in front, to which my howitzers replied without effect, the distance being too great. The two Parrott guns before mentioned, belonging to Loomis' battery, opened with apparent effect, and were soon joined by the rest of the battery. Another battery of the enemy now opened further to the left, and soon another to the right, and his infantry was seen advancing in line, and it became evident that the engagement would become general. * * * In an hour the engagement had become general, the enemy attacking the extreme left of General McCook and General Gilbert's left (on my right). I sent a regiment to operate on the extreme left of General McCook, and opened fire with my howitzers on the advancing line of the enemy. These howitzers (Second Battery) were in position on the right of General McCook, and remained there until nearly dark, effectively checking the enemy. * * * Too much praise cannot be awarded Captain Hotchkiss and his men for their brave and effective services."

General Rousseau makes the following reference to these two howitzers in his testimony before the Buell Commission, as reported on page 343, volume 16, part I, of the "Rebellion Record:" "Hotchkiss' pieces were of short range, and I sent back for others to shell where we thought the enemy were. They finally disappeared, and I concluded, and so I supposed did McCook, that they would not fight at or near that point. He then rode off to see General Buell. I did not see him as he left. The enemy disappeared, and after waiting, perhaps an hour, —I do not remember the exact time— and my men having had no water for a long time, and being near the Chaplin Creek, and as we were halted by the enemy, —I supposed I would be substantially obeying orders by moving on toward the water. I put the column in motion. As the head of the column was approaching to where Hotchkiss' pieces were, my attention was called—I do not know by whom—to the fact that the enemy were in view again. I rode up to where these pieces were and got Hotchkiss' glass, and just as I was putting it to my eye they opened some two or three batteries, and there was a very rapid and accurate firing of shells."

Captain Colter, chief of artillery on General McCook's staff, states that these two guns of the Second Battery at four o'clock were posted near Russell's house, situated on the right of the Mackville road and a little in front of a crossing road. The other two sections of the battery were operating under Lieutenant Dawley, with Carlin's brigade, further on the right. General Mitchell says in his official report, that at 2 P. M. he formed Carlin's brigade, including these four guns, on the right of the Springfield road, on a wooded eminence; the brigade being in rear and within supporting distance of General Sheridan's division, which was then engaging the enemy in front. Carlin's brigade very soon moved forward

to reinforce the right of Sheridan's division. He charged and drove the enemy some distance, but finding his ardor had outstripped all support, and having the enemy's artillery and infantry on both flanks, "he fell back, says General Mitchell, "to a position immediately adjoining the town, the rebel batteries and our own firing directly over the town till darkness made further action impossible." The losses on the Union side were: Killed, 854; wounded, 2,851; missing or captured, 515; total, 4,211. Four men of the Second Battery were wounded; namely, Sergeant Fry, James Hunter, George W. Tilton and Charles Noggle. With reference to the detachment with the two howitzers, operating under his own direction, Captain Hotchkiss says: "Though they had never been under fire until this day, Lieutenant Woodbury and his section could not have behaved better. They obeyed every order with the steadiness of veterans."

"On the morning of the 9th," says General Mitchell, "a force of rebel cavalry was seen winding from the enemy's left, and evidently proceeding toward the Harrodsburg turnpike. I directed," he says, "Hotchkiss' battery to fire upon them, which was done with good effect, the enemy rapidly retreating." Bragg's army retired on the 11th upon Bryantsville, passed Cumberland Gap, at the southern boundary of Kentucky, from the 19th to 24th, and a month later was in front of the Union army at Nashville. Buell's army followed him a considerable distance, the advance having repeated minor engagements with his rear guard. On the 15th the Second Battery was engaged near Lancaster. The corps of McCook and Gilbert halted at Crab Orchard, while that of Crittenden continued the pursuit as far as London. General Buell then retired to the line from Louisville to Nashville, and at Bowling Green, Ky., on the 30th of October, was, by the president's order, superseded in command by Major General Rosecrans.

MR. JAMES HUNTER'S STATEMENT.

At the request of the commission, Mr. James Hunter (now register of deeds for Rice county) has given a statement of some of his experience in the battle of Perryville, which is as follows:

"While on the march from Louisville to Perryville, Oct. 7, 1862, we could hear skirmishing in front during the whole afternoon with Bragg's rear guard, and the members of the Second Minnesota Battery, together with Buell's entire army, were in high spirits at the prospect of a battle after our long and tedious forced march after Bragg, commencing from Jacinto, Miss., Aug. 14, 1862. At gray daylight, Oct. 8, 1862, we were aroused by the bugle, and howitzers Nos. 1 and 2 of our battery were ordered to the left of the line, about half a mile distant, to support General McCook, and became immediately engaged on the skirmish line in dislodging some rebel sharpshooters who were secreted in an old barn about 1,000 yards to our left front, which we soon succeeded in doing, and then advanced down near the creek, near the old barn, and shelled the rebel position in a point of woods on our right front until our spherical case was exhausted and another battery relieved us (I think Loomis' Michigan Battery). We were then ordered to retreat to a point of timber on our left rear and left of our first position, to await the time when we could use our grape and canister, which soon came, but during the hour or so that we stood there we had a good opportunity to witness the commencement of the terrible battle that raged all the afternoon over the ground we had lately traversed. At about half-past twelve, from the point of woods on our right front, the enemy began to pour, at double-quick, in great numbers, and formed line of battle about half-way down to the creek, and the battle then commenced, as the boys said, red-hot; but our force was largely outnumbered, and was slowly driven back, although every foot of the ground was stubbornly contested. The rebels, flushed with success, were coming on, yelling, when an orderly rode to where we were and ordered our guns to the right, across a double lane worm fence in front of a white house near our position in the morning, to check the enemy's advance, and the rails of those fences flew as if struck by a cyclone to let our guns through and into position, each gun squad being anxious that its gun should have the honor of speaking to the enemy first. We flew into position, and for two or three hours sifted the

canister into their ranks and held them in check in front; but they were slowly driving the infantry back on both sides of us, until we were nearly surrounded, when an orderly from General Rousseau rode in and shouted: 'Get out of there! Your battery is lost!' We had a load in No. 1 at this time, but having held up for a few seconds during this order, the 'powder monkey,' as we used to call No. 5, who carried the ammunition, had got there with another, and we cut the powder from it, and as a parting gave them a double-header, when we sprang for the trail ropes and lost no time in getting to the rear. This was about 5 P. M., and although five of us were wounded they got the other four on the guns and took them off, while I, who was at the front of the gun and nearer the enemy, had my leg broken by a gunshot, and they could not get me. One noble fellow, John Kimball, ran back to help me. I begged him to leave me and save himself, which he finally did, shaking hands within ten feet of the rebel bayonets and promising to meet in Minnesota, which we have not yet done. The rebel line swept over me while I lay resting upon my elbow to see if my comrade got safe to the rear, which he did, and shortly afterward the rebels came back over me again, pell-mell, and made a stand, and I lay between two fires, when a second ball passed through my body, and I turned to take a last look at the setting sun and bid good-by to this world, thinking I was mortally wounded. Again the rebels swept over me and I was far into the rebel lines, and darkness ended the strife. The moon came up in great splendor, and men could be distinguished for half a mile, and presented a real panorama of a battlefield, which, once witnessed, could never be forgotten. The cries for help, for water, the curses and prayers of the wounded as they sat up or reclined upon their arms in the beautiful moonlight, when all nature seemed hushed again to rest after the strife and carnage of the day, presented a picture that no painter's brush could reproduce, and for the time I forgot my own terrible extremity while gazing upon the scene. But my reverie was soon broken by the approach of a squad of the enemy who were picking the pockets of friend and foe alike. I called to them and asked them to send me a surgeon, which they promised to do, and treated me very kindly, although they took my hat, jacket and boots, with the encouraging information that they did not think I would need them. They then brought a surgeon, who did what he could for me, and offered to take me to their hospital at Harrodsburg, which I declined with thanks, and at my request they carried me into the white house mentioned, where I found seventeen other wounded in the same room, where we lay and rolled in each other's blood for forty-eight hours, when but seven of us were still alive, and when our lamented Lieutenant Albert Woodbury of Anoka (who was afterward killed at Chickamauga), rode back some twenty miles in search of me, and had me taken to hospital, where I remained until discharged the following February. Shortly after being carried into the house before mentioned, a general (who, from pictures I have since seen of him, I am satisfied was General Bragg) and staff came in and had a fire built in an open fireplace in the room, and they discussed the battle, the tenor of which was that they had a pretty hot afternoon's work, but they had better not risk an engagement next day, but get as far away as possible before daylight, rejoin their train, and get out of the state without any more fighting if possible."

BATTLE OF STONE RIVER.

In the great battle of Stone River, sometimes called the battle of Murfreesboro, the Second Battery was attached to the Second (Carlin's) Brigade of General Jefferson C. Davis' division (Fourteenth), General A. McD. McCook's corps. In the same corps were the divisions of Generals R. W. Johnson and Philip H. Sheridan. On the morning of Dec. 26, 1862, the Second Battery, Captain Hotchkiss commanding, with the rest of the corps, broke camp at St. James' chapel, on Mill Creek, and advanced upon Nolensville, via the Edmundson pike, as far as Preim's blacksmith shop; from thence marched over a rugged country road, rendered almost impassable by the incessant rain, which had been falling in torrents during the entire morning.

"The Second Brigade," says General Davis in his official report, "consisting of the Twenty-first and Thirty-eighth Illinois, Fifteenth Wisconsin and One Hundred and First Ohio regiments, and the Second Minnesota Battery, commanded by Colonel Carlin, had by this time (the afternoon of December 26th) formed a line of battle on Post's right, and, moving rapidly forward, soon engaged the enemy's dismounted cavalry in a sharp skirmish. * * * Carlin advanced in excellent order, driving everything before him, until ordered to halt, having dislodged the enemy from his position entirely. By this time," General Davis continues, "I ascertained that the enemy would probably make another effort to resist our advance about two miles further on; and, notwithstanding it was late in the afternoon and the men were much fatigued from a hard day's march through rain and mud, I could not forego the opportunity thus offered in giving them another chance to signalize their courage and endurance. Ascertaining the enemy's exact position as well as I could, I ordered the advance. Their lines were soon discovered, occupying a range of high, rocky hills, through which the Nolensville and Triune pike passes, known as Knob Gap. This was a favorable position to the enemy, and well guarded by artillery, which opened fire at long range upon Carlin's lines. Hotchkiss' and Pinney's batteries were rapidly brought into action and opened fire, while Carlin's brigade charged the battery, carried the heights in his front and captured two guns."

The troops then bivouacked, and General Rosecrans arrived and spent the night at corps headquarters. The next day (Saturday, December 27th) the battery, with the division, took position at the junction of the Boler Jack road with the Nolensville pike, a mile from Triune; there remained in bivouac over Sunday; moved forward Monday morning on the Boler Jack road, and at night bivouacked on Blackman's farm, about four miles west of Murfreesboro. Tuesday morning, December 30th, the battery, with the rest of the command, crossed Overall's Creek, on the right of the Wilkinson pike, and took position in a heavy wood south of Asa Griscom's house. About two o'clock in the afternoon there was a general advance of the whole line. Gradually both sides strengthened their lines of skirmishers, and the contest increased in animation.

"Our main lines," says General Davis, "steadily advanced, occupying and holding the ground gained by the skirmishers, until about half an hour before sunset, when the enemy's position was plainly discerned, running diagonally across the old Murfreesboro and Franklin road. The enemy's batteries now announced our close proximity to their lines. Carpenter's and Hotchkiss' batteries were soon brought into position and opened fire."

Colonel Carlin, describing the earlier part of the advance, says: "The Second Minnesota Battery (Captain Hotchkiss) opened on the enemy with canister and spherical case, inflicting serious damage." When his line brigade had advanced still further, he says: "The fight was now fairly opened and continued vigorously until night by the front line of my infantry and the battery (Second Minnesota) which had been placed between the two regiments. The batteries in our front were soon silenced, but another was then opened on my right flank, distant about five hundred yards, which completely enfiladed my lines, and considerably injured us; but this, too, was driven out of sight by Captain Hotchkiss, after a vigorous and well-directed fire."

Deep interest will always attach to the scenes which transpired the following day on that part of the battlefield where the Second Battery was posted. Colonel Carlin states that before daylight that morning, December 31st, he perceived indications of a forward movement by the enemy, and retired the Second Battery about two hundred yards. At daybreak the enemy advanced. Seeing, he says, that the troops on the right and left of his brigade would not come up, he moved his infantry back on a line with the battery and made a stand. The Fifteenth Wisconsin Regiment was posted on the rocks in front of the battery. Carlin's brigade here suffered severe loss, and finally, learning that the forces on his right had left the ground, and being, as he states, nearly surrounded, he retreated. He reformed what remained of his brigade in some woods some two hundred yards east of Griscom's house, where the battery and infantry fired with

effect on the enemy. Three times again he retreated; twice about half a mile at a time, and finally through the reserves to the railroad.

General Davis, referring apparently to the action in the earlier part of the day, says: "Hotchkiss' battery had also by this time taken an excellent position near the Wilkinson pike, so as to command the enemy's approach across a large cotton field in his front, over which he was now advancing. The infantry, however, contrary to expectations, failed to support this battery, and after firing a few rounds, it was forced to retire."

Colonel Carlin says in his report: "Captain W. A. Hotchkiss, commanding Second Minnesota Battery, and all his officers and men deserve credit for their gallantry in the fight and energy in preventing the loss of the battery." He compliments Lieutenant Albert Woodbury of this battery, with others of his staff, for zeal, fidelity and courage.

On January 2d the battery accompanied the brigade to the left, crossing Stone River at the ford, relieving Colonel Hazen, where it remained until January 4th, the day General Rosecrans first learned that the enemy had retreated from Murfreesboro. The loss sustained by the battery in this battle, according to Colonel Carlin's report, was 3 men killed, 1 officer and 5 men wounded, and 1 man missing; total, 10.

January 25th, having obtained permission from General Rosecrans to exchange his six-pounders for ten-pounder Parrotts, Captain Hotchkiss proceeded to Nashville with a detachment of his battery to make the exchange, and returned to Murfreesboro the 26th.

On the 6th and 7th of March, 1863, the battery accompanied a brigade, under command of Colonel Heg of the Fifteenth Wisconsin, in a movement eight miles out from Murfreesboro on the Shelbyville pike, and which is reported by that officer as follows: "At the house of Captain Newman, near the brick church, the enemy's cavalry dismounted and endeavored to hold us in check, but the steady advance of our skirmishers drove them from their hiding places. Falling back upon their reserve, they again made a stand along the crest of a high, rocky bluff, well covered with timber, at a point where the pike runs through a gap of this bluff. It was evident the enemy were trying to post their artillery, it being for them a very strong position. I doubled the strength of the skirmish line by details from the Fifteenth Wisconsin and Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, and gave orders to take and occupy the bluff. In the meantime, Lieutenant Woodbury, commanding Second Minnesota Battery, brought up a section of his Parrott guns, and got them in position on the crest of the hill. The enemy, failing to obtain for his artillery the position he sought, planted two guns three-quarters of a mile further back on the pike, and opened a lively fire on our lines. Woodbury replied with his Parrotts, and soon forced the enemy's artillery to retire."

CAMPAIGN OF TULLAHOMA.

On the 23d of June Bragg was covering his position north of Duck River with a front extending from McMinnville, where his cavalry rested, through Wartrace and Shelbyville to Columbia, his depot being at Tullahoma. Shelbyville is protected by a spur of hills from the Cumberland range, and Rosecrans, with a view to turn that place, directed his army on the enemy's right flank about Manchester. June 26th, the Twentieth Corps, under McCook, and including Davis' division, advanced toward Liberty. By the 30th the army was concentrated, and Tullahoma was evacuated July 1st. Davis' division marched in pursuit, and was across Elk River about July 2d. The enemy crossed the Tennessee River, and the campaign was practically closed.

Describing this campaign, Captain Hotchkiss says: "The enemy resisted the advance stubbornly every day, and progress was slow. The battery was frequently under fire. With General Davis' division in advance, McCook's corps approached Winchester July 3d. With the Minnesota Battery on his line of battle, the general charged upon the town, and drove the enemy out and took possession. Here the army rested until August 17th. Heavy rains had made the roads almost impassable, and retarded the transportation of supplies. The 4th of July,

the battery, in obedience to general orders, fired a national salute at sunrise. Among the abandoned property found in Winchester was a very well-equipped newspaper printing office, of which Captain Hotchkiss took possession, and issued *The Army Bulletin* regularly each week until August 17th, when the army resumed the campaign."

BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

"After leaving Cowan Station," Captain Hotchkiss continues, "there was almost continuous fighting to Caperton's Ferry, where Stanley's cavalry and McCook's corps crossed the Tennessee River, with orders to halt at Valley Head, at the base of Lookout Mountain. McCook's corps was ordered to ascend the mountain, cross it obliquely to the right, and pursue the enemy in the direction of Rome. Captain Hotchkiss was ordered to move his artillery up the mountain. This task was completed about sunrise the following morning. In the evening the Second Battery was in position on the opposite side of the mountain. The cavalry had descended and advanced to the road leading to Rome, and in the morning reported a heavy force marching in the direction of Chattanooga. In the afternoon McCook began to reascend the mountain, under orders to join Thomas at Bird Gap in McLeomore's Cove. The ascent required the whole of another night, and at sunrise the Second Battery was on the march for the scene of carnage indicated by heavy cannonading at Bird Gap, at which place it arrived September 17th. The day following, marched by the flank in the direction of Chickamauga Creek, and at meridian of the 19th arrived at Rosecrans' headquarters; thence marched by the right flank with Davis' division, and went into position on the extreme right of the line of battle." At this time Captain Hotchkiss was serving, as he had been for some time, as chief of artillery on the staff of General Davis, commanding First Division, Twentieth Corps, and the following extracts are taken from his official report dated Chattanooga, Sept. 26, 1863, as published on pages 503-505, chapter 42, "Rebellion Record:"

"The Second Minnesota and Eighth Wisconsin batteries accompanied the division on all its movements after crossing the Tennessee River, and arrived with it at Widow Glenn's house, near the right of our line of battle, a little after meridian the 19th inst., when, by order of General Davis, I put the Eighth Wisconsin Battery, Lieutenant McLean commanding, in position, a little to the right of Mrs. Glenn's house, and followed the division into the field with the Second Minnesota Battery, Lieutenant Woodbury commanding. General Davis led his troops by the right flank, through a dense woods, under a heavy fire, and, regarding the movement and use of artillery at any point where the line of the division was being established impracticable, I reported to the general for further orders, when he directed me to move the battery, with as much speed as possible, to the right, and establish it on the first eligible ground that could be found. At the extreme right of the line of the division a small field in front of the enemy's left was found. The battery was promptly brought into position, under a brisk fire from the enemy's skirmishers, and soon drove in, not only his skirmishers, but his main line. The service the Second Minnesota Battery did at this point was of great importance. Three successive times it prevented the enemy from forming and extending his left with the evident purpose of flanking General Davis' right. Between 4 and 5 P. M., after holding its ground for nearly three hours against superior force, the division began to fall back, according to my observation, in very good order. I immediately determined to retire the Second Minnesota Battery and a section of an Indiana battery, then on the left of the Minnesota battery, slowly and in line with the troops, about two hundred and fifty yards across the only open ground in our rear. An unforeseen and very unnecessary circumstance prevented the accomplishment of my purpose. The drivers and men of the section of the Indiana battery above alluded to became panic-stricken and stampeded with their caissons and gun limbers through the Second Minnesota Battery, endangering the safety of its guns, very nearly causing the loss of the left section. I am indebted to the courage and coolness of Lieutenant Harder for its safety. * * * Early in the morning of the 20th, General Davis

was ordered to occupy a position as a reserve, and the Second Minnesota and Eighth Wisconsin batteries were assigned positions covering the Chattanooga road, and did not fire over half a dozen shots during the day. The number of casualties were: Wounded, First Lieutenant A. Woodbury, severely; Private Fordis Averill, slightly. The men of the battery, without exception, behaved well. Lieutenant Woodbury's conduct was particularly commendable."

General Jeff. C. Davis, in his official report of the battle of the 19th makes the following references, among others, to the Second Battery: "Carlin's right rested in a small open field, which presented an admirable position for a light battery, and the Second Minnesota was rapidly brought into position a little in the rear of our line of infantry, which was soon drawn back so as to give as free range as possible to the guns. * * * My lines thus arranged, with the admirable position taken and efficient working of the Second Minnesota Battery on my right, I was enabled to repel the repeated assaults of the enemy, and to prevent him from flanking our position, until about 4 P. M., when reinforcements arrived." General Davis also compliments Captain Hotchkiss and other members of his staff for efficiency and gallantry.

With reference to that excellent officer, Lieutenant Albert Woodbury, Captain Hotchkiss states: "Just after the battery was got into position on the new line, a rebel sharpshooter sent a musket ball into Lieutenant Woodbury's left arm, just above the elbow, and broke the bone. From this wound he died in private hospital in Chattanooga, Oct. 29, 1863. Thus terminated the life of an accomplished young officer, much beloved by his commander and the men of the battery."

THE BATTLE OF CHATTANOOGA.

It was the fortune of the First and Second batteries to have been in most of the great battles of the West. The First was at Shiloh and Vicksburg, and the Second, as we have seen, was engaged at Perryville, Stone River and Chickamauga. It was also in the great battle of Chattanooga, sometimes called the battle of Missionary Ridge. The last was fought, under the generalship of Grant, November 23d, 24th and 25th, resulting in victory, and it was a striking fact that his troops, fighting side by side, were of three armies. The Army of the Cumberland, under General George H. Thomas, occupied the centre. The Fifteenth Corps of the Army of the Tennessee, under Sherman, having left Memphis October 11th, began to arrive November 20th, and, after some maneuvering to mislead the Confederate commander, General Bragg, it took position on the extreme left, near the mouth of North Chickamauga River, opposite the Confederate right wing under Hardee. Howard's corps, from the Army of the Potomac, supported Sherman on the left, while Geary's division of the Twelfth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, with two other divisions, operated under General Hooker on the right. The Confederates had an intrenched line which commenced on the north end of Missionary Ridge, and extended along the crest some distance south; thence across Chattanooga Valley to Lookout Mountain, which was also fortified. General Grant, in his "Personal Memoirs," thus describes his plan of battle: "The plan of battle was for Sherman to attack the enemy's right flank, form a line across it, extend our left over South Chickamauga River so as to threaten or hold the railroad in Bragg's rear, and thus force him either to weaken his lines elsewhere or lose his connection with his base at Chickamauga Station. Hooker was to perform like service on our right. His problem was to get from Lookout Valley in the most expeditious way possible, cross the latter valley rapidly to Rossville, south of Bragg's line on Missionary Ridge, form line there across the ridge facing north, with his flank extended to Chickamauga Valley east of the ridge, thus threatening the enemy's rear on that flank and compelling him to reinforce this also. Thomas, with the Army of the Cumberland, occupied the centre, and was to assault while the enemy was engaged with most of his forces on his two flanks." On the afternoon of the 23d the Army of the Cumberland emerged from its strongly fortified line, drove the Confederate pickets back upon the main guards, which occupied minor and detached heights between the main

ridge and our lines, carried these also before halting, thus securing a line fully a mile in advance of the one it occupied in the morning. On the 24th important movements took place on the flanks, including the crossing of the Tennessee by Sherman's corps. The great battle took place on the 25th, and was commenced on the left by Sherman's forces at sunrise. They finally accomplished their task, though against the most strenuous resistance. Likewise, the Army of the Cumberland assaulted and carried the fortified lines in its own front on Missionary Ridge. Nor was Hooker inactive on the right. The weather was clear, and Grant readily surveyed the whole field of battle from the top of Orchard Knob. The division to which the Second Battery belonged (that of General Jeff. C. Davis) had been sent to the North Chickamauga to guard the pontoons as they were deposited in the river and to prevent any ingress or egress of citizens. It appears from General Grant's memoirs that this division occupied the honorable position in this battle of reserve to Sherman's command. He says: "As soon as Sherman discovered that the enemy had left his front he directed his reserves, Davis' division of the Army of the Cumberland, to push over the pontoon bridge at the mouth of the Chickamauga Creek."

Respecting this movement Captain Hotchkiss states as follows: "General Davis was ordered to march his division at midnight out through the valley of North Chickamauga Creek in pursuit of Bragg's retreating army. Just before sunrise the enemy's mounted pickets were driven in and the reserve pressed back upon Cowan Station, where army supplies were being loaded upon railroad cars. The Second Minnesota Battery drove the rebels from the work and dismounted a gun belonging to a rebel battery; meanwhile the division charged upon the station and captured it without loss. An hour later General Davis joined the division and pursued the retreating enemy, with whom sharp skirmishing, in which the Second Minnesota Battery participated, was kept up during the remainder of the day. The next morning the pursuit was continued until the enemy was driven through the gaps in Rocky Face Ridge beyond Ringgold. Here the division was ordered to Knoxville with Sherman's corps, to raise the siege of that post, invested by Longstreet's forces. When this was accomplished the division commenced the return march, camping for a few days at the gap in the Highawassa Mountains, through which flows the Tennessee River. Here Captain Hotchkiss mounted his artillerymen as scouts, and drove a large band of rebel mounted outlaws out of the country, for which he received the thanks of most of the citizens. The men of his battery were often on such expeditions with their commander, and always behaved splendidly."

TUNNEL HILL AND BUZZARD ROOST.

From Dec. 26, 1863, till about March 21, 1864, when it veteranized, the battery was stationed at Rossville, four miles from Chattanooga. During that period it was engaged in the actions at Tunnel Hill and Buzzard Roost. When General Johnston, then at Dalton, heard of Sherman's advance on Meridian, he sent Generals Stewart's and Anderson's divisions to assist Polk in impeding him. As a diversion in Sherman's favor, General Grant, then at Chattanooga, sent the Fourteenth Corps to Dalton. Jeff. C. Davis', Johnson's and Baird's divisions marched directly to that place (a section of the Second Battery marching with Davis' division February 23d), passing to the left of the Chickamauga battle ground and over Taylor's Ridge. Stanley's division, under General Cruft, moved down from Cleveland and joined the other three between Ringgold and Tunnel Hill. "Then," as Lossing states in the third volume of his excellent "Pictorial History of the Civil War," "the whole column pressed forward, driving the Confederate cavalry under Wheeler before them, who made a stand at Tunnel Hill Ridge, a short distance from the village. There a line of log breastworks stretched along the crest of the ridge, and a battery of four pieces was planted in a commanding position. These were opened upon the advancing column, but were soon silenced by the Second Minnesota and Nineteenth Indiana batteries, when Wheeler, finding his position flanked by troops under General Morgan and Colonel Hambright, fell back." The Union forces pursued and engaged Wheeler again where he had

taken a strong position at Rocky Face Ridge, a range of hills, one of which, near Dalton, is called Buzzard's Roost. The Confederates retreated in the morning, but made a stand, as if to resist to the last, at a hill commanding the descent into the Dalton Valley. Captain Hotchkiss, who was present as chief of artillery, Davis' division, states: "At Tunnel Hill the Second Battery boys had a duel with a well-served rebel battery, and drove it from the field. The next morning the enemy was driven through Buzzard Roost, where the Second Battery elicited praise for its effective work." The Union loss in this short expedition was about two hundred. The detachment of the battery returned to its camp February 27th.

VETERAN FURLOUGH AND RETURN.

At daylight, Monday, April 11th, forty-six men of the battery, who had re-enlisted as veterans, left camp with the captain for Chattanooga, *en route* for Minnesota, on their veteran furlough. The non-veterans were assigned to duty with Captain Barnett's Second Illinois Battery, where they remained till the return of the veterans. Lieutenants Dawley and Earl having resigned, and Lieutenant Kinkead being in the hospital at Nashville, the captain was the only commissioned officer accompanying the men on the furlough. On their return from furlough, the first part of June, 1864, they were not again equipped as a field battery, but at Nashville Captain Hotchkiss met orders to mount his men as cavalry and assume command of the escort to a large drove of beef cattle for the army in the field beyond Chattanooga. This duty was completed June 20th, after which he was ordered to the front with horses for batteries on duty in the Atlanta campaign. Near Altoona he reported to Gen. Thomas, who received him gladly and said: "You are most needed just now at Chattanooga. Return to that post; I will send you definite orders later." They then turned in their horses and equipments and went back to Chattanooga by railway, arriving July 18th, where they went into their old camp at Stringer's farm, on the north side of the river. August 25th, Captain Hotchkiss, with his men mounted as cavalry, made a rapid and successful reconnaissance into Rhea county, to ascertain the location and destination of a mounted body of the enemy, and returned on the 27th. September 18th fifty-six recruits from Fort Snelling reported for duty, increasing the number in the battery to one hundred and sixty. October 7th, armed with muskets, it went into the redan or fort (Irwin), a part of the Chattanooga fortifications, fronting toward Rossville Gap. Captain Hotchkiss was placed in command, and under his direction the men repaired the fort.

Dec. 1, 1864, obeying a telegraphic order from General Thomas, Captain Hotchkiss organized a brigade of light batteries, and reported to General Stedman. Hood's army had flanked Chattanooga and was marching upon Nashville via Columbia and Franklin. At midnight the artillery brigade reached Bridgeport. By the middle of the forenoon of the next day it overtook General Stedman at Cowan Station. The battle of Franklin was being fought. In the evening of the next day it arrived at Nashville, and was posted by Captain Hotchkiss on Stedman's line between the river and the Murfreesboro turnpike road. When the famous battle of Nashville began, these guns commenced the conflict. At its conclusion Captain Hotchkiss returned to his command at Chattanooga, where he remained until March 30, 1865. At that date the battery, under command of its captain, proceeded to Philadelphia, Tenn., a beautiful spot, thirteen miles from Loudon, and there served as the garrison of the fort till the last week in July, when, pursuant to orders from the War Department, it started by railway for Fort Snelling, where it arrived without accident, and on the 16th of August was mustered out of the service.

"Since the war," says Captain Hotchkiss, "most of the brave Second Minnesota Battery comrades have acquitted themselves honorably as citizens of the Union they helped to preserve—some of them have acquired fame in the professions and in business, others have proved worthy in various other callings. If any of those who received an honorable discharge have proved unworthy it is not known to the writer hereof."

THE SECOND BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

ROSTER OF THE SECOND BATTERY.

REMARKS.

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Oct. 31, '64.

14.
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arged for disability.
Feb 6, '63; exchanged
Sept. 19, '63.
in '65.

17 Oct. 16, '62.
17 Oct. 26, '62.
7 Oct. 3, '62.
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Reserve Corps Oct. 28, '63.

rice.

38	Feb. 14, '62	Mich. 25, '65	Promoted Corporal; taken prisoner Feb. 6, '63; exchanged; on detached service at Annapolis, Md.
20	Feb. 14, '62	Mich. 28, '63	Expiration term of service.
32	Mch. 4, '62	Aug. 16, '63	Re-enlisted March 21, '64.
83	Jan. 23, '62	Feb. 1, '64	Discharged for disability.
30	Mch. 31, '64	Aug. 16, '65	Promoted Corporal Aug. 14, '64; died Nov. 2, '64.
81	Sept. 8, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
21	Sept. 8, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
44	Feb. 26, '64	Aug. 16, '65	Veteran Volunteer; enlisted in 1st Minn. Inf., Co. B, Apl. 29, '61.
22	Sept. 8, '64	Aug. 16, '65	

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STERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
M. 8, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
M. 2, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
G. 26, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
J. 16, '62	Mch. 28, '65	Expiration term of service; died Feb. 10, '85.
D. 4, '62	Feb. 15, '68	Discharged for disability.
M. 2, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
M. 2, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
M. 2, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
G. 16, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
L. 28, '62	Feb. 19, '68	
L. 14, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
L. 23, '62		ro. Corp. Apl. 1, '85.
D. 21, '62	Oct. 13, '68	for disability.
G. 7, '62	Mch. 7, '63	1, '62. disc. for dis.
M. 8, '61	Aug. 16, '65	
G. 11, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Wounded in Transferred by
L. 7, '62		Transferred
Y. 10, '61	Aug. 16, '65	Transferred by
D. 20, '62	Mch. 28, '65	
L. 21, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
B. 17, '62		22, '64. Tenn., Feb. 27, '63. 22, '64.
D. 20, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
M. 2, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
G. 80, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
L. 28, '62	Mch. 28, '65	
H. 10, '62		
	Aug. 16, '65	Corps Aug. 1, '63. infantry; re-enlisted March 22,
D. 24, '61	Mch. 28, '65	
G. 13, '63	Aug. 16, '65	anks.
L. 28, '62	Nov. 6, '62	10 battery; died Feb. 8, '83.
Y. 17, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
L. 17, '62		
L. 28, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
L. 20, '63	Mch. 28, '65	'64; 1st Serg. Nov. 6, '64. of term of service.
D. 13, '62	Mch. 28, '65	
D. 20, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
H. 2, '62	Feb. 16, '63	L. 8, '62.
A. 2, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
M. 2, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
D. 20, '62	Mch. 28, '65	
H. 21, '62	Mch. 2, '63	
L. 21, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
L. 28, '62		late not recorded.
L. 28, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
L. 28, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
D. 20, '62		battle Dec. 29, '63.
G. 6, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
L. 28, '62	Mch. 28, '65	
L. 28, '62	Mch. 28, '65	
L. 16, '62	Feb. 16, '63	Oct. 8, '62; dis. for disability.
L. 14, '62	Mch. 17, '64	about Silver Lake, July 20, '63;
H. 10, '62	Mch. 28, '65	expiration term of service.
G. 26, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
A. 2, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
G. 29, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
L. 20, '63	Mch. 28, '65	Expiration term of service.
H. 10, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Re-enlisted March 21, '64; promoted Corporal Aug. 1, '64.
H. 13, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Re-enlisted March 21, '64.
M. 2, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
M. 2, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
Sept. 8, '61	Aug. 16, '65	
Jan. 28, '62	Mch. 28, '65	Promoted Corporal and Sergeant; on detached service on U. S. gunboat Newaby, Aug. 7, '63; expiration term of service.
Dec. 21, '61	Mch. 28, '65	Expiration term of service.
Aug. 26, '62		Died in camp Dec. 10, '62.
Sept. 2, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
Jan. 4, '62	Apl. 2, '63	Discharged for disability.
Jan. 25, '62	May 2, '63	Discharged for disability.
Feb. 20, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Re-enlisted March 22, '64.
Aug. 13, '62		Taken prisoner Feb. 8, '63; exchanged May, '63; transferred to Adjutant General's Office, Washington, April 4, '64.
Jan. 11, '62	Aug. 27, '63	Taken prisoner Feb. 8, '63; exch. in May, '63; dis. for disability.
Feb. 10, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Re-enlisted March 22, '64; died.
Aug. 30, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
Aug. 11, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
Aug. 26, '62		Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Aug. 27, '63.
Aug. 30, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
Aug. 30, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
Feb. 21, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Re-enlisted March 22, '64.
Jan. 16, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Re-enlisted March 22, '64.
Feb. 20, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Re-enlisted March 22, '64.
Jan. 11, '62		Died at Keokuk July 20, '62.

THE SECOND BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

ROSTER OF THE SECOND BATTERY — Continued.

NAME.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
	36	Feb. 16, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	31	Sept. 2, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	29	Apr. 12, '64	.....	Deserted at Chicago May 30, '64.
	21	Sept. 3, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	22	Aug. 25, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	31	Aug. 18, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	21	Sept. 3, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	27	Jan. 7, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Re-enlisted March 22, '64.
	25	Dec. 9, '61	Nov. 15, '62	Discharged for disability.
	18	Feb. 15, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	33	Aug. 25, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	18	Aug. 31, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	34	Aug. 12, '62	.....	Died at Jeffersonville, Ind., Nov. 28, '64.
	28	Aug. 11, '62	.....	mn., Jan. 4, '63.
	33	Dec. 4, '61	.....	Pioneer Brigade, per S. F. O., No. 41, Maj. 10, '64; died at Chattanooga Jan. 26, '65.
	33	Aug. 9, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	20	Aug. 30, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	21	Feb. 14, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	23	Jan. 16, '62	.....
	25	Jan. 2, '62	Aug. 16, '65	d. Mias.
	24	Feb. 10, '62	Feb. 28, '65	'64; died April 20, '67.
	19	Feb. 14, '62	June 27, '63	service.
				at battle of Stone River
	42	Aug. 11, '62	.....
	34	Oct. 30, '61	Feb. 16, '63	ability; died Nov. 6, '69.
	27	Feb. 17, '62	.....	'62.
	21	Jan. 16, '62	Feb. 28, '65	service.
	27	Feb. 14, '62	Feb. 8, '64	
	21	Feb. 21, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	20	Dec. 10, '61	Sept. 30, '62	ability.
	42	Feb. 27, '64	.....	1 in battle Aug. 11, '64.
	19	Feb. 18, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	29	Sept. 2, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	48	Sept. 8, '64	Aug. 16, '65	Died Feb. 22, '72.
	26	Sept. 8, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	24	Aug. 25, '64	May 29, '65	Discharged for disability.
	40	Feb. 24, '62	Dec. 15, '63	Artificer; discharged for disability.
	31	Aug. 26, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	19	Feb. 20, '62	.....	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps in '63.
	32	Sept. 2, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	43	Jan. 23, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Promoted Corporal and Sergeant; re-enlisted March 23, '64.
	26	Feb. 12, '62	Feb. 28, '65	
	30	Jan. 23, '62	.....	Reserve Corps.
	27	Feb. 14, '62	Aug. 16, '65	'64; promoted Corporal April 22, '64.
	22	Aug. 17, '62	.....	surrend. himself April 6, '65; not must.
	29	Sept. 2, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	21	Dec. 30, '61	Aug. 16, '65	Re-enlisted March 22, '64.
	36	Feb. 20, '62	Feb. 23, '65	Expiration term of service.
	27	Feb. 19, '62	.....	Dropped from rolls as a deserter March 31, '64.
	31	Dec. 22, '63	Aug. 16, '65	
	26	Aug. 18, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	23	Aug. 19, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	31	Feb. 31, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	30	Feb. 14, '62	Apr. 2, '63	Artificer; promoted Corporal; discharged for disability.
	18	Aug. 31, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	28	Feb. 14, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Re-enlisted March 22, '64; promoted Corporal June 13, '65.
	19	Feb. 20, '62	.....	Died, place and date not recorded.
	30	Sept. 3, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	29	Feb. 4, '62	Jan. 2, '63	Discharge
	24	Aug. 27, '62	Aug. 16, '65	1, '65.
	35	Aug. 18, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	24	Feb. 20, '62	Aug. 16, '65	'64.
	24	Feb. 14, '62	Feb. 23, '65	Feb. 6, '63; expiration term of service.
	43	Feb. 17, '64	Aug. 16, '65	discharge.
	22	Feb. 21, '62	.....	22, '64, deserted April 20, '64.
	19	Dec. 12, '61	Aug. 16, '65	22, '64.
	30	Jan. 16, '62	Aug. 16, '65	'63; re-enl. March 22, '64; Serg. June 13, '65.
	26	Feb. 10, '62	.....	March 1, '64.
	28	May 6, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	39	Aug. 11, '62	Aug. 16, '65	
	17	Aug. 22, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	36	Aug. 31, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	21	July 21, '62	Apr. 2, '63	Discharged for disability.
	23	Sept. 1, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	28	Sept. 3, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	22	Jan. 25, '62	.....	Died at Iuka, Miss., in '63.
	44	Jan. 28, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Killed in battle near Atlanta Aug. 12, '64.
	37	Sept. 4, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	23	Dec. 12, '61	Aug. 16, '65	Re-enlisted March 21, '64; promoted Corporal Jan. 11, '65.
	44	Jan. 4, '62	Oct. 28, '63	Discharged for disability.
	26	Feb. 21, '62	.....	Corps Aug. 27, '63.
	27	Aug. 26, '64	Aug. 16, '65	
	30	Feb. 12, '62	.....	Died at Kookuk, Iowa, July 31, '63.
	41	Feb. 21, '62	.....	Re-enl. March 21, '64; disch. in '65 to accept promotion in U. S. Colored Troops, per Special Order War Department, No. 699.
Tidd, Tristram.....	29	Aug. 11, '62	Feb. 9, '63	Promoted Sergeant; discharged for disability.

NARRATIVE OF THE THIRD BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

BY LIEUTENANT G. MERRILL DWELLE.

Sometime during the first of February, 1863, while confined in the hospital from wounds received at the battle of Antietam, the writer, then first corporal Second Minnesota Company, United States Sharpshooters, was handed a letter which read as follows: "Reposing special trust and confidence in your valor, patriotism and fidelity, I have appointed you, the said ———, second lieutenant in the Third Battery, Minnesota Light Artillery." I made application for my discharge from the hospital, but the surgeon did not deem it prudent for me to leave until the last of the month. Reporting to the company, which was assigned for duty with the First Minnesota Regiment, Colonel Colvill obtained my discharge and I arrived in Minnesota about the 15th of March and found the battery had been partially organized in February. The officers were as follows: Captain, John Jones of St. Paul; senior first lieutenant, John C. Whipple of Faribault; junior first lieutenant, Horace H. Western of St. Paul; senior second lieutenant, Don A. Daniels of Rochester; junior second lieutenant, G. Merrill Dwelle of Lake City. Captain Jones had served several years in the regular army, was in the Mexican War, in the siege of Fort Ridgley, and was a skilled artillerist. Lieutenant Whipple had served in the Florida War. The officers went to work enlisting, and drilling such men as had reported for duty, to get the battery on as good a war footing as possible; but we found it much harder to take men from the plow and shop and fit them for the artillery than for the infantry service. Our artillery horses were the worst of all. It was a common saying, if any person owned a horse he could not manage he would sell him to an army contractor. Finding it impossible to enlist the requisite number of men by the time the expedition was to start out under General Sibley, it was filled by detailing a certain number from each company of the infantry regiments then in the state. In May, Lieutenant Dwelle was detailed to take charge of a detachment of infantry, to act as guard on board of a steamer transporting supplies up the Minnesota River to the rendezvous at Camp Pope.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE INDIANS.

The battery was ordered from Fort Snelling in the month of June, 1863, to the rendezvous at Camp Pope, which gave them their first experience in marching. The Indian expedition started the same month. The expedition across the prairie of Dakota was a long and dreary one, with nothing to break the monotony except an occasional herd of deer, elk or buffalo, or the nightly howl of the wolves or coyote, or it might be varied by a race of the dogs with a jack rabbit or antelope, or, what was a little more exciting, an occasional alarm at night by picket firing. General Sibley took every precaution to prevent a surprise, as the camp was usually formed in a square with the quartermaster's trains in the centre, the whole protected by sod breastworks and a section of the battery, or one gun of a section at least, on each corner. The command would break camp at an early hour in the morning, that the stock might have ample time to graze in the evening before picketing for the night. On the morning of July 23d the camp was broken at three o'clock in the morning and we marched without event more than any other day, until about two o'clock in the afternoon, when the scouts came in and reported an Indian camp just in our front. The command was marched out by the side of a lake, the quartermaster's train parked, and preparation made for defense by throwing up earthworks. While this was going on parties rode

out to the rise of ground overlooking the Indian camp, among the number Brigade Surgeon Dr. Wiser. Some of the Indians came out to meet them, and while talking one of the Indians stepped behind and shot the doctor from his horse. The camp was soon informed by the doctor's colored servant riding in, leading the doctor's horse and shouting, "Da shot Dr. Wiser! Da shot Dr. Wiser!"

The troops were soon under arms, cavalry, infantry and artillery. Detachments of each were speedily in pursuit. Lieutenant Whipple with one field gun and Lieutenant Dwelle with the fourth section were ordered out. A few case shots from the hill overlooking their camp cleared it, then as often as we came in range of their rear we would unlimber a gun and give them a few case shots. As each shell would explode among them, they would whip out a knife and cut loose their baggage and mount the beast and ride off out of range. The pursuit was kept up for twelve or fifteen miles, and the whole distance was literally strewn with their baggage, sandwiched with a number of dead Indians. At dark we were ordered by the officer in command to bivouac on the trail, and follow up the pursuit in the morning; but while our horses were grazing, preparatory to picketing, Lieutenant Beaver, volunteer aid on General Sibley's staff, rode up and stated that he had orders from General Sibley for us to return to the train. With our worn-out animals, we did not arrive until daylight the next morning. After a day's rest the command followed up the pursuit, and fought them again July 26, 1863, only Lieutenant Whipple with the first section of the battery being engaged. On the 28th we drove them across the Missouri River. At night we went into camp at Apple Creek, a point most available for wood and water, the front covered by a dense growth of brush. Lieutenant Beaver, one of General Sibley's staff, failed to report. It was an anxious night for all concerned, as the Indians had safely taken their women and children across the river, and were in good condition to fight. The camp was well guarded, the gun detachments of the battery sleeping at their posts with shotted guns. The next morning skirmishers were sent out in search of Lieutenant Beaver, who, it was found, had taken the wrong trail after delivering an order, and been ambushed and shot by the Indians. Our return march from Apple Creek was across north Dakota, skirting along the Sheyenne River, thence to Georgetown, crossing the Red River at that place and marching up to Fort Abercrombie. We took the old Pembina road from that place for Fort Snelling. The fall rains had set in, and for a few days we were virtually stuck in the mud, for we were scarcely out of one slough before we were stuck fast in another.

AT RED LAKE RIVER CROSSING.

When the expedition arrived at Sank Centre, Lieutenant Dwelle with the fourth section was ordered to return with Gov. Ramsey to Fort Abercrombie, to go on under command of Major Camp, to escort the governor as commissioner to treat with the Chippewa Indians at the Red Lake River crossing. Our line of march was down the right bank of the Red River of the North. The afternoon we arrived near Georgetown a heavy snow set in, and it snowed as it only will to make camp life unbearable. A detail was made to cut grass for the horses and mules, which finally ran onto a stack of hay that furnished forage for a number of days without a quartermaster's requisition. The next morning we ran into the brush and wood along Buffalo River, and halted for several hours. Becoming somewhat uneasy on account of the lateness of the season, I went to the front to see what was the matter. I found that a detail of men had been made to build a bridge who were not accustomed to that kind of work. Judging from the way they were working, it would take us at least three days to cross, when we ought to cross in as many hours. I went to the commanding officer and so represented the matter, and stated that I had a detachment of lumbermen and some axes in my command, and if he would give me charge of the work I would cross the train before night. The job was completed, with several hours to spare, and after that the battery men were solid with the major for the rest of the trip, if we are to judge from the wreathes of smiles with which he came into our camp one day after we arrived at Red Lake River crossing, bringing a brown jug, and

remarking, as he affectionately patted it, "I am under obligations to you and your men for assisting me, and I would like to show my appreciation of it by giving them a pull at this." I looked at the jug, and then thought of the capacity of the men, and replied, "That is all right major, but if that is *all* you have you will have to partake of a weaker beverage on your return trip." He took his chances by leaving the jug.

We were in camp at the Red Lake River crossing about three weeks, and listened to Indian orators through an interpreter. Each point scored was applauded with the usual Indian grunt;—in fact oratory flowed freely as long as the herd of beef cattle lasted. Then Governor Ramsey's advice began to take effect. The governor would usually close his argument with "You might just as well sign the treaty; you cannot stay the tide of emigration." Finally the chiefs began slyly to enter the tent, one at a time, and sign the treaty, where we as witnesses had sat shivering with cold for three long weeks.

After the treaty was concluded the different detachments of troops took the shortest route to their assigned posts for the winter; the fourth section of the battery taking the old stage route from Pembina to St. Cloud. On arriving at that place I received the following order: "Special Order, No. 325—Extract. The section of the battery commanded by Lieutenant Dwelle will, on the return from escort duty with Hon. Alexander Ramsey, United States commissioner, report to the commanding officer at Fort Ripley." We remained at the latter place during the winter. Lieutenant Daniels' second section with Hatch's battalion of cavalry was ordered to Pembina in the month of October. Lieutenant Daniels states that he lost nearly all his horses by exposure and lack of forage. Lieutenant Western, third section, was stationed at Fort Ridgley; Captain Jones and Lieutenant Whipple were stationed at Fort Snelling.

GENERAL SULLY'S EXPEDITION.

In the spring of 1864 an expedition was fitted out under command of Colonel Thomas. Lieutenant Dwelle with the fourth section was ordered from Fort Ripley to join Captain Jones and Lieutenant Whipple at Fort Snelling and then march to Fort Ridgley to join the rest of the troops. Lieutenant Daniels not having yet arrived from Pembina, his section was left at Fort Ridgley for the summer. In the month of June, 1864, we left Fort Ridgley and marched up the Minnesota River to the Yellow Medicine River, up that stream, over the Coteau range, and joined General Sully a few days' march before striking the Missouri River at Fort Rice. Here we were met by a train of about fifty wagons of emigrants for Idaho (not the Captain Fisk party), which we safely escorted through the Bad Lands and across the Yellowstone River out of the hostile Indian country. Leaving troops and men to build and defend supplies at Fort Rice, the expedition marched up the Cannon Ball River, then across to the Heart River, where the emigrant and quartermaster trains were parked and the troops in light marching order made a trip to the Bad Lands, a distance of seventy or eighty miles. While marching, a section of the battery was detailed to march in advance, rear and flanks, each day.

BATTLE OF KILLDEER MOUNTAIN.

About ten o'clock in the morning of July 28th, at Ta-ha-kouty, or the "place where they kill the deer," the scouts came in and reported a large body of Indians at the foothills of the Bad Lands. I will state here that our gun detachments on the howitzers were mounted on horses, and during the excitement of making a disposition of the troop for the advance, one Eastwood, who had shown some nervousness (as we all did on such occasions), left his detachment and rode up to Captain Jones, and in his broad Welch accent said, "Captain! captain! I think I ought to have a pair of spurs," he having lost his a few days before. The captain, a little nettled by the interference, asked, "What do you want with spurs?" "Well, sir," he said, as he respectfully saluted, "I might want to run." Probably many of us felt that way but did not like to express it.

General Sully made a disposition of his troops. The battery sections were disposed as follows: Lieutenant Whipple, first section, in advance; Lieutenant Dwelle, fourth section, on right flank; Captain Pope, four pieces, rear and left flank. Lieutenant Whipple did good service in front, which drove the Indians around to the right to their camp, where it was difficult to go with the artillery, as the ground was too rough. The skirmishers and cavalry kept them from annoying the right flank. Captain Jones stood on a hill and saw the Indians running out of a thicket of brush and wood and drop down in the grass behind a steep hill to ambush the advancing line of cavalry. Captain Jones asked me if I thought I could reach a position within range and drive them out. I had been watching the same maneuver through a field glass, and found that by following up a ravine I could reach a position within at least two hundred yards without being observed. The position was gained, the gun unlimbered below the brow of the hill and run into position by hand, and before the Indians knew of our presence we had a twelve-pound case shot among them. When the shell exploded they took to the woods, nor did they wait on the order of their going; every Indian for himself, and by what parties have represented since, there was more fun at our end than where the shells exploded, as we dropped thirteen in the wood, and it was reported that there were from forty to fifty dead Indians left on the ground. Mr. John A. Leonard, a member of Brackett's Battalion, states that the shells did great execution. Besides Indians they killed and cut to pieces several ponies, and when he rode past, one Indian, in the last throes of death, made every effort to carry his hand to his quiver for an arrow for the last shot. Our advance was along the outskirts of their deserted village. It was beautifully located in a small valley with a brook running through it, and surrounded by a grove. I ordered the men to burn the camp, but before they were fairly under way an officer who ranked me came along and ordered them to put out the fires. The troops camped near by for the night and the next morning advanced and tried to penetrate the hills further along, to pursue the Indians still further. We had climbed a steep hill as high as we could drag the artillery, when General Sully dismounted and walked to the top overlooking the country beyond. He soon returned and stated that it would be impossible to go further. He said, "We have given them a pretty good drubbing anyhow." I replied that we had done well, but thought we ought to have destroyed the camp. General Sully said, "By all means, I would rather destroy their supplies than to kill fifty of their warriors," and reprimanded me for not reporting the matter to him. I had sent a message to Major Camp, also to Colonel Thomas, and had commenced the work of destruction and was ordered to stop, and I so informed him. General Sully then called the guide and asked him why he had not reported the camp, and he disclaimed any knowledge of its location. The general feared they had carried it off during the night. He asked me how much I thought was there, and I hesitatingly said, "Eight or ten tons," fearing I would get it too high; but it was estimated at over two hundred tons, consisting of their tents, utensils, dried berries stuffed in skins, and other supplies. It required the labor of two or three companies from ten o'clock until three o'clock in the afternoon to accomplish the work of destruction.

The command then returned to the Heart River, where the trains were parked. We found they had been badly frightened, fearing an attack, so much so that they had made a "Quaker" gun from a large log and bound it with bands of iron. Major Kimball, quartermaster, was credited with the invention—at least he chaffed him about it. From the Heart River our march was in a westerly course. The day before we entered the Bad Lands our camp was on a high promontory, overlooking that singular country. It looked as though it was impossible to march our train through such a desolate region, but by meandering along the foot of the clay buttes, from the size of a sugar bowl to one hundred and fifty feet high, the march was accomplished. Our first night's camp was not a cheerful one. While making preparations for the night, in a deep ravine, surrounded by clay hills on every side, broken into every conceivable shape, and our horses and mules were peacefully partaking of their palatable ration of choke-

cherry, oak brush and alkali rushes, the Indians rushed to the edge of the hills and fired a volley into camp. Fortunately no one was hurt. Lieutenant Whipple saluted them with a few six-pound shells, which quieted them for the night.

FIGHTING IN THE BAD LANDS.

The next day they lurked along our flanks and rear, and when we went into camp at night, General Sully ordered me, with the fourth section, to select a commanding position overlooking the surrounding country—the gunners to be in position with loaded guns, ready for a surprise. I was supported by a detail of Dakota cavalry, of twenty-five men and a sergeant. At dusk they were placed on picket, according to instructions for posting men for night picket duty. I had just returned from the picket line, when I was visited by a commissioned officer from their command, and asked what I had done with his men. My reply was that I had placed them on picket duty by instruction of General Sully. "Why," said he, "I hope you have not left them where they will get hurt." "That depends entirely on whether the Indians attack us or not," I replied. That did not seem to be the consolation he was after, but he left me. In the evening Captain Jones and Lieutenant Whipple visited my position, and cautioned me to be vigilant, as everything indicated an attack in the morning at daylight. We received no shots from the Indians during the night, but the Idaho emigrants, whom General Sully placed on guard on our right, kept a constant alarm through the night, but instead of firing at the imaginary Indians, would fire at the battery-men when they were changing posts while on guard. I went among them several times and entreated them to be cautious, as they were periling the lives of our own men, but as often as they would wake up they would bang away. We had to finally threaten to shell their line before we had peace.

The next morning early we began to scan the surrounding country for signs of Indians and discovered behind some clay buttes, a few hundred yards in our front, some reeds and grasses that had mysteriously grown there since the evening before. It looked suspicious at least, but a twelve-pound case shot solved the mystery, as it drove out ten or a dozen riderless horses, and the second twice as many mounted Indians. From that time until the trains were started they kept up a straggling firing at the camp, but did no damage except to break the leg of one horse, as we kept them too far away for the range of their guns and arrows.

The command was soon on the march with a line of skirmishers to clear the way, supported by Lieutenant Whipple with the first section, Captain Jones taking charge of one of the guns. Before starting that morning, General Sully placed with the fourth section two guns of Captain Pope's battery to guard the rear and rear flanks of the command. The advance was soon routing the Indians from among the buttes; we could hear the boom of Lieutenant Whipple's guns, so we knew they had work to do; but our time was to come, for the last of the train had scarcely left the ground when there poured from every ravine and hillside a horde of naked, mounted Indians with whoops and yells. It looked a little serious for a time, as we had only the two twelve-pound howitzers and about twenty soldiers with small arms for support and two howitzers and as many soldiers on the rear flanks; all the rest were in advance. I marched the guns over the hill out of sight and let them advance as close as I dared, with the gun detachment in place, with guns ready shot, and, with lanyard in hand, waited for the onset. We did not have long to wait, for they were soon within range. We ran the guns up by hand and let the shells among them. Two volleys were sufficient. Before we could fire the third round they were in flight in the opposite direction. They hung around the flanks out of range, until about noon, and then disappeared. Lieutenant Whipple, who had gained the top of the hill, gave us an account of a shell from one of our flanking guns. The Indians were annoying us from the top of a hill. We had made several attempts to get a shell among them, but the hill was so steep that we could not give the pieces sufficient elevation. The unsuccessful shots had given them courage to congregate in mass. I saw my chance. By running the gun down the hill a short distance and placing it on a

knoll would drop the trail which gave us the elevation. Lieutenant Whipple states that it slaughtered Indians and horses. We could not see the effect of the shot, but one thing we did know, there were no more shots from that hill. One other little incident I will relate. An Indian within range would show about one-half the upper portion of his body and when the men fired at him he would dodge down. One of the men said, "Lieutenant, you have been a sharpshooter, can't you hit that fellow?" I replied that I could not the way they were shooting. So I took a gun and concealed myself in the grass, and when the soldier shot and the Indian bobbed up, had a ball ready to meet him. He did not come up again; he thought the balls were coming too thick. Our march that afternoon continued until after nine o'clock before we could find water, and then there was no grass for our famished animals.

AT YELLOWSTONE RIVER.

After leaving the Bad Lands we marched over a very rough country to the Yellowstone River, where we met a steamer with a supply of forage for our horses. And well they needed it, for their diet of leaves and brush and alkali water was reducing them to leanness. The crossing was made about sixty or seventy miles up the river from the Missouri; the guns of the battery and the infantry crossing by steamer and the quartermaster and emigrant train fording. After crossing the river the Idaho emigrants left for the west and the command marched down the left bank to the Missouri River, there ferrying the quartermaster train and battery and fording with horses and mules. The expedition then marched down the river to Fort Berthold, then left the Missouri and made a trip to the big bend of the Mouse River, thence back down the Missouri River.

On the march down the Missouri River the plains on either side were black with immense herds of buffalo. One rainy day they charged through our train. Even Springfield rifles did not stop them.

The two brigades of the expedition separated opposite Fort Rice, General Sully going south, and Colonel Thomas marched across the coteaus by way of Fort Wadsworth (now Fort Sisseton). The battery was distributed at the different garrisons on the frontier for the winter of 1864-65—Lieutenant Whipple, with the first section, at Fort Ripley; Lieutenant Western, third section, at Fort Sisseton; Lieutenants Daniels and Dwelle, with second and fourth sections, and Captain Jones, at Fort Ridgely. The winter was passed with the usual drills, guard duty, etc.

EXPEDITION IN 1865.

In the month of May, 1865, it was reported that a band of Indians had approached the frontier and were camped at Wood Lake near the old battle ground of 1862, and an expedition was fitted out under command of Captain Musgrove, who commanded a company of Southern refugees and ex-rebel soldiers. The expedition consisted of cavalry, infantry and the fourth section of the Third Battery. The morning we started (as usual) it commenced to rain and the sloughs were full. The infantry, cavalry and battery passed through the first slough all right, but when the six-mule teams came along they stuck in the mud as fast as they could drive in, and had to be got out by the help of the men. Our orders were to march as near the Indian camp as possible and surround them at night. We marched within a short distance of Wood Lake and camped in a valley, built no fires, and after dark marched to the supposed Indian camp, but found none. It was a false alarm such as has moved larger bodies of men.

In June, 1865, an expedition was fitted out to make a third march across Dakota after the hostile Indians, under the command of Colonel Calahan of a Wisconsin regiment that had been assigned for duty in this department; the first, second and fourth sections of the Third Battery, accompanied with Lieutenants Whipple, Daniels and Dwelle, with Captain Jones in command. We marched up the bank of the Minnesota River, across the old battle ground of

Birch Coolie, through Brown's Valley, across the country to Devil's Lake, where we were to meet General Sully, who had marched up the Missouri River. After camping on the lake several days and sending out scouts, we found General Sully had preceded us some weeks before, but had struck the lake a considerable distance to the west and had marched with his command in that direction. Our command then marched back to the head waters of the Sheyenne, where there was good grazing for the stock, and made a detail of cavalry, mounted infantry and Lieutenant Dwelle's section of the battery, and marched across the country to Fort Berthold to communicate with General Sully. We saw many signs of Indians, but did not meet any nor did they disturb our camp; but knowing of their presence kept us vigilant. We found before arriving at our destination General Sully's command had passed down on the return some days before.

WINTER MARCHES.

While at Fort Berthold we learned that there was a small camp of Indians at Twin Dog Buttes, but when we reached that place we found only the ashes of their fires. They had "folded their tents and departed;" so we returned to the train. Our return march to the settlement was wholly without event. One day's march was the very counterpart of the next, with no variation of scenery—one broad level prairie at every point of the compass. We arrived at Fort Snelling the 1st of October, 1865; the last of the month the battery was ordered into winter quarters—Lieutenant Whipple, with the first section, at Fort Abercrombie; Captain Jones, Lieutenants Daniels and Dwelle at Fort Wadsworth. This march was an unusually severe one. It stormed nearly every day and we waded through snow and faced north and northwesterly winds most of the way. At the foot of the coteaus, our last camp, we shoveled away at least two feet of snow before camping. When we arrived at the fort the quarters were not ready for the men, nor were there stables for our horses. The men moved into their quarters in November, but the officers were in tents in December. Lieutenant Dwelle was detailed with a squad of men to go to the woods to cut logs for sawing to build stables. As we had no sleighs the logs had to be loaded on army wagons, which was done by dropping the wheels on one side. The unloading was more difficult, so we conceived the idea of turning the wagon over;—a little hard on the wagon, but it unloaded the logs.

During the Indian hostilities many had advocated a midwinter expedition against them as the most effective. In January, 1866, one started from Fort Abercrombie. Lieutenant Whipple, with the first section, accompanied it. The perils, hardships and suffering of such a march across the plains of northern Dakota in midwinter are terrible.

In February, 1866, the different sections of the battery were ordered to Fort Snelling to be mustered out of the service. The first day's march was clear and cold and we made the station at Twin Lakes without difficulty. The next morning, by the time we were ready to march, a genuine Dakota blizzard set in; but go we must, as we had to vacate for the company that was to follow the next day. Captain Jones ordered me to go forward with one man to prepare the quarters for the men at Fort Abercrombie. The trail was almost obliterated; a few chunks of snow about the size of a man's fist were about all the landmarks we had to guide us. The air was so full of snow that if we separated a distance of thirty feet we were out of each other's sight. It is a wonder we ever accomplished the journey. If there was ever a welcome sight, it was the stockade of the fort to two half-congealed soldiers. The train arrived about two hours after; the mules scenting our trail, so they had no trouble. The same day, between Fort Wadsworth and Twin Lakes, Captain Field and his company were caught and he and several of his men perished. The march from Abercrombie to Fort Snelling was cold but less hazardous, as we had landmarks to follow, and, for a consideration, we distributed ourselves among the settlers, spreading our blankets on the floors. We arrived at Fort Snelling the last of February, and on the 27th were mustered out of service.

THE THIRD BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

ROSTER OF THE THIRD BATTERY.



18	May 1, '63	Feb. 27, '66	
19	Feb. 24, '65	Feb. 27, '66	
25	Feb. 24, '65	Feb. 27, '66	
.....	Aug. 14, '62	.....	Discharged on order from War Department May 20, '65.
44	Jan. 2, '64	Feb. 27, '66	
30	Jan. 2, '64	Feb. 27, '66	
18	May 2, '64	Feb. 27, '66	
29	Jan. 1, '64	Feb. 27, '66	
27	Feb. 18, '65	Feb. 27, '66	
30	Feb. 21, '65	Feb. 27, '66	
24	Feb. 23, '65	Feb. 27, '66	
.....	July 25, '62	.....	Pro. Serg. : discharged on order from War Dep. July 24, '65.
.....	Mch. 15, '64	.....	Discharged for disability April 15, '65.
21	Feb. 27, '63	Feb. 27, '66	
26	Feb. 21, '65	Feb. 27, '66	
.....	July 22, '64	.....	Discharged on order from War Department July 24, '65.
38	Feb. 23, '63	Feb. 27, '66	
.....	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Pro. Q. M. Serg. : dis. on order from War Dep. July 20, '65.
.....	Aug. 15, '64	.....	Discharged on order from War Department July 20, '65.
.....	Jan. 5, '64	.....	Discharged for disability Jan. 21, '65.
19	May 1, '63	Feb. 27, '66	
25	Mch. 31, '65	Feb. 27, '66	
.....	Aug. 4, '62	.....	Discharged on order from War Department July 20, '65.
Johnson, Isaac W.	39	Feb. 24, '65	Feb. 27, '66
Johnson, John. ....	.....	July 29, '62	.....
			Discharged on order from War Department July 24, '65.

THE THIRD BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

ROSTER OF THE THIRD BATTERY — *Continued.*

NAMES.	AGE	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Wood, Charles C.....		June 4, '64	.....	Discharged for disability Oct. 4, '65.
Wood, Alexander.....		Aug. 5, '62	.....	Discharged on order from War Department July 24, '65.
Wooldridge, Francis.....		Feb. 24, '65	.....	Discharged on order from War Department June 22, '66.
Wright, George M.....	28	Feb. 31, '64	Feb. 27, '66	
Wright, John.....		Aug. 15, '62	.....	Discharged on order from War Department July 24, '65.
Wren, Thomas.....		Feb. 2, '64	.....	Discharged on order from War Department May 26, '65.
Zinn, John.....		Aug. 15, '62	.....	Discharged on order from War Department July 24, '65.

THE FIRST REGIMENT—ADDENDUM.

COMPANY I.

CORRECTIONS FURNISHED BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

NAME.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Green, J. W	37	Sept. 17, '61	June 26, '63	Discharged for disability.
Kirkman, James.....		Apr. 29, '61		Hospital Steward.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

CORRECTIONS FURNISHED BY FIRST LIEUTENANT ABRAM KALDER.

COMPANY B.

CORRECTIONS FURNISHED BY CAPT. A. HARKINS.

NAME.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Bradley, James	37	Oct. 5, '61		Died at Tusculum July 4, '62.
Brain, Charles.....	23	June 26, '61		Discharged for disability Dec. 29, '62.
Buley, Manning	19	June 26, '61	June 25, '64	Wounded at Chickamauga.
Cooley, Henry D.....	19	June 26, '61	July 11, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 26, '63.
Crumb, Samuel	25	Sept. 30, '61		Discharged for disability; re-enlisted in 3d Regiment.
Devery, Stephen	22	June 26, '61		Corporal Jan. 18, '62; died at Lebanon, Ky., March 21, '62.
Doty, Americus V.....		Aug. 26, '62		Died at Chattanooga from wounds at Chickamauga.
Keeler, Orlas D.....	20	Sept. 30, '61		Discharged for disability Feb. 18, '63.
Rutledge, John		Aug. 26, '62	July 11, '65	
Shawbold, John	29	June 26, '61	June 25, '64	
Shenton, Henry W.....	37	Aug. 26, '62		Died at Concord Church, Tenn., March 5, '63.

THE SECOND REGIMENT—ADDENDUM.

COMPANY E.

CORRECTIONS FURNISHED BY CAPT. J. C. DONAHOWER.

Brandt, George .....	...	Deserted from Fort Ridgley July 24, '61.
Canning, Charles .....	...	Charles Canning O'Neil; discharged for disability in '62.
Cheadle, Solon K	y	Corp.; re-enlisted Dec. 26, '63; wnd. at Chickamauga; Sergeant.
Devannah, Dan .....	...	Corporal, discharged Jan. 28, '63.
Diehl, Joseph .....	...	Corporal, Sergeant; transf. to Battery I, 4th U. S. Art., Dec., '62.
Fritloff, Peter M .....	...	Re-enl. Dec. 26, '63; wnd. at Chickamauga; dia. for dia. May 4, '64.
French, Jay W .....	...	Wounded at Chickamauga.
Hennington, Joh .....	...	Wounded Nov. 25, '63; re-enlisted Dec. 26, '63.
Harney, Thomas	y	Corporal; re-enlisted Dec. 26, '63; 1st Sergeant; wounded at Missionary Ridge; special mention.
Huggins, Eli L .....	...	Corporal in '63; wnd. at Chickamauga; dia. on exp. term service.
Horst, Lewis	y	Wounded at Kennesaw Mountain.
Jones, William L	ME	Wounded at Chickamauga.
Jensen, Hans	y	Teamster; re-enlisted Dec. 26, '63.
Johnson, John	ME	Per order.
Johnson, Nels .....	...	Sick in hospital on discharge of regiment.
Kenter, Asel C	y	Erroneously printed Kenter in roster; re-enlisted Dec. 26, '63.
Knudson, Even	y	Wounded Sept. 19, '63; Corporal; re-enlisted.
Knudson, Evla	y	Drafted.
Kenter, Asel C	y	Omitted in roster.
La Pier, William	y	On expiration term of service.
Legendre, Joseph .....	...	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Feb. 12, '63.
Olson, Frederic .....	...	Omitted from roster; re-enlisted Dec. 24, '63.
Olson, Ole, No. 2	y	Omitted from roster.
Olson, Ole, No. 3	y	Omitted from roster; re-enlisted Dec. 26, '63.
Oimannon, Bern	y	Corporal; re-enlisted Dec. 26, '63.
Pasco, Edward	ME	Corp., Serg.; died at New Albany (Ind.) Hospital Nov. 19, '62.
Benne, Ole P	y	Re-enlisted Dec. 26, '63; Corporal, Sergeant; wnd. Jan. 19, '62.
Bukke, Nels C	y	Corporal; wounded Nov. 25, '63.
Thompson, Hilen	y	Wounded at Chickamauga.
Warrant, Benjam	y	Transferred to Battery I, 4th U. S. Artillery, December, '63.
Wendelschefer, .....	...

CORRECTIONS FURNISHED BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Shipton, Wallace	July 5, '61	Mich. 28, '62	At Nashville for disability, Musician.
Asbhan, Hans	July 5, '61	.....	Wounded at Chickamauga; discharged with regiment.
Clark, Wallace .....	.....	.....	Transferred to U. S. Service Dec. 1, '61.
Ellis, Andrew J	July 5, '61	.....	Deserted July 11, '61.
Hemmington, John L .....	.....	.....	No record.
Johnson, John P	Sept. 26, '61	.....	Died at Paducah, Ky., July 2, '62.
Kirn, James .....	.....	.....	No record.

COMPANY F.

CORRECTIONS FURNISHED BY MAJOR JOHN B. DAVIS.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Andrews, James	20	July 8, '61	.....	Erroneously reported as having died at Nashville, Tenn., April 19, '62; was living after the war, and is supposed to have been properly discharged.
Tiernan, Thomas A	18	July 8, '61	.....	Name erroneously printed in body of roster as Tiernan; wounded at Chickamauga; discharged on expiration of term.

THE SECOND REGIMENT—ADDENDUM.

COMPANY K.

CORRECTIONS FURNISHED BY FIRST LIEUT. A. H. REED.

1871

1872

1873

1874

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

CORRECTIONS FURNISHED BY CAPTAIN J. F. FULLER, ORIGINALLY A PRIVATE IN THE COMPANY.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Biske, William.....	19	Oct. 15, '61		Died at Devall's Bluff Sept. 11, '63.
Fuller, J. F.....				Enlisted as private; promoted Corporal November, '61; 2d Lieutenant January, '63; 1st Lieutenant Aug. 12, '64; Captain of Company B June 1, '65.
Golden, Orrel.....	28	Nov. 15, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 23, '63.
Moore, George W.....	24	Oct. 25, '61		Promoted Corp.; discharged on expiration of term, Nov. 14, '64.

CORRECTIONS FURNISHED BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Ames, Curtis B.....	21			No record.
Jenks, Herman E.....	26			No record.
Kader, Geo.....	27	Mar. 30, '64		Died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Aug. 5, '64; in roster of '64, Kader.
Shaver, J.....	23			Discharged for disability March 16, '63.

COMPANY B.

CORRECTIONS FURNISHED BY LIEUT. COL. JAMES B. HOIT, FORMERLY CAPTAIN COMPANY B.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
<i>Captains—</i>				
James B. Hoyt.....	36	May 1, '62	Sept. 2, '65	1st Lieutenant Company B Sept. 26, '61; Major Nov. 12, '64; Lieutenant Colonel May 23, '64.
Ephraim Pierce.....	31			Enrolled Sept. 30, '61; 2d Sergeant; 2d Lieutenant May 11, '63; 1st Lieutenant, July, '63; commissioned Captain and died at Devall's Bluff, Ark., on his way to Little Rock to be mustered.
ENLISTED MEN.				
Cartwright, F. M.....	24	Sept. 26, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enl. Feb. 2, '64; corp.; wnd. at battle of Wood Lake Sept. 23, '62.
Hunt, Albert G.....	28	Nov. 7, '61		Sergeant; wounded at battle of Fitzhugh's Woods April 1, '64; died at Pine Bluff, Ark., November, '64.
Ingham, Nathan.....	31	Oct. 26, '61		Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64; fell from boat and drowned September, '63, while on the way home.
Johnson, Charles.....	18	Oct. 12, '61		Re-enlisted Feb. 2, '64; wounded at battle of Marfrenshere July 13, '62; discharged per order May 26, '63.
Leith, Thomas.....	26	Sept. 26, '61	Sept. 2, '65	Re-enl. Feb. 2, '64; wnd. at battle of Wood Lake Sept. 23, '62.
Schofield, J. W.....	27	Sept. 26, '61		Died at Nashville, Tenn., July 15, '62, on his way home.
Taylor, Elias T.....	26	Oct. 4, '61	Nov. 15, '64	On expiration of term; served several months as Hospital Nurse and Acting Hospital Steward.

THE THIRD REGIMENT—ADDENDUM.

COMPANY E.

CORRECTIONS FURNISHED BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Anderson, H. W.....		Nov. 7, '61		Died at Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 5, '65.
Hartman, Geo. D.....				No record.
Mercer, Peter.....				Died at Little Rock Oct. 17, '64.
Shearan, Thos.....				Died at Little Rock Oct. 14, '64.
Spaulding, Warren.....				Died at Keokuk, Iowa, Sept. 6, '62.

COMPANY F.

CORRECTIONS FURNISHED BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Cowan, Willis.....		Mar. 21, '63		Deserted Feb. 13, '64.
Russell, Hiram.....			Sept. 2, '65	Re-enlisted Dec. 20, '63; promoted Corporal and Sergeant.

COMPANY H.

CORRECTIONS FURNISHED BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Bennett, Wm. W.....		July 27, '64		Died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Oct. 4, '64.
Fane, Henry.....	38	Aug. 31, '64		Discharged per order July 25, '63.
Hardy, Gustave K.....		Nov. 16, '61		Died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Oct. 19, '64.
Morrissey, Peter.....		Feb. 18, '64		Died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Oct. 16, '64.
Starbeck, Robt. F. H.....	18	Feb. 27, '64	Sept. 2, '65	

COMPANY I.

CORRECTIONS FURNISHED BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Efording, Wm.....				Died at Little Rock Oct. 26, '64.
Ewinning, Arthur.....				Died at Little Rock May 7, '64.
Glass, John.....				Died at Little Rock May 9, '64.
Green, S. R.....	34	Aug. 26, '64		Discharged per order July 28, '65.
Moreland, Josiah.....				Died at Little Rock Aug. 14, '64.

COMPANY K.

CORRECTIONS FURNISHED BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Cornell, Cyrus.....	19	Feb. 9, '64		
Montgomery, W. B.....				Died at Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 17, '64.
Whiten, John.....				Drowned in White River, Ark. Aug. 22, '65.

COMPANY E.

ALL THE CORRECTIONS IN THIS REGIMENT FURNISHED BY CAPT. A. L. BROWN.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Affolter, William.....	18	Oct. 22, '61	.....	Died at Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 26, '63.
Barney, Michael.....	38	Oct. 1, '61	.....	Discharged for disability Aug. 8, '62.
Baker, John W.....	18	Mch. 4, '62	.....	Discharged for disability Dec. 24, '62.
Bradley, Wm.....	22	Nov. 27, '61	July 19, '65	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64; Corporal May 1, '65.
Crawford, James W.....	29	Nov. 27, '61	.....	1st Sergeant, 2d Lieutenant, 1st Lieut.; resigned June 2, '63.
De La Vergne, Aurelius F.	40	Nov. 27, '61	.....	Discharged for disability March 2, '62.
Frazer, Henry.....	38	June 2, '65	July 19, '65	Drafted.
Grear, John.....	42	Nov. 27, '61	Dec. 8, '64	.....
Grear, Wm. B.....	18	Mch. 30, '64	.....	Deserted at Louisville, Ky., June 25, '65.
Niebels, Jacob.....	20	Oct. 1, '61	July 19, '65	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.
Parsons, Frederick.....	26	Oct. 1, '61	.....	Discharged for disability July 30, '63.
Thomas, James S.....	23	Oct. 1, '61	.....	Transferred to Company K March 14, '62.

COMPANY F.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
OFFICERS.				
<i>Captain—</i> William F. Wheeler.....	32	Aug. 9, '63	.....	Enrolled Oct. 14, '61; 1st Lieutenant Nov. 15, '61; res. Jan. 25, '64.
ENLISTED MEN.				
Beebe, Robert W.....	21	Oct. 11, '61	.....	Discharged for disability Dec. 16, '62.
Blackmer, Loren.....	22	Oct. 11, '61	Dec. 22, '64	Corporal; 1st Sergeant.
Carroll, Henry.....	33	Nov. 16, '61	July 19, '65	Re-enlisted Feb. 24, '64; promoted corporal.
Erickson, Andrew.....	42	Aug. 15, '64	June 12, '65	Per order.
Lanquest, Andrew.....	36	Dec. 24, '61	July 19, '65	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.
Morrell, John N.....	44	Aug. 31, '64	June 12, '65	.....
Swain, Charles B.....	31	Feb. 17, '62	Apl. 4, '65	.....

COMPANY G.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Anderson, Sven.....	42	Sept. 2, '64	June 12, '65	.....
Capeer, Anthony.....	23	Oct. 23, '61	.....	Drowned May 13, '62, at Brown's Landing, Tenn.
Dawley, Lauson.....	23	.....	.....	.....
Elch, Henry.....	22	Oct. 14, '61	.....	Died July 2, '62, at Clear Springs, Miss.
Eich, John.....	24	Oct. 23, '61	.....	Re-enlisted Jan. 2, '64.
Liebold, Peter.....	35	Mch. 18, '65	.....	Drafted.
Moser, George.....	31	Oct. 30, '61	.....	Discharged for disability July 29, '62.

COMPANY H.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Broughton, Ebenezer M....	33	Dec. 3, '61	.....	1st Sergeant; July 24, '63, Captain 50th U. S. Colored Infantry.
Clark, Omar D.....	27	Sept. 27, '61	July 19, '65	Corporal, Sergeant; re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.

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COMPANY G.

CORRECTIONS FURNISHED BY CAPTAIN CHARLES J. STEES.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Archambeau, Zephrine.....	28	Aug. 12, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Erroneously printed Zephrim.
Germain, George.....	28	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Erroneously printed Germin.
Goodman, Ole.....	32	Aug. 12, '62	.....	Erroneously printed Goodman; died Mch. 1, '64, at St. Louis, Mo.
Haus, Morgan.....	20	Feb. 24, '64	Aug. 4, '65	Erroneously printed Hans; per order.
Horne, William Y.....	18	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Erroneously printed Horn; promoted Corporal.
Horne, John E.....	18	Feb. 9, '64	.....	Erroneously printed Horn; died Oct. 14, '64, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Johnson, Andrew G.....	28	Aug. 12, '62	.....	Discharged for disability May 8, '63.
McCloud, David Hance.....	23	Aug. 12, '62	.....	Promoted Sergeant Major May 30, '64.
Middlebrooks, Lewis W.....	19	Aug. 12, '62	.....	Discharged Oct. 24, '64, at St. Louis; died before reaching home.
Molitor, Peter.....	20	Aug. 15, '62	.....	Erroneously printed Molitor; died Oct. 11, '64, at St. Louis, Mo.
Terry, Benjamin S.....	30	Aug. 12, '62	.....	Erroneously printed Tenny; Serg.; killed at Birch Coolie, Minn., Sept. 2, '62.
Terry, Henry D.....	24	Aug. 12, '62	.....	Erroneously printed Tenny; promoted Q. M. Serg. Jan. 21, '63.

COMPANY I.

CORRECTIONS FURNISHED BY LIEUT. WM. G. GRESHAM.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Bean, John St. T.....	26	Aug. 11, '62	.....	Transf. to Inv. Corps Oct. 1, '63, from wds. recd. at Birch Coolie.
McKusick, Gilman K.....	24	Aug. 11, '62	.....	Corporal; discharged per order June 20, '65.
Shaleen, John.....	26	Aug. 18, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Erroneously printed Shalin.

CORRECTIONS FURNISHED BY HON. JOHN W. PETERSON, FORMERLY SERGEANT IN SAID COMPANY.

Charlson, John.....	19	Aug. 18, '62	.....	Transferred to Invalid Corps at Fort Snelling in spring of '63.
Claphaw, Samuel.....	22	Aug. 12, '62	May 10, '65	Erroneously printed Claphaw.
Langren, Peter A.....	24	June 14, '62	.....	Corporal; promoted Sergeant; discharged per order May 18, '65.
Mouran, Nicholas.....	21	Aug. 18, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Erroneously printed Moran; promoted Corporal.
Trulson, Tuve.....	37	Aug. 18, '62	.....	Erroneously printed Trulson, Tufue; dia. for dia. Nov. 6, '63.
Van Valkenburg, W.....	26	Aug. 18, '62	.....	Corporal; deserted May, '63.

COMPANY K.

CORRECTIONS FURNISHED BY CAPTAIN W. W. BRADEN.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Dauchy, Alexander.....	21	Aug. 16, '62	.....	Erroneously printed Danchy; transf. to Invalid Corps Oct. 1, '63.
Halverson, Halver.....	26	Aug. 16, '62	Aug. 19, '65	Erroneously printed Holmer.
Hageustein, Carl.....	21	Feb. 1, '64	.....	Erroneously printed Hagenstein; died Oct. 9, '64, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Hartwell, Norman.....	34	Feb. 26, '64	Aug. 19, '65	Erroneously printed Hantwell.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

REMARK FURNISHED BY GEN. WILLIAM R. MARSHALL, FORMERLY COLONEL OF THE REGIMENT.

The dates of muster-in are dates of commissions. The ages are given at the date of earliest commission or time of entering the service. In case of O. S. Richardson, sergeant major, and others, "reduced" does not imply discredit. Richardson went to hospital from wounds, and never returned to the regiment. He was reduced so that the one filling his place as sergeant major could have his proper rank and pay while Richardson could remain in hospital.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT—ADDENDUM.

COMPANY F.

CORRECTIONS FURNISHED BY JUDGE L. W. COLLINS, FORMERLY FIRST LIEUTENANT OF COMPANY.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Heagey, Anthony J.....	32	Aug. 2, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Erroneously printed Heazey.
Stowell, Albert.....	24	Mch. 2, '64		Erroneously printed Stowen; transf. to V. R. Corps Jan. 28, '65.

COMPANY G.

CORRECTIONS FURNISHED BY LIEUT. COL. DANIEL DENSMORE, FORMERLY FIRST LIEUTENANT IN THE COMPANY.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Anderson, Arne.....	25	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Erroneously printed Anderson, Arm.
Belcher, John.....	35	Feb. 26, '64	Aug. 16, '65	Erroneously printed Belcher, John.
Beers, Freeman T.....	19	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Erroneously printed Beers, Truman.
Bergb, Nelson.....	18	Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Erroneously printed Birg, Nelson.
Carson, Henry K.....	18	Aug. 15, '62		Erroneously printed Carson, Henry B; dia. for dia. Mch. 29, '65.
Danielson, Hans Henry.....	20	Aug. 15, '62		Erroneously printed Danielson, Henry A; dia. in hospital in '65.
Doberenz, Charles G.....	35	Feb. 26, '64		Erroneously printed Dobereng, Charles G; deserted on or about Aug. 30, '64.
Edwards, Martin.....	25	Aug. 16, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Erroneously printed Edward, Martin.
Fadland, Peter E.....	21	Aug. 15, '62		Erroneously printed Fadland, Peter E; died Aug. 6, '64, at Pine Island, Minn.
Fury, Patrick.....	28	Aug. 16, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Erroneously printed Ferry, Patrick.
Johnson, Toller.....	21	Aug. 16, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Erroneously printed Johnson, Teller.
Malloy, Daniel W.....	23	Aug. 15, '62		Erroneously printed Maloy, David W; Corporal; deserted May 30, '63; arrested, sentenced to be dishonorably discharged and to three years' hard labor.
Mageras, Nicholas.....	23	Aug. 16, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Erroneously printed Magear, Nicholas.
McIntire, Henry P.....	18	Aug. 13, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Erroneously printed McIntyre, Henry P., Corp.; pro. Serg.
Peterson, Toeten.....	25	Feb. 17, '64	Aug. 16, '65	Erroneously printed Peterson, Foster.
Renshardt, Frederick.....	27	Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Erroneously printed Runshardt, Frederick, Corp.; pro. Sergt.
Seldmore, Matthew.....	23	Aug. 16, '62		Erroneously printed Sidmore, Mathew; deserted May 30, '63, at Mankato.
Thiergen, Frederick.....	33	Aug. 14, '62	May 19, '65	Erroneously printed Thurgen, Frederick; per order.

COMPANY H.

CORRECTIONS FURNISHED BY LIEUTENANT CHARLES BORNARTH, FORMERLY A SERGEANT IN THE COMPANY.

REMARK.—The company was mustered in at Camp Release, October, 1862, by Captain A. D. Nelson, U. S. A. The date given in roster is date of enlistment.

NAMES.	AGE.	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT.	REMARKS.
Camlrnd, Edward.....	38	Aug. 14, '62		Erroneously printed Camalrnd, Edward; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 1, '65.
De Lany, Arthur W.....	36	Aug. 12, '62		Erroneously printed De Lany, Arthur H.; discharged for promotion in 47th Wisconsin Infantry.
Gelb, John.....	28	Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 16, '65	Erroneously printed Gibe, John; Wagoner.
Scantleberry, Thomas.....	27	Aug. 14, '62	Jan. 25, '64	Corp.; pro. Serg.; disc. to accept promotion in 68th United States Colored Infantry; died on board hospital boat Laurel Hill.

OBSERVATIONS.

As the commissioners closed their work of collecting, examining and editing the foregoing narratives, it seemed proper to add some practical observations that have occurred to them from time to time in the progress of the work. And with the author's permission, they have adopted, as containing and expressing concisely some of the lessons to be drawn from the history and experience of our volunteer organizations generally, the concluding (following) chapter of "The Story of a Regiment," recently written and printed by General J. W. Bishop, for distribution to the survivors of the Second Regiment. The commissioners think this chapter will be read with interest by the survivors of all the regiments, recalling experiences common to all, and that its suggestions will be recognized as just and appropriate by the general reader who may have perused the preceding pages:

The war through which this narrative has taken us ended nearly twenty-five years ago.

A generation of young men born since our muster-out are now voters and of full age for military service. Many of them are enrolled as members of the national guard in the several states, and doubtless would be as prompt and ready as their fathers were to take the field for the national defense if the country required their services. And probably in any future war of like duration the deplorable waste and sacrifice of soldiers' lives and health, through ignorance and incompetence of officers and men under unaccustomed circumstances would be repeated. Some things in war have to be personally learned by experience, and a brief relation of some of these things will interest old comrades as a reminiscence, if it does not meet the notice of any who might derive instruction from it.

At the president's call our companies were assembled and recruited at their several local stations, and when ready were ordered to the general rendezvous at Fort Snelling to be mustered into the United States service and to be organized into regiments. The men and officers of each company were mutual acquaintances and friends, while they were strangers to those of other companies, and this, with other obvious causes, begot and promoted a spirit of company pride, which, if they had been brought together for a few days' encampment and exercise, or for a short period of service within the state, would not be objectionable, perhaps, indeed, would be desirable, as a stimulus for each to do its best. The rules of promotion were established on this line at the beginning, under which all vacant commissions occurring in any company were to be filled by promotion from its own ranks.

When, however, the regiment left the state and took its place among the hundreds of other regiments in the grand army of the United States, this company feeling gave place in great degree to the larger one of pride and comradeship in the regiment, and the propriety of the regimental rule of promotion, which was adopted and announced by the governor in 1863, became manifest. Under this rule the vacant commission in any company was to be filled by the senior of the next lower grade in the regiment; promotions to the grade of second lieutenant being made within the company.

Details of entire companies for guard and picket and fatigue duty, which were at first the rule, gradually were superseded by details of officers and men from all the companies, which promoted better acquaintance and better discipline, and better distributed the duty with its casualties and hardships throughout the regiment.

So the regiment came to be, in large degree, the unit of command and administration and maneuver, in which all the officers and men were personally known to and interested as comrades in each other, while the company was the family of more intimate and brotherly relations among the men and more immediate and personal care and command by the officers; and the regiment and the company were thus better and more efficiently handled.

At the beginning it was a favorite scheme to brigade together regiments from the same state, to be called the Vermont brigade or the Wisconsin brigade, etc.; but this was soon discontinued as unwise and the better plan of mingling the regiments from the various states together was adopted, thus, in organizing a national army, ignoring state lines. Certain influences effected and maintained the isolation of the regular troops in separate brigades and, when practicable, in separate divisions, but this practice was even more objectionable than the separate brigading of state regiments. If a regular regiment was in any way superior to the volunteers, why should not the latter have the advantage of association with it. If it be suggested that the regulars might learn of volunteers, why should they not have the opportunity?

One of the first things the new soldier had to learn was how intelligently and properly to take care of himself. Many of them were mere children in this respect. Accustomed to the comforts and conveniences of life under different conditions, he lacked the provident forethought, and the knack of getting the best out of present circumstances, which became a habit with the veteran, and was therefore continually suffering for want of something which he might have had. Ordered out suddenly on a hard march, his already worn-out shoes gave out the first day. When night came on cold or stormy, his overcoat or blanket had been thrown away to lighten his load on the march. If the trains were mired several miles back in the road, our recruit had no food or cooking utensils, though he had received three days' rations that very morning. If he got overheated on the march or at drill he would drink a pint of cold spring water at a gulp and become a candidate for hospital treatment directly. If he could sneak out of the column on the road, he laid down in the fence corner and took a nap; then if he were not picked up by the enemy he had to march, alone and weary, far into the night to rejoin his company. If he got sick, he got homesick also, and lost his heart and hope, and died.

Then the officers, from general to captain, were often as inexperienced as the men, and indifferent to the comfort and care of their troops. Few of them knew the weight of a knapsack, haversack, canteen, gun and "forty rounds," and the marches were conducted without any intelligent judgment as to economizing the strength of the troops, and the camps were not selected with due regard to convenience and rest. All these things were greatly improved with experience. Within the first year of service in the South one regiment lost from deaths and discharges resulting from wounds in action less than two per cent, but in the same time lost from deaths and discharges for disability, resulting from diseases and hardships, over twenty per cent.

Yet the same regiment made the "Campaign of the Carolinas" three years later, in midwinter, marching four hundred and eighty miles, foraging on the country chiefly for its rations, with no tents except those carried on the men's backs, and with one-half of its men recruits of only a few months' service (well mingled with and instructed by the veterans, however), and arrived at Goldsboro with a total temporary loss from its effective present force of only three per cent. Such a record was not, in this campaign, reached by many regiments; but anything approaching it in the first year of the war would have been quite impossible for any, in the then inexperience of officers and men.

As the war went on, officers learned to require and men to conform to many things in the ways of regulation and discipline that could not be applied and enforced with new troops. It came to be understood that somewhere in all the months of weary marching, maneuvering and campaigning there was to come an hour of actual battle, when the victory must be won by the army that could outfight the other. Failing in this emergency, all else was failure.

To bring a regiment properly and effectively into battle it must have several qualities, only to be developed by long and persistent attention to details, which at times grow tiresome and seem to be arbitrary and unnecessary.

At the crucial hour the regiment must be present in full strength, and must have its cartridge boxes full—it must be coherent, not to be broken up and scattered by something or anything that may happen to it—and it must be manageable under all circumstances. Wanting any of these qualities, it is simply a crowd of men of which nothing can be predicted with certainty except confusion and defeat.

As these things came to be realized, certain rules were adopted and persistently enforced in some regiments, through a season of reluctance and grumbling, until they came to be habitually and cheerfully observed. One of these was that there should be no straggling on the march, and no wandering from camp without permission. To this end, while in camp, the men must be accounted for by the company commanders at the several roll calls, and, if the camp was for more than a day or two, exercises were had, both to require the presence of officers and men, and to promote the efficiency, steadiness and manageability of the regiment. While on the march men were forbidden to leave the column except with permission in case of necessity. At every halt for rest arms were stacked and absentees, if any, were noted and accounted for, or reported. Relieved of his musket, the tired soldier got his rest with his comrades, and the march was always resumed with music by the band, whose members were also required to keep their places at the head of the regiment. When we encamped for the night the men were always on hand for supper and a full night's rest, or for any duty required.

The cartridge boxes were frequently inspected and kept full. Forty rounds of .58-caliber is no light load, but those regiments whose men were allowed to waste or throw them away at their pleasure often got into disgrace when suddenly called on for duty with empty boxes.

The men themselves came to take pride in being always present and ready, and the records made by the veteran regiments in the later years of the war abundantly justifies the preparation and discipline through which they were achieved.

At the beginning, thirteen six-mule wagons were allowed for the transportation of each regiment, one for headquarters tents, office and baggage, one for quartermaster stores, one for the hospital outfit, and one for the tents and baggage of each company. At this rate the wagons occupied as much space in the road as the regiment did, and when an army corps marched with its brigade, division and corps supply and ammunition trains in addition to the regimental wagons, the trains quite overwhelmed the troops.

So in the spring of 1863, when the "pup tents" were issued, the regimental trains were reduced to three wagons, and the other trains were also reduced, though in a less proportion.

This, in anticipation, seemed to be a great hardship, but it proved a positive advantage to the troops. The men now carried what they needed, and, arriving at camp, their comfort did not depend on the wagons coming in (as they often did not), and the roads being less incumbered with trains, the troops made their marches easier and quicker.

Most of the regimental bands that went out with the troops disappeared during the first year; they were usually good musicians but poor soldiers, and, discouraged by the rough ways of war, neglected by the officers who should have looked after them, and despised by the men generally, they were mustered out as expensive supernumeraries.

Later on, in our regiment, the company musicians were organized into a band, of which we were justly very proud, and similar action was perhaps taken in other regiments. A good band, always present for duty, even in battle, where they should care for the wounded, is a very important part of a regiment, worth all it costs the Government in money or the commander in care for its discipline and instruction.

Early in the war, issues were made to the regiments of axes and shovels for repairing roads, constructing rifle-pits and other works of fortification, etc. They were habitually carried in the trains until the company wagons were taken away, but as the trains were usually in the rear and the tools in the bottoms of the wagons, they were seldom available when most needed, and seldom in order for use when within reach. Later, the orders were that the men should carry these tools in addition to their regular loads. Under these orders the tools were invariably "lost" within the first two or three days, and when, suddenly, they were wanted in some emergency, the temper of the general officer was also lost, to the great discomfort of subordinates.

In our regiment, after some experience of this kind, a lieutenant, sergeant and corporal and two privates from each company were selected and called the "pioneers." They were all strong, active and skillful men, were armed only with army revolvers in the belt, and each of the twenty men carried an axe and two shovels. They camped and messed with their companies, but marched at the head of the regiment, always ready for any job in their line. They were inspected as carefully as were their comrades, and their axes were as keen and their shovels as bright as good care could keep them. On the march or in camp the "pioneer call" by the bugler brought this corps promptly to headquarters, duly equipped, and at a second call four more men from each company, leaving their guns with their comrades, joined the pioneers, and it was a tough job that was not soon disposed of by the sixty men.

This corps and their effective work attracted considerable attention, and the commander of the Fourteenth Corps, in more than one important emergency, witnessed and warmly commended their skill and prompt readiness.

The matter of recruiting and keeping full the regiments in the field has been already alluded to in the narrative, but it deserves perhaps further notice.

The continued call for men in the later years of the war no doubt fully taxed the governors of the several states. To fill the existing regiments required only individual enlistments, but they had ceased to be spontaneous, as they had been in the beginning, and it was much easier to raise a new regiment, with the active assistance of men who expected to be commissioned in it, than to enlist the same number of men for the regiments already at the front.

Experienced officers could not usually be called home from the field to recruit new companies or regiments, and so it often happened that a new regiment of 1,000 men, with officers of little or no experience, arrived at the front. The War Department had decreed that, when an old regiment had less than the standard strength, a vacant colonelcy should not be filled, and so in some of the brigades there were no colonels in any of the regiments, and the brigade itself was commanded by a lieutenant colonel, fully competent, after three years' experience, to command it.

To assign the new regiment to such a brigade would not only weaken it by the large addition of raw and unwieldy material, but would place the new colonel at once in command of it, which might, in the presence of the enemy, result in disaster.

So the new regiment was detached to some post or other duty, where, as in several instances happened, John Morgan, or some other enterprising Confederate commander, would capture the post, regiment, new guns and all.

In Minnesota the practice was to appoint officers from the older regiments to command the later ones, and more effort was made to recruit the old ones than in some other states.

It is a common mistake to think and speak of the old soldiers as a pitiable lot of physical wrecks whose disability originated in the military service. This is far from the truth. A good many men undoubtedly suffer from such disabilities so incurred, but many of the survivors of the war are indebted to their military service not only for improved physical condition, but for such regulation, education and development of mind and character as have largely contributed to their success in civil life, and no class of men have in the past twenty-five years been more generally successful than the old soldiers. The four years' train-

ing in habits of patience, courage, self-reliance and persistence have given them qualities which count in their whole after life as no small recompense for the hardships and exposure of their army service.

The veterans who survived the war are now old men, yet they are generally, I think, in better physical condition than the average of other men of equal age. A soldier's life is, or should be, temperate and restrained in respect to many vicious practices; and with due care of himself, in later years, as in the service, the old soldier should be entitled to a comfortable passage down the evening tide of his life as he approaches and enters the Great Beyond.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

LIST AND SHORT RECORD OF GENERAL OFFICERS APPOINTED FROM MINNESOTA,
AND OF OTHER MINNESOTA OFFICERS WHO WERE BRE-
VETTED AS GENERAL OFFICERS.¹

C. P. ADAMS,

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Mustered into the United States military service April 29, 1861, and commissioned captain of Company H, First Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, United States Volunteers, April 30, 1861. Served as captain until Sept. 6, 1862, when he was commissioned as major of the same regiment. Was commissioned as lieutenant colonel of his regiment May 6, 1863, in which rank he served until the regiment was mustered out, May 6, 1864. As lieutenant colonel he was in command of his regiment a larger portion of the time up to its final muster at Fort Snelling, Minn., May 6, 1864.

Re-entered the service July 8, 1864, as major commanding the Independent Battalion, Minnesota Cavalry, United States Volunteers, with headquarters at Fort Abercrombie, D. T., and was placed in command of the third sub-district of the district of Minnesota. Promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of this battalion Sept. 5, 1864; made brevet colonel March 13, 1865, and commissioned brevet brigadier general May 22, 1866. Mustered out of service June 16, 1866.

While lieutenant colonel he made the campaign against the hostile Sioux in the winter of 1866, and captured one hundred and seventy-eight Cutheads, the last of the warlike Sioux this side the Missouri River, thus finishing the war commenced in 1862.

CHRISTOPHER C. ANDREWS,

BRIGADIER GENERAL AND BREVET MAJOR GENERAL UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Mustered as a private in Company I, Third Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, United States Volunteers, Oct. 11, 1861, and November 4th appointed captain of said company. Winter of 1861-62, served with regiment guarding Louisville & Nashville railroad; in expedition across the Cumberland Mountains, June 11th-18th, to Pikeville, Tenn. In action at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, 1862, and after the surrender of the regiment, which he strongly opposed, was held as a prisoner of war about three months at Madison, Ga.; paroled at Libby Prison, Richmond, exchanged in November, and, on reorganization of his regiment, was, Dec. 1, 1862, appointed lieutenant colonel. March 2 to June 4, 1863, president of military commission at Columbus, Ky. March 11 to 16, 1863, expedition from Columbus, Ky., to Fort Heiman. In operations at Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., June 8th to July 24th. Assumed command of Third Regiment July 16th. Colonel of Third Regiment, to date from July 16, 1863, and commanded regiment in General Frederick Steele's expedition from Helena to Little Rock, Ark., August and September. In action resulting in defeat of Confederate forces under General Price, near Little Rock, September 10th. Commanded post of Little Rock, with brigade, from Sept. 12, 1863, to April 27, 1864. March 24, 1864, General Steele, with the main part of his army, having marched south to join General Banks, all the forces at Little Rock were by General Nathan Kimball placed under his direct command. April 1st, with detachment of Third

¹ The records of those who were appointed full brigadier generals, except those of Generals Gorman and Miller, have been revised by the officers themselves.

Minnesota and Eighth Missouri Cavalry, defeated a brigade under Brigadier General Dandridge McRae in the battle of Fitzhugh's Woods, near Augusta, Ark. Commanded a second expedition up White River April 19th.

April 26, 1864, accepted appointment of brigadier general United States Volunteers, to rank from Jan. 5, 1864, at which date his nomination was sent to the senate. April 26th, assigned to command of column of 3,000 men and supply train destined for Major General Steele's army at Camden, and proceeded to Pine Bluff. May 19th, assigned to and assumed command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, headquarters at Little Rock. June 16th, succeeded to the command of Second Division, Seventh Corps, which he retained the following six months. July 7th, placed in command of Devall's Bluff, on White River, the base of supplies for the army and Department of Arkansas. There were 7,000 troops there at that time, with much sickness and no fortifications. August 25th, with cavalry force under immediate command of Colonel Geiger, Eighth Missouri Cavalry, defeated the forces under the Confederate General Shelby in the battle of the Prairies.

Having served seventeen months continuously in Arkansas, he was, December 27th, relieved at Devall's Bluff, and Jan. 3, 1865, at Morganzia, La., by assignment, took command of the Third Brigade, comprising nine regiments, of the Reserve Corps (military division west Mississippi), then undergoing consolidation at different places down the Mississippi River. Moved headquarters to Kenner, ten miles above New Orleans, January 9th; reached Barrancas, Fla., near Pensacola, January 27th, where the regiments and batteries were arriving to compose the Second and Third brigades of the Second Division, Thirteenth Corps, designed for his command in the field. March 4th, by assignment, assumed command of the Second Division, Thirteenth Corps. March 9th, appointed major general of Volunteers by brevet. With two brigades, comprising over 5,000 effective men, marched from Pensacola, March 20th, as part of General Fred Steele's column of Canby's army, destined to occupy southern Alabama. Entered Pollard with one brigade of his division March 26th. After circuitous and difficult march, arrived with division before Fort Blakely April 2d; continued in the investment and siege, with front of three-fourths of a mile, till about sundown, April 9th, when his division assaulted and carried the Confederate works in its front, sustaining a loss of 30 killed and 200 wounded, also capturing a number of flags, 12 guns and between 1,300 and 1,400 prisoners, including a division general and 71 other commissioned officers. April 11th, marched to Stark's Landing with one brigade, as a reserve to the force that landed at Mobile April 12th. Proceeded with one brigade of his division to Selma, Ala., April 27th, and occupied that city till May 12th. May 27th (day after the great explosion), by assignment, assumed command of city and district of Mobile. By his order dated June 6, 1865, the legal disabilities of freedmen as witnesses in courts of justice were removed in that district. July 4th, embarked for Texas, and July 8th assumed command of the district of Houston, including Galveston, Columbus, Millican and Beaumont. By order, accompanied Provisional Governor Andrew J. Hamilton to the state capitol at Austin, and assisted in his reinstatement in authority. August 14th, was relieved at Houston by Major General Mower. August 17th, received orders from General Sheridan, headquarters military division of the Southwest, to report to General Steele on the Rio Grande, but by general order from War Department was relieved from further duty. Mustered out of the service Jan. 15, 1866.

JOHN T. AVERILL,

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Lieutenant colonel Sixth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, United States Volunteers, Aug. 22, 1862. Was in the expedition of that year against the hostile Sioux Indians. Commanded his regiment in the decisive battle of Wood Lake, Sept. 23, 1862, and was favorably mentioned in General Sibley's report of that action. In command of Glencoe during part of winter 1862-63. With the Sixth

Regiment in the campaign against the Indians in the summer of 1863, and was in the battles of Big Mound, Dead Buffalo Lake and Stony Lake. Colonel of the Sixth Regiment Oct. 28, 1864. By Special Order, No. 57, adjutant general's office, Washington, Feb. 5, 1864, he was detailed as acting assistant provost marshal general to succeed Captain T. M. Saunders of the regular army. His office was at St. Paul, and his duties were to supervise the enrollment of persons in the State of Minnesota liable to be drafted for military service. Was relieved therefrom Aug. 17, 1865. Brevet brigadier general United States Volunteers Oct. 18, 1865. Died at St. Paul, Minn., Oct 3, 1889.

JAMES H. BAKER,

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel of Tenth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, United States Volunteers, Sept. 15, 1862. In command of post of Le Sueur, Minn., winter of 1862-63, till Feb. 24, 1863, when he proceeded with detachment of Tenth Regiment to Mankato, reporting there to Colonel Miller on the 24th, and was present at the execution of the thirty-eight Indian convicts. Commanded the Tenth Regiment in the expedition against the hostile Sioux Indians summer of 1863, and in battle of Big Mound. Arrived at St. Louis, Mo., with his regiment October, 1863, and on the 23d of that month was assigned to the command of the post of St. Louis, in which capacity he served till July 1, 1864, when his command was increased to include the sub-district of St. Louis, embracing that and the four surrounding counties. Subsequently he was appointed acting assistant provost marshal general of the Department of Missouri, in which position he continued until the close of the war. Mustered out with his regiment Aug. 19, 1865. Brevet brigadier general, to date from March 13, 1865.

THEODORE H. BARRETT,

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Mustered into service as second lieutenant Aug. 15, 1862. Aug. 29, 1862, made captain of Company G, Ninth Minnesota Infantry. In September, 1862, marched to the relief of Abercrombie. Served on the Northwest frontier until October, 1863, then went with his company to Missouri. Dec. 29, 1863, at Benton Barracks, mustered in as colonel of the Sixty-second United States Colored Infantry, to rank from Nov. 24, 1863. In January, 1864, proceeded with his regiment by rail and river to the Gulf Department. By order of March 21, 1864, headquarters First Division Corps d'Afrique, assigned to command of a black brigade made up of the Sixty-second, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-seventh United States Colored Infantry, to which the Eighty-third United States Colored Infantry was afterward added; continued in that command at Port Hudson, Morganzia and vicinity until prostrated by the malaria of Louisiana swamps, Aug. 31, 1864. President of general court martial at Cincinnati, Ohio, from Oct. 17, 1864, to Dec. 29, 1864; then returned to his regiment, which, during his absence, had been sent to Texas. Commanded United States forces at Brazos, Santiago, near the mouth of the Rio Grande River, from April 27 to May 21, 1865. In command of Union troops at the battle of Palmetto Rancho, Texas, the last actual conflict of the war, May 13, 1865. On the reoccupation of Brownsville, Texas, May 30, 1865, assigned to command of that post, in which he continued until July 13th, when he was relieved by General Giles A. Smith. Assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, July 25, 1865, and on the reorganization of the Twenty-fifth Corps in October following, transferred to the command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, then posted along the Rio Grande, with headquarters at Ringgold Barracks. Reoccupied Fort McIntosh Oct. 23, 1865, being the extreme right of General Sheridan's army of observation. Commanded the Second Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, from Nov. 4, 1865, until mustered out of service, Jan. 19, 1866. On the recommendation of Major General Weitzel at muster-out, brevetted brigadier general United States Volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865.

JUDSON W. BISHOP,

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Mustered into United States service June 26, 1861, as captain of Company A, Second Regiment, Minnesota Infantry Volunteers. Served continuously in that regiment, or with it as part of his larger command, until mustered out as colonel with it, July 20, 1865. Promoted major March 21, 1862; lieutenant colonel Aug. 26, 1862; commissioned colonel July 14, 1864, and on recruiting the regiment to standard strength was mustered as colonel from March 5, 1865. Appointed brevet brigadier general United States Volunteers by commission dated April 9, 1865, and assigned to command First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. For details of military service see narrative of the Second Regiment, Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, in this volume.

WILLIAM COLVILL,

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Captain Company F, First Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, United States Volunteers, April 29, 1861; major of same regiment Sept. 17, 1862; lieutenant colonel November, 1862; colonel May 4, 1863. Discharged with regiment May 4, 1864. Colonel First Regiment, Minnesota Heavy Artillery, United States Volunteers, Feb. 25, 1865. Discharged by special order, on reduction of regiment, July, 1865. Brevet brigadier general United States Volunteers March 13, 1865. Commanded the First Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, at the first and second battles of Fredericksburg. Was engaged in the following battles and actions, namely: Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Berryville, Yorktown, Williamsburg (in support), West Point, Hanover Court House (in support), Chickahominy (the First Minnesota built Sumner's upper bridge, the only one that was not carried away, and he personally located the road through the overflowed bottom), Fair Oaks (first and second days), Peach Orchard Station, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp (both crossings), Glendale (severely wounded), Malvern Hill during formations of line, Centreville, Fairfax, Flint Hill, Vienna, South Mountain, Antietam, Charlestown, Ashby's Gap, first Fredericksburg, second Fredericksburg, Salem Church, Manassas Gap, Haymarket (his horse killed) and Gettysburg, where he was twice wounded.

NAPOLEON J. T. DANA.

MAJOR GENERAL UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Cadet at the United States Military Academy (appointed at large) from July 1, 1838, to July 1, 1842, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to second lieutenant Seventh Infantry July 1, 1842. Served in garrison at Fort Pike, La., 1842-43; Pass Christian, Miss., 1843, and Fort Pike, La., 1843-45; in military occupation of Texas, 1845; in the war with Mexico, 1846-47, being engaged in the defense of Fort Brown (first lieutenant Seventh Infantry Feb. 16, 1847, to Aug. 24, 1851), May 3-9, 1846; battle of Monterey, Sept. 21-23, 1846; siege of Vera Cruz, March 9-29, 1847; and battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17-18, where he was (brevetted captain April 18, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo, Mexico) severely wounded in storming the intrenchments on Telegraph Hill; on recruiting service 1847-48, and on quartermaster duty at Boston, Mass., 1848 (captain staff assistant quartermaster, March 3, 1848); Fort Snelling, Minn., 1848-49; Fort Gaines (near Fort Ripley), Minn., 1850-51; settling accounts in Washington, D. C., 1851-52; at Fort Snelling, Minn., 1853, and Fort Ridgley, Minn., 1855-61. Resigned March 1, 1855. Banker, St. Paul, Minn., 1855-61. Brigadier general Minnesota Militia, 1857-61. Served during the rebellion of the seceding states, 1861-65; in command of brigade guarding Potomac ferries between (colonel First Minnesota Volunteers, Oct. 2, 1861) Washington, D. C., and Harper's Ferry, Va., October, 1861, and in the Shenandoah Valley, November, 1861, to April, 1862; in the Virginia pen-

insular campaign (Army [brigadier general United States Volunteers, Feb. 3, 1862] of the Potomac), April to August, 1862, being engaged in the siege of Yorktown, April 5 to May 4, 1862; combat of West Point, May 8, 1862; battle of Fair Oaks, May 31 to June 1, 1862; advanced line before Richmond, June 1-29, 1862; action at Peach Orchard and battle of Savage Station, June 29, 1862; action of White Oak Swamp and battle of Glendale, June 30, 1862; battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; and skirmish at Harrison's Landing, July 2, 1862; in the Maryland campaign (Army of the Potomac), September, 1862, being engaged in the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862, and battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, where he was severely wounded; on sick leave of absence, disabled by wound, 1862-63; in command of the defenses (major general United States Volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862) of Philadelphia, Pa., July and August, 1863; in operations in the Department of the Gulf, being engaged in the action of Fortoche Bayou, September, 1863; in command of expedition by sea to the Rio Grande, October, 1863, landing at Brazos, Santiago, October 27th, and driving the enemy as high as Laredo, Texas, and in occupation of Matagorda Bay and Indianola, and command of Thirteenth Army Corps, December, 1863, to January, 1864; and in command of the district of Vicksburg, Aug. 17 to Oct. 30, 1864; of Sixteenth Army Corps, and districts of west Tennessee and Vicksburg, November, 1864; and of the Department of Mississippi, December, 1864, to May 27, 1865. Resigned May 27, 1865.

ALONZO J. EDGERTON,

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

In the early summer of 1862 he recruited Company B, Tenth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, United States Volunteers, of which he was appointed captain Aug. 21, 1862, and served with his company as captain through the Indian campaigns of 1862 and 1863. In February, 1864, while in command of the provost guard of St. Louis, he was commissioned as colonel of the Sixty-seventh United States Colored Infantry, and went with his regiment to Louisiana. During 1865 he was president of a court martial in New Orleans. In 1865 the Sixty-seventh and the Sixty-fifth United States Colored regiments were consolidated and he was colonel of the consolidated regiment (the Sixty-fifth). He was then commissioned brigadier general by brevet and placed in command of a brigade; and was in command of Baton Rouge, La., during the riots at New Orleans, in May, 1866, and remained in command of that important district till his muster out in the winter of 1867.

WILLIS A. GORMAN,

BRIGADIER GENERAL UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Commissioned colonel of First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry April 29, 1861. Commanded the First Minnesota in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, occupying the extreme right of the Union forces at the close of the engagement. Immediately after the first Bull Run battle he was placed in command of all the forces on the Potomac River, from Chain Bridge to Point of Rocks, near Harper's Ferry, until succeeded by General C. P. Stone in the early fall. Appointed brigadier general Oct. 1, 1861. Commanded the forces which crossed the Potomac River at Edwards' Ferry, Oct. 21, 1861, in General Stone's movement against Leesburg, Va. Commanded brigade in General Banks' operations in the Shenandoah Valley and at Winchester, Va., in March, 1862. Commanded First Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, and went with Army of the Potomac, in April, 1862, on the peninsular campaign. Was in the actions at the siege of Yorktown in April and May, and led the advance and stood the brunt of the first day's battle, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va., and was also engaged in the second day's battle, June 1, 1862. Was with the Second Corps, which was sent, in August, 1862, to the relief of General Pope's army at second Bull Run

battle, and arrived on that field on the 31st. In command of brigade (of Second Army Corps) covering the retreat from that battlefield to Washington which commenced on the night of September 1st. Went with General McClellan's army to resist General Lee's advance into Maryland, September, 1862, and was engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, Md., holding the position (after the repulse of Gen. Hooker) on the extreme right of the Union forces at the close of the last named battle, September 17th, with heavy losses in killed and wounded. Was with General McClellan's army until that commander was superseded by General Burnside, in November, 1862, when he (Gorman) was ordered to report to General Curtis, at St. Louis, Mo., who assigned him to the command of the district of Arkansas, with headquarters at Helena, Ark. Went in command of forces to the rear of Arkansas Post, January, 1863, holding the Confederate forces in check, and preventing reinforcements while General McClernand attacked and captured that post, January 9th. Having accomplished this object, he (Gorman) turned his forces against Des Arc and Devall's Bluff, Ark., and, supported by the gunboats under Lieut. Commander Walker of the navy, captured these places. After serving more than three years he resigned on account of ill health. Died at St. Paul, Minn., May 20, 1876.

LUCIUS F. HUBBARD,

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Enlisted as a private of Company A, Fifth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, Dec. 19, 1861. Promoted captain Feb. 5, 1862; lieutenant colonel March 24, 1862; colonel Aug. 31, 1862. Mustered as a veteran Feb. 12, 1864. Brevet brigadier general for "conspicuous gallantry in the battles of Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15 and 16, 1864." Commanded the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, at intervals during 1862 and 1863, and the Second Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, from March 7, 1864, to Sept. 6, 1865. Service: On duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., until May, 1862. Reported to Gen. Pope before Corinth, Miss., May 24, 1862. Participated in the following campaigns, battles, sieges and actions: Siege of Corinth, May 24 to 30, 1862; battle of Farmington, May 28, 1862; campaign through northern Mississippi and Alabama, June, July, August, 1862; battle of Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862; battle of Corinth, Oct. 3 and 4, 1862; campaign through central Mississippi, November and December, 1862; campaign through west Tennessee, January and February, 1863; campaign against Vicksburg, March, April, May, 1863; action at Mississippi Springs, Miss., May 13, 1863; assault on Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863; assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; siege of Vicksburg; actions at Satartia, Miss., June 4; Mechanicsburg, Miss., June 7; Richmond, La., June 14, 1863; campaign through Mississippi, July, August, 1863; actions at Canton, Miss., Oct. 16; Brownsville, Miss., Oct. 18; Barton Station, Oct. 20, 1863; campaign through northern Mississippi, December, 1863, and January, February, 1864; re-enlisted as a veteran March 6, 1864; Red River expedition, La., March, April, May, 1864; assault on Fort de Russy, La., March 14, 1864; actions at Henderson Hill, La., March 21; Grand Ecore, La., April 2; Compti, La., April 3, 1864; battle of Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; actions at Cane River, La., April 23; Cloutierville, La., April 24; Moore's Plantation, La., May 3; Bayou La Moure, La., May 6; Bayou Roberts, La., May 7; Mansura, La., May 16; Bayou de Glaise, La., May 18, 19; Lake Chicot, Ark., June 6, 1864; campaign through northern Mississippi, August, 1864; actions at Oxford, Miss., Aug. 21; Abbeyville, Miss., Aug. 25, 1864; campaign through Arkansas and Missouri, September, October, 1864; battles of Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15-16, 1864; campaign through Tennessee and Mississippi, December, 1864, and January, 1865; campaign against Mobile, Ala., March, April, 1865; action at Fish River, Ala., March 23, 1865; siege of Spanish Fort; capture of Spanish Fort, Ala., April 9; Fort Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865; duty at Demopolis, Ala., until September, 1865. Was wounded at Farmington May 28, 1862, and at Nashville Dec. 16, 1864. Mustered out of service Sept. 6, 1865.

SAMUEL P. JENNISON,

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Second lieutenant Company D, Second Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 5, 1861. Promoted first lieutenant and adjutant Jan. 18, 1862. In the battle of Mill Springs, Jan. 19, 1862, and the campaigns of the regiment until September, 1862. Discharged for promotion by order of War Department, dated Aug. 24, 1862. Lieutenant colonel Tenth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, United States Volunteers, Sept. 10, 1862, and on duty the following winter at regimental headquarters, Le Sueur, Minn. In the campaign against the Sioux Indians, summer of 1863. Assumed command of the Tenth Regiment at St. Louis, Mo., September, 1863. Commanded the regiment in the battle of Tupelo, July 13 and 14, 1864; in General Smith's movement against Forrest to Oxford, Miss., August, 1864; in General Mower's pursuit of Price through Arkansas and Missouri the autumn of 1864; in the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15 and 16, 1864, in which he was severely wounded; also, in the operations against Mobile and siege and capture of Spanish Fort, March and April, 1865. Discharged with regiment Aug. 19, 1865. Brevet colonel United States Volunteers Feb. 23, 1865. Brevet brigadier general United States Volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865.

WILLIAM G. LE DUC,

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Captain, assistant quartermaster, April 18, 1862; assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, and joined command, May, 1862, at White House, Va. Served in the Second Corps till after the battle of Antietam; then promoted lieutenant colonel, and served with Eleventh Corps as chief quartermaster, and as chief quartermaster of the reserve grand division of the Army of the Potomac in the Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg campaigns. Accompanied Major General Hooker to Army of the Cumberland. Organized depot of supplies at Bridgeport, Ala. Served with General Hooker as chief quartermaster Twentieth Corps to Atlanta. Served with Major General George H. Thomas, in the Hood campaign in Tennessee, as chief quartermaster in the field. Brevet colonel and brevet brigadier general March 13, 1865. Resigned Aug. 1, 1865.

WILLIAM R. MARSHALL,

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Aug. 28, 1862, commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Seventh Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers. Sept. 1, 1862, reported to Gen. Sibley, at Fort Ridgely, with the companies of the Seventh then organized, and commanded the battalion in the Indian campaign of that year at relief of Birch Coolie, battle of Wood Lake, etc. [The colonel of the regiment, Stephen Miller, was serving with the First Minnesota in Army of the Potomac, and did not join the Seventh until after close of campaign of 1862.] In 1863 Lieut. Colonel Marshall commanded the regiment in Gen. Sibley's expedition to the upper Missouri, and in the battles of Big Mound, etc., Colonel Miller being in command of the district of Minnesota. Oct. 10, 1863, went in command of regiment South. Commissioned colonel Nov. 6, 1863. On duty with regiment at St. Louis, Mo., till April, 1864; May and June, 1864, at Paducah, Ky.; June, 1864, joined right wing of Sixteenth Army Corps at Memphis, Tenn. Assigned to Third Brigade of First Division, Gen. J. A. Mower, division commander; Gen. A. J. Smith, corps commander. Took part in battles of July 13, 14 and 15, 1864, near Tupelo, Miss. Was in expedition to Oxford, Miss., in August, 1864; in skirmish at Tallahatchie River, etc.; September, October and November, 1864, under Gen. Mower, in Arkansas and Missouri, in pursuit of Gen. Price; under Gen. Thomas at the battle of Nash-

ville, Dec. 15 and 16, 1864. Succeeded to command of Third Brigade on the death of Col. Hill, December 15th; under Gen. Canby in siege of Mobile, March and April, 1865. Wounded in the advance to Spanish Fort, March 25, 1865. In command of post of Selma, Ala., May, June and July, 1865. Commissioned brevet brigadier general, March 13, 1865, for services at Nashville, on recommendation of Generals McArthur, Smith and Thomas. Mustered out with Seventh Regiment at Fort Snelling Aug. 16, 1865.

ROBERT N. McLAREN,

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Major of the Sixth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, United States Volunteers, Aug. 22, 1862. Participated in the campaign of that year against the hostile Sioux Indians, and was in the battle of Wood Lake, September 23d. On duty at Fort Snelling during winter of 1862-63. In General Sibley's expedition against the Sioux Indians in the summer of 1863, and was in the battles of Big Mound, Dead Buffalo Lake and Stony Lake. Colonel of the Second Regiment, Minnesota Cavalry, United States Volunteers, Jan. 12, 1864, and commanded that regiment in General Sully's expedition against the Sioux Indians west of the Missouri River, and to the Yellowstone River in the summer of 1864, and was in the battles of Killdeer Mountain (Ta-ha-kouty) and Bad Lands. From the return of this expedition, October, 1864, till the date of his muster-out, Nov. 17, 1865, he was in command of garrison troops in Minnesota. Brevet brigadier general United States Volunteers Dec. 14, 1865. Died at St. Paul, Minn., July 30, 1886.

STEPHEN MILLER,

BRIGADIER GENERAL UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Lieutenant colonel First Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, United States Volunteers, April 29, 1861. In the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and in several other succeeding engagements of the Army of the Potomac, as appears more fully in the narrative of the First Regiment. Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, United States Volunteers, Aug. 24, 1862. Succeeded Gen. Sibley in command at Mankato, Minn., Nov. 17, 1862, and had charge of the execution of the thirty-eight Indians, Dec. 26, 1862. June, 1863, assigned to the command of the district of Minnesota during General Sibley's absence on Indian expedition. Brigadier general United States Volunteers Oct. 26, 1863. By Special Order, No. 506, War Department, Nov. 14, 1863, assigned to the command of Fort Snelling, Minn. Resigned Jan. 18, 1864, to enter upon the office of governor of the State of Minnesota. Died at Worthington, Minn., Aug. 18, 1881.

JOHN B. SANBORN,

BRIGADIER GENERAL AND BREVET MAJOR GENERAL UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Adjutant general and acting quartermaster general State of Minnesota, with the rank of brigadier general, April 22, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862. Colonel Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry Nov. 5, 1861, to Aug. 4, 1863. Brigadier general United States Volunteers, Dec. 15, 1862, for conspicuous gallantry and efficiency at the battle of Iuka; expired by limitation March 4, 1863. Reappointed brigadier general of Volunteers, Aug. 4, 1863, for conspicuous gallantry and efficiency in the campaign against Vicksburg. Brevet major general United States Volunteers, Feb. 10, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in campaign in Missouri, October and November, 1864, against General Price and his army. Mustered out of military service May 31, 1866.

Organized and equipped first five regiments of Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, four squadrons of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, and commanded district of Minnesota, May 22, 1861, to April 17, 1862. Moved Fourth Minnesota Infan-

try Volunteers from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Hamburg Landing, Tenn., April 17, 1862, to May 15, 1862, disembarking with his command at Fort Heiman, Tenn., and marching out to Paris, Tenn., to attack and drive away the cavalry command of the rebel General Forrest. June 3, 1862, assigned to command of the First Demi-Brigade of the First Brigade of the Seventh Division, Army of the Mississippi. Engaged in the siege of Corinth and pursuit of the rebel army after the evacuation of Corinth till June 25, 1862. Assigned to command, and commanding, First Brigade, Seventh Division, Army of the Mississippi, June 25, 1862, to Sept. 20, 1862. On court martial at Camp Clear Creek June 10 to July 15, 1862. President of general court martial at Camp Clear Creek, Miss., July 20 to Aug. 10, 1862. Campaign against the rebel army at Iuka, Miss., and battle of Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862. This battle was fought principally by General Sanborn's brigade, which, under his personal command and direction, successfully resisted an attack of six hours' duration by General Maury's division of General Price's army. The entire federal loss was 790, and the loss of General Sanborn's command in killed and wounded, with but few missing, was 588 out of an aggregate force of a little more than 2,000 present for duty.

Sept. 19, 1862, to Oct. 14, 1862, campaign in defense of Corinth; battle of Corinth, Oct. 3 and 4, and pursuit of rebel army to Ripley, Miss., Oct. 5 to 14, 1862. Oct. 14 to Dec. 25, 1862, commanding First Brigade, Seventh Division, Army of the Tennessee, in General Grant's central Mississippi campaign, reaching the Yokanapotaffa River. Commanding First Brigade, Seventh Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, Jan. 1, 1863, to April 1, 1863; engaged in the Yazoo Pass expedition and attack on Fort Pemberton, March 13 to April 15, 1863, and counter-march to Mississippi River. Commanding First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, April 15 to May 2; movement from Helena to Milliken's Bend, Milliken's Bend to Bruinsburg, La., and from Bruinsburg to Port Gibson, La., taking the division across the Mississippi River during the battle of Port Gibson in less than two hours, and moving out to the field; commanding First Brigade, Seventh Division, in attack at Bayou Pierre, May 2, 1863; at Forty Hills, May 3, 1863. Commanding said brigade at the battle of Raymond, May 12, 1863, and at the battle of Jackson, May 14, 1863, where the brigade in line successfully charged the rebel right and centre, carrying the entire position, and by the aid of the other troops engaged capturing fourteen pieces of artillery and a large amount of ammunition.

May 16, 1863, commanding said brigade at the battle of Champion Hills, Miss., capturing the colors of a Mississippi regiment and many prisoners of war. May 17th to 20th, building and guarding pontoon bridge across the Big Black River, over which a portion of the Army of the Tennessee passed toward Vicksburg. May 20th, by order of General Grant, crossed over the bridge, destroyed the same, and moved forward into the line of investment in rear of Vicksburg.

May 22, 1863, during forenoon, commanded First Brigade, Seventh Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, in the assault upon the enemy's works, and in the afternoon, during the temporary retirement of General Quinby, he commanded the Seventh Division, during which time he made the assault from the right of the position of General McClelland, whose corps (the Thirteenth) the Seventh Division had been ordered to support. Upon reaching the ditch of the enemy's lunette his command fought from the ditch for nearly an hour, waiting for a communication from Colonel Boomer, commanding the Second Brigade of said division, informing him—as had been arranged between them, when they separated near Gen. A. J. Smith's headquarters—that he was ready to assault and go over the works, when General Sanborn's brigade was also to advance, and both go over the works together. In reaching the ditch and position taken by General Sanborn's command, it was exposed to a terrible fire from the front and right flank, and when Major Welch and other mounted officers were carried down by the fire, all field officers were ordered to dismount and go forward on foot, and in this way the position was reached. The first news from Colonel Boomer, who was over the crest of an intervening ridge, was from his adjutant, announcing to Gen-

eral Sanborn that Boomer was dead, and that it was impossible for that brigade to advance. All staff officers were at once sent for orders to General McClernand, or some superior officer; none could be found, and after waiting fifteen minutes (which was the limit that General Sanborn had given his colonels as the period he would retain them under that fire without advancing or retreating), and night coming on,—it being then quite after dark,—he withdrew his command about one-third of a mile to the rear, and reformed on the crest of a ridge, the enemy remaining inside of his works, and showing no sort of disposition to pursue. General Sanborn had held his position directly in front of the enemy for more than two hours, under a terrible fire, and the loss of his brigade (with which he was present) was two hundred and fourteen killed and wounded.

May 23 to Aug. 4, 1863, engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, and occupation of Vicksburg, having been designated by Generals Grant and McPherson, on account of conspicuous services during the campaign, to lead the advance into Vicksburg with his brigade, and with General Logan's division to occupy the place and parole the prisoners of war.

Aug. 4, 1863, to Sept. 20, 1863, on leave of absence in the North. Ordered to report by General Grant for temporary duty to General Schofield, commanding the Department of Missouri. Oct. 15, 1863, assigned to the command of the district of southwest Missouri, extending from the Osage to the Arkansas River, and from Kansas and the Indian Territory eastward about two hundred miles, with headquarters at Springfield, Mo.

Sept. 4 to Oct. 30, 1864, commanding brigade and division of cavalry in the field against the Confederate army, then invading Missouri under Gen. Sterling Price. Marching rapidly from Springfield to Jefferson City, via Rolla, Mo., with a brigade of cavalry and reinforcements received *en route*, General Sanborn repulsed the rebel attack on Jefferson City, Oct. 7, 1864. With a division of cavalry attacked and drove the rebel forces under Gen. Sterling Price at Vincennes and California Station, Oct. 9 and 10, 1864, and at Tipton and Booneville, Oct. 10 and 11, 1864. After an advance against the rebel position at Booneville, on the 11th, he successfully extricated his command from a very perilous position, two full divisions of Confederate cavalry, under Generals Shelby and Fagan, being in the movement against his command to envelop and overwhelm it.

October 11th to 21st, maneuvering with his division of cavalry, composed of 4,000 men and upward, against the rebel army, composed of about 22,000 men and seven general officers, viz., General Price, General Cabell, General Shelby, General Marmaduke, General Fagan, General Thompson and General Clark, to prevent the escape of said army south without a battle with A. J. Smith's corps, now moving up the Missouri to attack and destroy this force, or west without a battle with his division and the Kansas forces combined, or north of the Missouri under any circumstances.

It was decided at noon of the 21st of October, in a consultation between General Sanborn and General Pleasanton, who came onto the field and took command of the division,—General Sanborn now taking his brigade, October 19th,—that the attempt to get an engagement between the corps of infantry and the rebel army was hopeless, and that the cavalry should be thrown forward at a gallop, with orders to the colonels commanding brigades and regiments to force the rebel army to form in line of battle, and to bring on an engagement at once. General Sanborn, with his brigade, had the advance, and, moving, brought on the battle of Independence, the 22d of October, wherein the cavalry made a saber charge, and captured some four hundred prisoners and a section of artillery. This engagement was renewed early next morning at the Big Blue and Westport, where our losses were heavy for a cavalry engagement, and our victory complete as to occupying the rebel position.

General Sanborn's command had now been maneuvering and fighting constantly from October 5th to October 25th, a period of twenty days, and both horses and men were exhausted. The troops from Kansas under General Curtis, with Generals Blunt and Lane, had come upon the field. General Curtis took the advance on the morning of the 25th, affording all the relief he could to the

Missouri division, and marched down the Missouri border to within about six miles of the Marais des Cygnes River. The men had neither rations nor water during the entire day, and it was after dark when General Sanborn, who had the rear, came up. General Curtis' command had gone into camp for the night at the old trading post. The day's march had been without any fruit, and upon reporting to General Pleasanton, General Sanborn stated that he desired to go on till he either struck the rebel army or the Marais des Cygnes River, reported to be six miles in advance. General Pleasanton, who was sick and exhausted, assented to this, and ordered the whole division to go forward under Sanborn. The march was continued until the fire of the rebel pickets, for nearly one mile in length, was drawn, near midnight. General Sanborn moved forward early the next morning with the whole division, immediately driving the rebels from their camp, in which they left their entire breakfast, some cooked and some half-cooked, with several hundred cattle and sheep, and pressed on through the woods on the south side of the Marais des Cygnes River, emerging from which he came upon a very formidable line of the enemy.

The battle had aroused the entire command. General Pleasanton came upon the field soon after the first assault was made and the position carried. Upon being advised of the situation he directed General Sanborn to take command of the advance and push the enemy vigorously with the aid of the First and Fourth brigades of cavalry,—Benteen's and Phillips'. These, General Pleasanton said, were in the saddle and would come forward at once on "the trot" and pass to the front of Sanborn's brigade. Colonel Phillips' brigade came up first, and scarcely without halting was sent to the front by General Sanborn, with orders to close up with the enemy and charge him if the opportunity was presented. Colonel Benteen followed soon after with his brigade of veteran cavalry from Mississippi. Colonel Phillips formed his line on the right of the road in front of the enemy; Benteen formed on the left, and in the deployment of his line discovered the enemy at close quarters, with cavalry and artillery in position, having been forced to halt and fight by the pursuit of General Sanborn's brigade. Colonel Benteen was very near the enemy, and after sending word to Colonel Phillips to support him, charged vigorously upon the Confederate left. Colonel Phillips, who had been firing at long range upon the Confederates for some time, followed in a charge on the right flank, and in a short time these brigades had captured seven guns and eight hundred prisoners, with Generals Marmaduke and Cabell. This was the battle of Mine Creek, and resulted from the persistency of General Sanborn's command during the night and early morning, thus preventing the enemy from escaping, with valuable stores, unpunished, into Arkansas.

From this time on the destruction of the wagons and property by the rebel army and the surrender of prisoners was incessant, and their rout was complete, although at the crossing of the Little Osage another apparent stand was made. General Curtis and the Kansas troops had again demanded and taken the front. The brigade of General Sanborn, which had been on duty all the night previous, and made the attacks in the morning, was much jaded and quite a distance in the rear. Aids-de-camp at once brought orders to him to come forward with his command and attack the rebel position. The rebels were apparently formed in a dense thicket, from which a rapid fire was poured into our ranks. Immediately upon coming up with his command, General Sanborn formed it in line of battle behind a low crest, and as soon as formed ordered a charge upon the gallop into and through the woods, and led his brigade, the enemy giving way. The Kansas troops again took the lead and retained it until they brought on the engagement at Newtonia, two days afterward.

General Sanborn's brigade was compelled to stop one day at Fort Scott and shoe the horses and obtain shoes and clothing for the men. This accomplished, he moved at four o'clock on the morning of the following day, and with the exception of a rest of two hours on the following night, marched constantly till five o'clock the following afternoon, when he came upon the battlefield of Newtonia, where the Kansas forces were engaged by the whole rebel army, and

had suffered severely. Although the horses of his command were so jaded that they could not be made to move out of a walk, General Sanborn immediately got his brigade into position on foot, although under a heavy fire, attacked the rebel right and compelled it to give way. Several hundred prisoners were captured on that and a few succeeding days.

Assigned to the command of the district of the upper Arkansas, headquarters at Fort Riley, July 12, 1865, to Nov. 8, 1865. Made a campaign in the field against the Comanche, Kiowa, Cheyenne, Arapahoe, and Apache Indians of the upper Arkansas. Opened mail communication by the Smoky Hill route to Denver, and by the Arkansas and Cimmaron routes to Santa Fe, August and September, 1865. Campaign terminated with the treaty of peace made at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, Oct. 20, 1865. Assigned to the duty of adjusting the relations between the slave-holding tribes of Indians and their former slaves, Nov. 1, 1865, to May 1, 1866. Adjusted all these relations without loss to the Government, and to the satisfaction of the Indians, the slaves and the Government.

Mustered out by reason of close of the war, May 31, 1866, having been tendered the position of lieutenant colonel in the regular army.

HENRY H. SIBLEY,

BRIGADIER GENERAL AND BREVET MAJOR GENERAL UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Appointed by Governor Alexander Ramsey of Minnesota colonel commanding forces in the field, to suppress the outbreak of the Dakota or Sioux bands of savages, on the frontiers of Minnesota and Dakota. Commission dated Aug. 20, 1862. Marched to the beleaguered camp at Birch Coolie, drove off the hostile savages, after a brisk action, September 2d. Defeated the combined warriors of the several bands at Wood Lake, September 23d, after a long and well-contested battle, and on the 26th of the same month captured their main camp, composed of nearly 2,500 men, women and children, released 150 young white female prisoners, who had been spared to minister to the brutal lust of the savages, and 250 mixed bloods, who had been kept in durance by Little Crow, the leader in the massacres. Appointed a military commission to try such of the warriors as were charged with complicity in the murders of nearly 1,000 white settlers, and in other outrages. Three hundred and three were found guilty, and sentenced to be hung, and a number condemned to various terms of imprisonment, from one to ten years, being convicted of robbery and pillage. The execution was stayed by President Lincoln until the 26th of December of the same year, when, by his order, thirty-eight were suspended from the same scaffold at Mankato. The remainder were kept in close custody until spring, when they were transferred to the military prison at Davenport, Iowa, from which, after many months of confinement, the survivors, with their families, were placed on a reservation on the upper Missouri. Appointed brigadier general United States Volunteers, for distinguished services in defeating the hostiles at Wood Lake, to take rank from Sept. 29, 1862, and placed in command of the military district of Minnesota. Ordered by Major General Pope to organize an expedition against the refugee Sioux, who had taken shelter with their powerful kindred bands on the distant upper prairies. Left Camp Pope June 16, 1863, and after a long and fatiguing march, formed an intrenched camp on the Sheyenne River, garrisoned by the foot-sore men and three companies of effectives, made a rapid movement with the *elite* of the force, overtook the hostiles July 24th, routed them in three separate engagements, July 24th, 26th and 28th, in the last of which the whole concentrated force of warriors, reinforced by 500 Teton Sioux from the west side of the Missouri, in all from 2,200 to 2,500 mounted men, made a final desperate effort to crush the command, but were signally defeated, with a heavy loss of warriors and of their winter supply of buffalo robes, dried meat and other indispensable articles, including vehicles of every kind. Many of the enemy were drowned in their haste to cross the turbulent Missouri, and the demoralization was so complete that no raids of any consequence have since been made upon

the border settlements. The column, consisting of three regiments and two or three detached companies of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, two sections of a battery and a force of scouts, in all nearly 4,000 men of all arms, returned to Fort Snelling September 13th, having marched a distance of nearly 1,200 miles, through a region where the foot of no white man, save that of a hunter or trapper, had ever trod. Relieved of the command of the military district of Minnesota in August, 1865, and detailed, by order of the president, as a member of the mixed civil and military commission to negotiate treaties with the hostile bands of Sioux and other tribes. Joined the commission at Sioux City, Iowa, and proceeded to Fort Sully, where treaties were concluded with six different bands of Sioux, which were ratified by the senate at the succeeding session. Mustered out of the service with many other general officers by General Order, No. 85, having been previously promoted to the rank of brevet major general for meritorious services.

MINOR T. THOMAS,

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Second lieutenant Company B, First Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, United States Volunteers, April 29, 1861. Promoted first lieutenant; wounded in the battle of Bull Run. Lieutenant colonel Fourth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, United States Volunteers, Oct. 18, 1861. In command of the Fourth Regiment during part of the siege of Corinth. Colonel Eighth Regiment Infantry, United States Volunteers, Aug. 24, 1862. In command of Fort Ripley, Minn., during winter of 1862-63; afterward at St. Cloud. Commanded a brigade in the Sully expedition against the hostile Sioux Indians in the summer of 1864. In command of a brigade in the action near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1864, and from that time till the close of the war was in command of the Third Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and was engaged in the battle of Kinston. Mustered out of the service July 11, 1865. Brevet brigadier general, to date from March 13, 1865.

JOHN E. TOURTELOTTE,

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Private Company H, Fourth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, United States Volunteers, Sept. 30, 1861. Captain of said company Dec. 20, 1861. Lieutenant colonel Aug. 14, 1862; colonel Oct. 5, 1864. Resigned June 21, 1865. Brevet brigadier general United States Volunteers March 13, 1865. Captain Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Army, July 28, 1866. Major Seventh Cavalry, United States Army, Sept. 22, 1883. Retired as major United States Army, March, 1885. Engaged in the battles of Iuka and Corinth. Commanded the Fourth Minnesota in the battle of Champion Hills, in the assault on Vicksburg, battle of Chattanooga, battle of Altoona and battle of Bentonville, and afterward was in command of a brigade.

HORATIO P. VAN CLEVE,

BRIGADIER GENERAL AND BREVET MAJOR GENERAL UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Regular Army Record: Born in New Jersey (appointed from New Jersey). Cadet at the United States Military Academy from July 1, 1827, to July 1, 1831, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to brevet second lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, July 1, 1831. Served on frontier duty at Fort Howard, Wis., 1831, and Fort Winnebago, Wis. (Second lieutenant Fifth Infantry, Dec. 31, 1834), 1831, 1835, 1835-36. Resigned Sept. 11, 1836. Record in United States Volunteers, War of the Rebellion, 1861-65: Commissioned colonel of Second Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, July 22, 1861. On duty at Fort Snelling till Oct. 14, 1861; reported with regiment to General W. T. Sherman, at Louisville, Ky., in October, and ordered to Lebanon Junction, Ky.; assigned to Robert

L. McCook's brigade of George H. Thomas' division, Army of the Ohio, and ordered to Lebanon, Ky., December 10th. In General Thomas' expedition against Zollicoffer, January, 1862. At battle of Mill Springs, January 19th. Returned to Louisville and went with division to Nashville in March, then with Buell's army to Pittsburgh Landing in April (brigadier United States Volunteers, March 21, 1862), and assigned to command of the Fourteenth Brigade, Fifth Division, Army of the Ohio. At siege of Corinth, April 16th to May 30th. Movement to Huntsville, Ala., June 11th to July 1st. Camp at Battle Creek, Tenn., till August 23d. Marched back to Nashville, in Buell's expedition to head off Bragg from Louisville, September 7th to 26th. Assigned to command of the Fifth Division, Second Army Corps, Army of the Ohio, September 29th. In pursuit of Bragg to Wildcat, Ky., October. Battle of Perryville, October 8th. Returned from Wildcat to Nashville. Title of division changed to Third Division, Fourteenth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, November, 1862. At battle of Stone River, December 29th to 31st. On duty at Murfreesboro till July, 1863. Occupied McMinnville, Tenn., July and August. Advanced to Chattanooga, September. At Ringgold, Ga., September 11th. Gordon's Mills, September 12th and 13th. Made a reconnaissance with one brigade toward La Fayette, Ga., and had a sharp skirmish with the enemy, September 13th. At the battle of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th. Assigned to and commanding post and forces, district of Murfreesboro, Tenn., Department of Cumberland, Nov. 27, 1863, to Aug. 21, 1865. Mustered out of service Aug. 24, 1865. (Promoted to brigadier general United States Volunteers, March 21, 1862, for conspicuous gallantry and efficient services at the battle of Mill Springs, Ky. Brevet major general United States Volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war.) June 19, 1890, appointed second lieutenant United States Army retired, under special act of Congress. For official reports, see "Official Records, War of the Rebellion," vol. 7, and "Chickamauga Volume," not yet issued.

THE VOLUNTEER STAFF CORPS.

LIST AND SHORT RECORD OF OFFICERS APPOINTED FROM MINNESOTA IN THE VOLUNTEER STAFF CORPS.

ABBOTT, ASA T.—Private Company E, First Minnesota Infantry, and Signal Corps, April 29, 1861, to Sept. 4, 1863. Second lieutenant Signal Corps Sept. 5, 1863. Was with the armies of Generals Banks, McDowell, Pope, McClellan, Burnside, Meade and Hooker. Present at the battles of Winchester (first and second), Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and several skirmishes. Captured by Mosby's men in October, 1863. Received slight scalp wound from pistol stroke while being captured; escaped. From April, 1865, until mustered out, Aug. 29, 1865, was on the staff of Gen. Thomas as signal officer. Second lieutenant Twenty-eighth Infantry March 7, 1867. First lieutenant artillery June 30, 1876. Retired April 23, 1879. Brevetted first lieutenant, March 7, 1867, for "faithful and meritorious services in the Signal Corps during the war."

ADAMS, SAMUEL E.—Major and paymaster Nov. 26, 1862. Assigned to duty under Colonel N. W. Brown, deputy paymaster general, at St. Louis, Mo. Field of duty mostly in Missouri and Arkansas. Brevetted lieutenant colonel, Oct. 21, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services. Mustered out Jan. 15, 1866.

BANNING, WILLIAM L.—Captain, commissary of subsistence, Aug. 24, 1861. Served in Missouri, under Gen. Curtis, to November, 1862, and as post commissary of subsistence at Pilot Knob, Mo., to June, 1863. Resigned July 16, 1863.

BEVENS, HENRY L.—Major and paymaster July 17, 1862. Served in New Mexico. Resigned Jan. 20, 1864.

BLAKELY, CYRENE H.—Captain, commissary of subsistence, May 18, 1863 (promoted from first lieutenant Company K, Third Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, United States Volunteers, and acting assistant adjutant general). Served as acting ordnance officer at Fort Snelling June 1, 1863, to Aug. 1, 1864; commissary of subsistence at Pine Bluff, Ark., Aug. 25, 1864, to March 19, 1865. Mustered out Oct. 9, 1865. Brevet major commissary of subsistence, March 19, 1865, for meritorious services in his department during the war.

BOND, JOHN W.—Captain commissary of subsistence Nov. 26, 1862. Served at St. Cloud, Glencoe, and Fort Abercrombie, and afterward in the South. Mustered out June 15, 1866.

BROWN, JOHN H.—Captain, assistant quartermaster, May 24, 1864. From September 14th till April, 1865, in charge of depot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and manufacture of army trousers, Madison, Wis., then relieved Captain Van Slyke in duties pertaining to the department, continuing till mustered out, Jan. 27, 1866. Died December, 1889.

BUTTERFIELD, GEORGE W.—Captain, assistant adjutant general, March 18, 1865 (promoted from first lieutenant and adjutant of Eighth Minnesota Infantry March 18, 1865). Resigned July 3, 1865. Served with Third Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Corps, May to July, 1865.

CARVER, HENRY L.—Captain, assistant quartermaster (originally private, promoted from first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster Sixth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry), Feb. 29, 1864. Served as chief quartermaster of the district of Minnesota, on the staffs of Generals Sibley and Corse, until the close of the war. Fort Wadsworth, Dak., built under his supervision. For faithful and meritorious services brevetted major, also lieutenant colonel. Mustered out March 13, 1866.

CILLEY, CLINTON A.—Captain, assistant adjutant general, July 15, 1864 (promoted from captain Company C, Second Regiment, Minnesota Infantry). Same date entered on duty as assistant adjutant general at headquarters, Army of the Ohio. Served with Major General John M. Schofield through the Hood campaign. Afterward with Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. Present at occupation of Cape Fear and Wilmington; at Kinston, and until Johnston's surrender. July, 1865, assigned to duty at headquarters, Department of North Carolina. Major and assistant adjutant general March 21, 1865. Brevetted lieutenant colonel, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Franklin, Tenn.," and colonel same date "for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Nashville, Tenn." From November, 1865, till muster-out, Sept. 1, 1866, in charge of Freedmen's Bureau, western North Carolina, and at headquarters of bureau, Raleigh.

CLEVELAND, GUY K.—Major and paymaster Feb. 19, 1863. Served at St. Louis, Mo. In spring of 1865 transferred to Davenport, Iowa. Brevetted lieutenant colonel, Dec. 1, 1865, "for faithful service in the pay department." Mustered out Dec. 1, 1865. Died Feb. 19, 1878.

COLBURN, NATHAN P.—Major and paymaster Feb. 27, 1863. Served in the Department of Missouri and Arkansas. Resigned Jan. 16, 1864.

COTTRELL, CHARLES A.—Captain, assistant quartermaster, March 3, 1865; accepted May 17, 1865. Was never assigned to duty. Mustered out July 28, 1865.

CRAWFORD, CHARLES.—Major, additional paymaster, Feb. 23, 1864; accepted April 13, 1864. Brevetted lieutenant colonel, Nov. 27, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services. On duty in pay district of Kansas and Colorado, June, 1864, to muster-out. Mustered out Nov. 1, 1866.

CROSWELL, MIOAH S.—Captain, commissary of subsistence, March 27, 1863 (promoted from first lieutenant Company E, Eighth Minnesota Infantry). Chief commissary of subsistence in expedition against the Sioux Indians, May to November, 1863; at battle of White Stone Hills, Sept. 3, 1863. Post commissary at Milwaukee, Wis., December, 1865, to May, 1864, and at Fayetteville, Ark., July, 1864, to April, 1866. Chief commissary of subsistence, Third Division, Seventh Corps, Fort Smith, Ark., April, 1865. In charge of depot and post there till Aug. 15, 1866. Brevet major and brevet lieutenant colonel March, 1866. Mustered out August, 1866.

CRUTTENDEN, JOEL D.—Captain and assistant quartermaster Feb. 19, 1862. Reported to General Banks at Woodstock, Shenandoah Valley, Va., and served as assistant to Colonel Holabird, then chief quartermaster, now quartermaster general retired. Taken prisoner May 23, 1862, and confined in Salisbury, N. C., and Libby Prison, Richmond; exchanged September, 1862, and ordered to the artillery brigade of First Army Corps. Served with the brigade of the First and afterward Third Army Corps until promoted, Aug. 6, 1864, to the rank of colonel and inspector of the quartermaster's department. Inspections made in the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas and the territories of Colorado and Utah. Mustered out Nov. 3, 1866.

CUTTER, AMMI.—Captain, assistant quartermaster, March 16, 1864; accepted May 12, 1864. On duty as assistant quartermaster at Davenport, Iowa, August to October, 1864; at Prairie du Chien, Wis., to February, 1866, and awaiting orders to muster out. Mustered out March 30, 1866.

DAILEY, MARVIN A.—Captain, commissary of subsistence, Feb. 19, 1863. Assigned to duty at Mankato April, 1863; at Madison, Wis., from Feb. 1, 1864. Major, by brevet, March, 1866. Mustered out April, 1866.

DANIELS, MILTON J.—Captain, commissary of subsistence (promoted from captain Ninth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry), Feb. 23, 1865. Served at Baton Rouge, La., from March to Dec. 13, 1865, when he was mustered out. Brevet major December, 1865.

EVANS, GRIFFITH O.—Captain, assistant quartermaster, Feb. 28, 1865; accepted May 9, 1865. Was never assigned to duty. Mustered out July 28, 1865.

FISK, JAMES L.—Captain, assistant quartermaster (promoted from Third Minnesota Regiment), May 29, 1862, and assigned to command of emigrant train from Minnesota to the Rocky Mountains. Conducted similar expeditions in 1863 and 1864. August, 1864, repulsed the attack of Sioux Indians at edge of Bad Lands of Little Missouri. Mustered out June 12, 1865.

FORBES, WILLIAM H.—Captain, commissary of subsistence, Nov. 9, 1862. Served in the district of Minnesota part of 1862 and 1863, and afterward in the Department of the Missouri. Mustered out July 13, 1865.

FOSTER, THOMAS, JR.—Captain, commissary of subsistence, Oct. 28, 1861. Served at Indianapolis, Ind.; also, on examining boards for Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia. Mustered out March 15, 1865.

GILFILLAN, CHARLES D.—Major and paymaster Nov. 26, 1862. The appointment was without his application or knowledge, and was declined by him on receiving notice of it.

GOODRICH, EARL S.—Captain, additional aid-de-camp, April 1, 1862. Assigned to duty with General Shields, and served in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., during summer of 1862, participating in the affair of the 8th and the battle of the 9th of June at Port Republic, and the other skirmishes and engagements of Shield's division. After call made by the president, July 2, 1862, for half a million of men, ordered to "proceed to Minnesota and co-operate with the governor of that state in forwarding enlistments." On occurrence of the Sioux outbreak, went with first body of troops to the relief of Fort Ridgley. Disabled by the kick of a horse and resigned Nov. 1, 1862.

GORMAN, JAMES W.—Captain, assistant adjutant general, Aug. 26, 1862. Served on the staff of his father, Brigadier General W. A. Gorman, in the Army of the Potomac (brigade in Sedgwick's division of Sumner's corps), and afterward at Helena, Ark. Died Feb. 19, 1863.

HAND, DANIEL WHILLDIN.—Assistant surgeon First Minnesota Infantry July 23, 1861. Present at battle of Ball's Bluff, before Yorktown, and battles of Fair Oaks (in which he was wounded), Seven Pines, Frazier's Farm and Malvern Hill. May 18, 1863, captured and a prisoner at Libby about one month. August, 1863, detailed on the staff of Major General Peck, whom he accompanied to Newberne, N. C., and for over two years thereafter had charge of the medical department of North Carolina. Nov. 1, 1864, lieutenant colonel, by brevet, "for meri-

torious services rendered during the war, and particularly for the skill, energy and fidelity displayed by him as medical director of the military district of North Carolina during the prevalence of a fatal epidemic of yellow fever at Newberne, N. C., in the autumn of 1864." Colonel, by brevet, March 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services during the war." Mustered out December, 1865. Died at St. Paul, Minn., June 1, 1889.

HARTLEY, JOHN.—Captain, commissary of subsistence, Jan. 27, 1865 (private Company E; sergeant major Eighth Minnesota Infantry Aug. 14, 1862, to April 7, 1865). Brevet major, July 11th, for "efficient and meritorious services." Captain Twenty-second Infantry July 28, 1866. Resigned Sept. 7, 1882. Was never assigned to staff duty.

HEANEY, DANIEL.—Captain, assistant quartermaster (promoted from Second Minnesota Infantry), June 11, 1862. Served in the Department of the Cumberland and Ohio. Mustered out July 28, 1865.

HUNT, THOMAS B.—Captain, assistant quartermaster (promoted from first lieutenant Fourth Minnesota), Nov. 26, 1862. Present at siege of Corinth. Chief quartermaster district of Iowa, at Davenport, July 4, 1863, to August, 1864. Military harbor master, and in charge of steamboat claims at St. Louis, Mo., September, 1864, to February, 1865. Depot quartermaster at Cincinnati Feb. 25, 1865, to August, 1867. Captain, assistant quartermaster, United States Army, Jan. 16, 1867. Brevet major and lieutenant colonel United States Volunteers, July 28, 1865, "for meritorious services in his department." Brevet major and lieutenant colonel United States Army, March 2, 1867, for "faithful and meritorious services in the quartermaster's department during the war." Retired Feb. 20, 1885, for "disability in the line of duty."

JONES, EDWIN S.—Captain, commissary of subsistence, Feb. 19, 1863; accepted April 16, 1863. Served in the Department of the Gulf to October, 1865, and awaiting orders to muster out. Brevet major Volunteers, Jan. 28, 1866, for faithful services in the subsistence department. Mustered out Feb. 2, 1866. Died at Minneapolis winter of 1889-90.

KERNS, WILLIAM F.—Captain, assistant quartermaster, Feb. 29, 1864; accepted May 13, 1864. On duty at Vicksburg, Miss., August, 1864, to November, 1865, and awaiting orders to muster out. Mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

KIMBALL, WILLIAM M.—Captain, assistant quartermaster, March 27, 1863; accepted May 7, 1863. Quartermaster of General Sully's Indian expedition in Dakota, May to September, 1863. Quartermaster district of Minnesota to May, 1864. With General Sully's Indian expedition to October, 1864. On duty at St. Paul, Minn., to January, 1865. On duty at Fort Ripley, Minn., to muster-out. Brevet major Volunteers, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. Brevet lieutenant colonel, Jan. 18, 1866, for faithful services. Mustered out Feb. 18, 1866.

KITTREDGE, WILLIAM TILDEN.—Captain, assistant adjutant general (promoted from first lieutenant Fourth Minnesota), June 30, 1864. Served on staff of Brevet Major General John B. Sanborn, district of southwest Missouri. In actions at Jefferson City, California, Little Blue, Independence, Marais des Cygnes and Newtonia. Afterward on duty at Fort Riley, Kan.; also, in expedition against Sioux Indians. Brevet major for "faithful and meritorious services during the war." Mustered out Dec. 20, 1865.

LEACH, WILLIAM B.—First lieutenant and adjutant First Minnesota Infantry. In battle of Bull Run July 21, 1861; Edwards' Ferry Oct. 21, 1861. Served as aid-de-camp on staff of Brigadier General N. J. T. Dana, in campaign of Harper's Ferry, siege of Yorktown and battle of West Point. Captain assistant adjutant general May 16, 1862. Served with General Dana, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, and as such, in battles of Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Second Malvern Hill, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. July, 1863, assigned to duty with Major General Devens, Conscript Camp, Boston Harbor. Inspector Thirteenth Corps, Brownsville, Texas, from November, 1863, to March 7, 1864, when he resigned.

LEONARD, JOHN A.—Captain, commissary of subsistence, March 2, 1864; accepted April 16, 1864. Commissary of subsistence First Division, Sixteenth Corps, April, 1864, to August, 1865, and awaiting orders to muster out. Brevet major, Aug. 27, 1865, for "faithful and meritorious services." Mustered out Oct. 9, 1865.

MAYALL, SAMUEL.—Captain, assistant quartermaster, June 11, 1862; accepted July 15, 1862. Post quartermaster at Bowling Green, Ky., 1862, until he resigned. Resigned July 29, 1864.

MCCRAOKEN, MARCUS W.—Captain, commissary of subsistence, May 20, 1863; accepted May 23, 1863. Post commissary of subsistence at Cape Girardeau, Mo., June, 1863, to date of death. Died Aug. 11, 1864, at Cape Girardeau, Mo.

MCGREGOR, JOHN G.—An appointment of major and paymaster, made Nov. 26, 1862, and which expired March 4, 1863, was made in the name of John P. McGregor, but was probably intended for John G. McGregor, then first lieutenant and afterward captain Company I, Eighth Minnesota, but who never received official notice of it.

McKINNEY, ALBERT.—Major, additional paymaster, May 28, 1864; accepted July 2, 1864. On duty in St. Louis, Mo., July, 1864, to May, 1865, and at Davenport, Iowa, to muster-out. Mustered out Dec. 1, 1865.

McKUSICK, JONATHAN E.—Captain, assistant quartermaster, Feb. 19, 1863; accepted March 30, 1863. On duty at Mankato, Minn., July 1, 1863, to July, 1864; at Fort Wadsworth, Dak., to July, 1865; and at Fort Abercrombie, Dak., to muster-out. Mustered out June 27, 1866.

MILLER, STEPHEN C.—Captain, commissary of subsistence, March 2, 1864. Served in the Department of Arkansas. Mustered out Oct. 9, 1865.

MILLS, ARTHUR H.—Captain, assistant quartermaster, Nov. 9, 1862; accepted Nov. 17, 1862. Quartermaster district of Minnesota, November, 1862, to May, 1863; of General Sully's Indian expedition, to October, 1863; at Sioux City, Iowa, to March, 1864; at St. Paul, Minn., to June, 1864; at Fort Abercrombie, Dak., to July, 1865, and at Fort Wadsworth, Dak., to muster-out. Died at St. Louis March 18, 1872. Mustered out July 10, 1866.

MORRIS, ARTHUR B.—Captain, assistant quartermaster, Nov. 26, 1862; accepted Jan. 19, 1863. Commission expired March 4, 1863. Was never assigned to duty.

NASH, CHARLES W.—Captain, assistant quartermaster (promoted from first lieutenant Company C, Hatch's Battalion, Minnesota Cavalry, United States Volunteers), April 5, 1865. Served as chief quartermaster district of Minnesota, headquarters St. Paul, from March 14, 1866, to muster-out, June 27, 1866. Brevet major March 13, 1865, for "faithful and efficient service."

NEWSON, THOMAS MCLEAN.—Captain, commissary of subsistence, Nov. 26, 1862. Served on staff of Brigadier General Henry H. Sibley in Indian expedition and at Camp Pope. Afterward at St. Cloud, Fort Ripley and Fort Snelling. Brevet major for meritorious services. Mustered out Oct. 9, 1865.

NININGER, ALEXANDER RAMSEY.—Captain, assistant adjutant general, June 7, 1864 (having previously served as second and first lieutenant Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, from February, 1862, till 1863, in the Army of the Potomac); assigned to duty at Philadelphia. Served at headquarters First Division Cavalry Corps (military division west Mississippi), April, 1865. Afterward served in Alabama and Department of the South. Brevet major and lieutenant colonel March, 1865. Captain Twenty-eighth Regiment, United States Infantry, March 7, 1867. Mustered out Sept. 1, 1866.

OLIN, ROLLIN C.—Captain, assistant adjutant general (promoted from first lieutenant Third Minnesota), March 11, 1863. Served on the staff of General Sibley in the expedition against the Sioux Indians, and at headquarters district of Minnesota, St. Paul. Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.

OTIS, EPHRAIM A.—Captain, assistant adjutant general (promoted from second lieutenant Second Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, in which capacity as staff officer he was present at the battle of Shiloh), June 11, 1862, and afterward served on the staff of Brigadier General H. P. Van Cleve. Was in the Kentucky campaign, battles of Stone River, Chickamauga and Nashville, serving in latter campaign on staff of General L. H. Rosseau. At Murfreesboro when it was besieged by a part of Hood's army, until Dec. 20 1864, when notice of the acceptance of his resignation was received.

OVERTON, GEORGE A. J.—Captain, commissary of subsistence, March 2, 1864; accepted May 3, 1864. Commissary of subsistence at Fort Wadsworth, Dak., May 1864, to muster-out. Brevet major of Volunteers, July 14, 1865, for "efficient and meritorious services." Mustered out July 15, 1865.

OWENS JOHN P.—Captain, assistant quartermaster, Jan. 30, 1865; accepted June 14, 1865 (promoted from quartermaster, Ninth Minnesota Volunteers). Mustered out Sept. 20, 1865. Was never assigned to duty.

PAULDING, EDMUND E.—Major, additional paymaster, June 1, 1861; accepted June 10, 1861. On duty in Washington, D. C., June, 1861, to January, 1862; in the Department of the South to August, 1862; in New York to November, 1862, and in Washington, D. C., until cashiered. Brevet lieutenant colonel Volunteers. March 13, 1865, for the faithful and energetic performance of duty as chief paymaster of the district of Washington. Cashiered July 9, 1866.

PELL, JOHN H.—Captain, assistant adjutant general, May 25, 1863 (promoted from captain Company I, First Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, United States Volunteers), in which capacity he was in the actions of Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Berryville, siege of Yorktown, West Point, Fair Oaks, Fair Oaks Station, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Nelson's Farm, Malvern Hill, second Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, Flint Hill, South Mountain and Charlestown. Served as captain, assistant adjutant general, Department of the

Northwest, from May 25, 1863, and present at battles with the Indians at White Stone Hills, Sept. 3, 1863, and Ta-ha-kouty, Little Missouri and Mauvais Terres in the summer of 1864. Resigned March 28, 1865.

POMEROY, GEORGE.—Major and paymaster United States Army. Second lieutenant First Minnesota Infantry April 29, 1861. Captain Oct. 22, 1861. In battles of Bull Run, Edwards' Ferry, West Point, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill and Antietam, and was wounded in the latter battle. Lieutenant colonel One Hundred and Fourteenth New York Infantry, September, 1862. Afterward major and paymaster United States Volunteers, and served at Boston and New York. Major and paymaster in United States Army, 1866. Brevetted colonel for gallantry in the field. Died Jan. 1, 1869, at Omaha.

ROBERTSON, WALTER S.—Captain, assistant quartermaster, March 18, 1864; accepted April 5, 1864. On duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina from May, 1864, until dismissed. Dismissed July 30, 1864.

SARGENT, M. WHEELER.—Captain, commissary of subsistence, Nov. 26, 1862, by letter of appointment, but it does not appear that he ever accepted the appointment, or that he was ever nominated to the senate for it. Never performed duty under appointment as commissary of subsistence. Major, additional paymaster of Volunteers, March, 18, 1863; accepted April 8, 1863. Served in the pay district of Missouri, May to September, 1863. Resigned Nov. 12, 1863.

SEVERANCE, MARTIN J.—(Captain Tenth Minnesota Infantry) Captain, assistant quartermaster, Nov. 26, 1862, by letter of appointment, but he never accepted the appointment. He did not wish the appointment, and never had official notice of it.

SMITH, DE WITT C.—Major, additional paymaster, Feb. 23, 1864 (promoted from captain First Minnesota Infantry); accepted April 30, 1864. Served in the pay district of Missouri and Tennessee from July, 1864, until mortally wounded. Died Oct. 28, 1864, of wounds received in an attack by guerrillas on steamboat Belle of St. Louis, at Randolph, Tenn.

SMITH, TIMOTHY D.—Captain, assistant quartermaster, June 21, 1862. Served principally at Fort Abercrombie, D. T., and was there while it was besieged by Sioux Indians. Resigned March 27, 1865. Died, as sutler, at Fort Abercrombie, 1882.

SNYDER, WILLIAM R.—Major, additional paymaster, April 21, 1864; accepted April 29, 1864. Served at Washington, D. C., April to July, 1864; at St. Paul, Minn., to April, 1865, and in the pay district of Louisiana and Texas until mustered out. Mustered out April 30, 1866.

SPENCER, JOSEPH H.—Captain Signal Corps March 3, 1863; accepted May 30, 1863 (promoted from second lieutenant First Minnesota Infantry). Major and inspector Signal Corps Oct. 7, 1865; accepted Oct. 10, 1865. Brevet major Volunteers, March 13, 1865, for faithful and continuous services. Served in the Shenandoah Valley, the Department of Washington and the Department of the Cumberland. Mustered out Oct. 12, 1865.

SWIFT, HENRY A.—Captain, assistant quartermaster Volunteers, Nov. 26, 1862, by letter of appointment, but it does not appear that he ever accepted the appointment or that he was ever nominated to the senate for it.

THORNTON, JAMES J.—Captain, assistant quartermaster Volunteers, Feb. 19, 1863; accepted March 30, 1863. In charge of captured and abandoned property in Mississippi, May to November, 1863; quartermaster Third Division, Fifteenth Corps, to December, 1863; First Division, Sixteenth Corps, to April 16, 1864, and on sick leave until he resigned, Sept. 12, 1864.

VAN VORHES, ANDREW J.—Captain, assistant quartermaster Volunteers, Feb. 19, 1863; accepted April 9, 1863. Post quartermaster at Fort Snelling, Minn., June, 1863, to February, 1864, and at Fort Ridgley, Minn., until he resigned, March 25, 1865.

WALLACE, WILLIAM.—Second lieutenant Signal Corps Feb. 14, 1865; accepted May 11, 1865. Served in the Department of Washington until mustered out, Aug. 12, 1865.

WEBBER, ALFRED B.—Captain, commissary of subsistence, Feb. 19, 1863; accepted March 30, 1863. Commissary of subsistence Fifteenth Corps, December, 1863, to November, 1864; on leave to December, 1864; with Gen. Sherman's army in the Carolinas to June, 1865. Brevet major Volunteers, June 30, 1865, for efficient and meritorious services. Resigned June 30, 1865.

WHIPPLE, JOHN.—Captain, assistant quartermaster, Sept. 30, 1862. Served principally at Trenton, N. J., purchasing supplies, mostly horses, to be forwarded to the front. Mustered out May 19, 1866. Died at New York March 1, 1879.

WHITNEY, JOSEPH C.—Captain, assistant quartermaster (promoted from captain Company D, Sixth Minnesota), Feb. 23, 1865. Not assigned to duty. Mustered out Oct. 12, 1865.

WILKINSON, ROSS.—Major, aid-de-camp Volunteers, March 15, 1865 (promoted from captain Fifth Minnesota Volunteers); accepted April 20, 1865. Aid-de-camp to Gen. A. J. Smith, April, 1865, to muster-out, Oct. 12, 1865.

WILSON, THOMAS PERRY.—Captain, assistant quartermaster. Private Fourth Minnesota Infantry Oct. 25, 1861. Commissary sergeant Dec. 4, 1861. First lieutenant and regimental quartermaster Forty-ninth United States Infantry (colored), April 23, 1863. In siege of Corinth (with Fourth Minnesota), battles of Iuka and Corinth, Yazoo Pass expedition, and siege of Vicksburg. In battle of Milliken's Bend (with Forty-ninth United States Colored Infantry). Promoted captain, assistant quartermaster, April 7, 1864, and in summer of 1864 placed in charge of field hospital for Army of the Tennessee at Marietta, Ga. During siege of Atlanta, autumn of 1864, appointed chief quartermaster Fourth Division, Seventeenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, this continuing during Sherman's march through Georgia, and from Savannah through the Carolinas. Detailed on special service while the army was in North Carolina. June, 1865, placed in charge of army trains to take them to Fort Leavenworth. September, 1865, post quartermaster at Camp Wardell, Col., afterward Fort Morgan. Spring of 1866, chief quartermaster for Colorado at Denver. Aug. 21, 1866, at his request, mustered out of service. Major by brevet, May 25, 1866, for meritorious conduct during the war.

WOODS, GEORGE H.—Captain, commissary of subsistence, Nov. 16, 1861 (promoted from first lieutenant, regimental quartermaster, First Minnesota Infantry); accepted Nov. 19, 1861. Lieutenant colonel, commissary of subsistence, Aug. 20, 1862, to Sept. 27, 1862. Commissary of subsistence, Corps of Observation, Army of the Potomac, October, 1861, to February, 1862, and of Richard-

son's division, Army of
subsistence Second Ar
Commissary of subsist
Nov. 17, 1862. Chief
Potomac, to March 28
Army of the Potomac,
Gen. Sheridan's staff
member of the board of
until mustered out. 1
and meritorious service

LIST, FURNISHED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT, OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY FROM MINNESOTA, 1861 TO 1870, INCLUSIVE.

NAME.	VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATION IN WHICH APPOINTEE SERVED.
William H. Acker.....	Captain 1st Minnesota Infantry.....
*George E. Albee.....	U. S. Sharpsh'ers, Wis. Arty., U. S. C. T.
*Asa T. Abbott.....	Private Company E, 1st Minn. Infantry.
Horatio S. Bingham.....	Captain 2d Minnesota Cavalry.....
*John J. Clague.....	Serg. Company F, 6th Minn. Infantry.
*William F. Drum.....	Ohio and New York Volunteers.....
George M. Fillmore.....	.....
Cyrus N. Gray.....	Indiana Volunteers, U. S. Col. Troops.
John K. Hazlep.....	.....
Seth L. Harmon.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Minnesota Infantry.
William Harmon.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Minnesota Infantry.
John Hartley.....	Serg. Major 8th Minnesota Infantry..
*Henry S. Howe.....	1st Lieut. Battalion Minn. Cavalry.....
*Eli L. Huggins.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Minnesota Artillery.
*Javan B. Irvine.....	Private Company A, 1st Minn. Infantry.
Josias R. King.....	Captain 1st Minnesota Infantry.....
Lyman S. Kidder.....	Hatch's Battalion, Minnesota Cavalry.
Wesley F. Miller.....	.....
Samuel B. McIntyre†.....	.....
*John McClellan†.....	.....
*John T. Morrison.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Minnesota Cavalry..
Alex. R. Nininger.....	Captain, Asst. Quartermaster of Vols.
Edward R. Parry.....	.....
Henry R. Putnam.....	Captain 1st Minnesota Infantry.....
Howard E. Stansbury.....	.....
*John E. Tourtellotte.....	Colonel 4th Minnesota Infantry.....
Alexander Wilkin.....	.....
Joab Wilkinson.....	.....
*Edgar W. Bass.....	Quartermaster Serg. 8th Minn. Infantry.
Ezekiel G. Gear.....	.....
*Thomas B. Hunt.....	1st Lieutenant 4th Minnesota Infantry.
Simeon Smith.....	Major 2d Minnesota Infantry.....
*William Smith.....

*Still in service; see "Army Register." †Military Academy.

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LIST, FURNISHED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT, OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN PROMOTED FROM MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS, TO BE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS, SHOWING NAMES, RANK AND ORGANIZATION FROM AND TO WHICH TRANSFERRED.

PROMOTIONS TO UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

PROMOTIONS TO UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS—Continued.

NAME.	APPOINTED FROM.			APPOINTED TO.			
	Rank.	Com-	Arm of Ser- vice.	Rank.	No. of Regt.	Arm of Ser- vice.	Date.
Thomas Montgomery.....			Volunteers..	Captain....	65	Infantry....	May 17, '64
Edward R. B. Talbot.....			Volunteers..	1st Lieut....	68	Infantry....	Feb. 28, '64
Miles Holster.....			Volunteers..	Captain....	123	Infantry....	May 8, '65
Edward H. Cotta.....			Volunteers..	Captain....	45	Infantry....	July 18, '64
B. Nicholas Ohlhaus.....			Volunteers..	2d Lieut....	122	Infantry....	July 25, '64
Gehiel L. Case.....			Volunteers..	Captain....	122	Infantry....	Apr. 29, '65
Emerson J. Woodward.....			Volunteers..	Captain....	62	Infantry....	Dec. 21, '63
George L. Baker.....			Volunteers..	2d Lieut....	4	Heavy Art'y	Feb. 21, '64
Elijah L. Clark.....			Volunteers..	1st Lieut....	123	Infantry....	Dec. 14, '64
James G. Whittemore.....			Volunteers..	1st Lieut....	118	Infantry....	Apr. 29, '65
Adam Stark.....			Volunteers..	2d Lieut....	123	Infantry....	Dec. 14, '64
Jesse E. Smith.....			Volunteers..	2d Lieut....	121	Infantry....	July 25, '64
William B. Dickey.....			Volunteers..	1st Lieut....	122	Infantry....	July 25, '64
Oliver C. Ludlow.....			Volunteers..	Captain....	122	Infantry....	June 8, '65
E. W. Twitchell.....			Volunteers..	Surgeon....	72	Infantry....	June 1, '64
Ira S. Smith.....			Volunteers..	1st Lieut....	67	Infantry....	Mch. 18, '64
Marcus Whitford.....			Volunteers..	Captain....	67	Infantry....	Jan. 28, '64
James W. Palmer.....			Volunteers..	Captain....	65	Infantry....	Jan. 19, '64
Osora F. Stearns.....			Volunteers..	Colonel....	89	Infantry....	Apr. 9, '64
John Paulson.....			Volunteers..	Captain....	117	Infantry....	Oct. 7, '64
			Volunteers..	Colonel....	67	Infantry....	Jan. 28, '64
			Volunteers..	2d Lieut....	67	Infantry....	Mch. 18, '64
			Volunteers..	2d Lieut....	68	Infantry....	May 17, '64
			Volunteers..	Major.....	68	Infantry....	Dec. 2, '63
			Volunteers..	1st Lieut....	125	Infantry....	Dec. 11, '63
			Volunteers..	1st Lieut....	66	Infantry....	Feb. 21, '64
			Volunteers..	1st Lieut....	68	Infantry....	Feb. 28, '64
			Volunteers..	1st Lieut....	124	Infantry....	Dec. 14, '64
			Volunteers..	1st Lieut....	4	Cavalry....	May 14, '64

THE INDIAN WAR OF 1862-1864, AND FOLLOWING CAMPAIGNS IN MINNESOTA.

BY HON. CHAS. E. FLANDRAU.

In attempting to write a history of the Indian War of 1862, under the appointment of the last legislature, I encounter at the outset more difficulties than I had anticipated when I accepted the commission. The law authorizing the work was originally designed to cover only the services of Minnesota troops in the Civil War of 1861-65. The addition of the Indian War of 1862 was an afterthought. The main object of the work, as appears in the act directing its publication, is to preserve "a complete roster of all the Minnesota soldiers and sailors engaged in said war," for the benefit of posterity. So far as the soldiers of the state who were engaged in the Civil War is concerned, such roster is attainable, but it is very difficult at this late date to obtain very satisfactory data upon which to build such a roster of the men composing some of the many organizations of citizens who fought the battles of the Indian War. None of them were ever mustered into the service of the United States, and where an original roll of any company is to be found it is a mere accident. I have expended much time and labor in my endeavor to comply with this part of the requirement of the act, but from the very nature of the case my success has been limited.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

In the division of space among the various organizations in which to narrate the history of their military operations, there has been set apart to me forty-five pages in which to write the history of the most important Indian war that ever occurred since the first settlement of the continent, and which extended over five years of active operations. I shall be confined, therefore, to a mere statement of the various military movements embraced in the campaigns of 1862, 1863 and 1864, without any opportunity for comment or discussion, and trust that all apparent omissions to do justice to individual prowess will be attributed not to any desire on my part to withhold well-merited praise from brave men, but to the necessity of close condensation in the presentation of the mere facts. Having personally participated in only a limited part of the war, I am compelled to resort to such records as exist, and the memory of living men, for the facts and movements outside of my own command, which, I regret to say, are far from complete. All the reports of the adjutant of Colonel Sibley's first command of 1862, together with the order book of that expedition, have been lost, and with them the rosters of all the citizen organizations embraced in that command, which were quite numerous. Very few of the other citizen companies kept any record of their men, and where I have succeeded in finding a roster of any company it has been from some newspaper publication of the time, or the memory of some member of the body, aided by some records in the adjutant general's office. I am especially indebted to "The Sioux War and Massacres of 1862 and 1863," by I. V. D. Heard, published in 1864. The "Minnesota Indian Massacre," by Charles S. Bryant, A. M., also published in 1864, and the official report of the adjutant general of Minnesota, Hon. Oscar Malmros, for 1862, found in the executive documents of the state that year, and the "Memoirs of Gen. Henry H. Sibley," recently published by the Rev. Dr. West, for much information; and I refer any reader who may desire more extended and detailed knowledge of the war to those works. Many of the participants

in the struggle, in various parts of the state, have also supplied me with facts and dates, which, though constituting a poor foundation for history, have been serviceable. With these materials and the space allotted me I enter upon my narration.

SITUATION OF THE INDIANS PREVIOUS TO THE OUTBREAK.

The Territory of Minnesota was organized by act of Congress passed on the 3d of March, 1849. Its boundaries extended to the Missouri River on the west. Within the portion of the territory which is now embraced in the State of Minnesota were, at the time of its organization, in 1849, the following Indians: Four bands of Sioux, known as the M'day-wa-kan-tons and Wak-pay-ku-tays, the Si-si-tons and Wak-pay-tons, together with a considerable band known as the upper Si-si-tons, who occupied the extreme upper waters of the Minnesota River. The first mentioned four bands possessed all the lands now in Minnesota lying west of the Mississippi River and south of Big Stone Lake, including some portion of the northern part of Iowa. The Sioux numbered, exclusive of the upper Si-si-tons, about 8,000 men, women and children. There were also in the territory Chippewas about as follows: At Lake Superior, whose agency was at La Pointe, Wis., about 1,650; on the upper Mississippi, about 3,450; Pillagers, 1,550; at Red Lake, 1,130; making a total of 7,834. There were also at Long Prairie, west of the Mississippi, now in Todd county, about 1,500 Winnebagoes. The Winnebagoes were removed from Long Prairie in 1854 or 1855 to Blue Earth county, and at the time of the outbreak were on their reservation about ten miles from Mankato. On the Missouri, both east and west of that river, were many wild and warlike bands of Sioux—the Teton, the Yankton, the Outhead, the Yanktonais and others. No actual census of these Missouri Indians had ever been taken, but the writer has known from 8,000 to 10,000 of them to attend a payment of the Minnesota Sioux in 1855 and 1856. The Sioux and Chippewas were deadly enemies. The Winnebagoes were at peace with all the other tribes.

In 1851 a treaty was negotiated with the M'day-wa-kan-tons and Wak-pay-ku-tays (which bands we will hereafter call the Lower Sioux), for the purchase of their lands in Minnesota and Iowa. This treaty was made at Mendota,—Alexander Ramsey and Luke Lea representing the United States,—and in the same year another treaty was negotiated by the same commissioners with the Si-si-tons and Wah-pay-tons (which bands we will hereafter call the Upper Sioux), at Traverse des Sioux, on the Minnesota River, for the purchase of their lands in Minnesota and Iowa.

These treaties set apart a reservation for these Indians composed of a strip of land ten miles wide on each side of the Minnesota River, extending from a short distance south of Fort Ridgley to the source of that river. The Lower Sioux to occupy it as far up as the Yellow Medicine River, and the Upper Sioux the northern part of the reservation. The senate made amendments to these treaties, and this postponed their final proclamation by the president until F. b. 24, 1853, and the Indians did not take possession of their reservations until 1854-55, and many not until some years later. The Lower Sioux Agency was located on the Minnesota River, about five miles below the Redwood River, and the Upper Agency on the Yellow Medicine River, about three miles from its mouth.

CAUSES OF DISSATISFACTION.

Much dissatisfaction was engendered among the Indians by occurrences taking place at the time of the negotiation of these treaties. Whether there was any good ground for it or not, is of very little consequence now; the fact that a hostile feeling existed is all that is material here. This dissatisfaction was increased rather than diminished by the subsequent administration of the treaties under the general Government. The Indians had sold an empire, and taken in exchange a limited area of country ill adapted to their wants. The provisions of the treaties for periodical payments of money and goods and other benefits, although carried out with substantial honesty, failed to fulfill the exaggerated

expectations of the Indians. All these matters of irritation added fuel to the fire of hostility which always has and always will exist between a civilized and a savage nation when brought into immediate contact; and especially was this the case where the savages were proud, brave and lordly warriors, who looked with supreme contempt upon all civilized methods of obtaining a living, and who felt amply able to defend their rights and revenge their wrongs. Nothing special has been discovered to have taken place to which the outbreak can be immediately attributed. It was charged to emissaries from the Confederates in the South, but there was no foundation for these surmises. The rebellion of the Southern states was at its height; large bodies of troops were being sent out of Minnesota; the payment due in June or July, 1862, was much delayed. The Indians were hungry and angry; threats were made of attacking the government warehouses at the agency, to which concessions were made, and provisions distributed to the Indians. Some of the chiefs were ambitious, and thought it a good opportunity to regain their lost country, and exalt themselves in the eyes of their people. This combination of circumstances operating upon a deep-seated hatred of the whites, in my opinion precipitated the outbreak at the time it occurred.

THE SPIRIT LAKE MASSACRE.

The first Indian trouble that occurred in Minnesota was at Spirit Lake, in the southwestern corner of the state, and is known as the Ink-pa-du-ta war. In March, 1857, Ink-pa-du-ta's band had a quarrel with some settlers on the Rock River, in the northwestern part of Iowa. In consequence of this they came north into Minnesota and killed a good many people at Spirit Lake and Springfield, on the head waters of the Des Moines,—about forty-two in all,—and carried into captivity four women—Mrs. Marble, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Thatcher and Miss Gardner.

The news reached my agency on the 18th of March. Colonel Alexander of the Tenth United States Infantry, commanding at Fort Ridgley, sent over to Spirit Lake Company A of that regiment, commanded by Captain Barnard E. Bee and Lieutenant Murray. They buried the dead but did not catch the Indians. In May following I succeeded in recovering Mrs. Marble, and in June Miss Gardner. Mrs. Thatcher and Mrs. Noble were both killed. And in July I succeeded, with a squad of regular soldiers under the same Lieutenant Murray, and a party of citizens under my command, in killing on the Yellow Medicine River one of Ink-pa-du-ta's sons who had been engaged in the massacres. A very full account of this whole affair will be found in "Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society," vol. 3, part 3, of 1880, pages 386 to 407, which was prepared by myself; and also in a book published in 1885 by Miss Gardner, entitled "History of the Spirit Lake Massacre, and Captivity of Miss Abbie Gardner," which was revised by myself, and is accurate.

THE OUTBREAK OF 1862.

Everything about the agencies, up to the 18th day of August, 1862, presented the usual appearance of quiet and security. On the 17th of August a small party of Indians appeared at Acton and murdered several settlers. Whether these Indians had previously left the agencies with this intention is doubtful, but on the news of these murders reaching the Indians at the Upper Agency on the 18th, open hostilities were at once commenced, and the traders and whites were indiscriminately massacred. The missionaries residing a short distance above the Yellow Medicine Agency, and their people, with a few others, were notified in time by friendly disposed Indians, and, to the number of about forty, made their escape to Hutchinson. Similar events occurred at the Lower Agency on the same day, where nearly all the traders and whites were butchered, and several who got away before the general massacre commenced were killed before reaching Fort Ridgley, thirteen miles below, or other places of safety to which points, they were fleeing. Nearly all the buildings at both agencies were destroyed, and such property as was valuable to the Indians was carried off and appropriated by them. The news of the outbreak reached Fort

Ridgley about 8 o'clock A. M. of the 18th of August, through the arrival of a team from the Lower Agency, which brought a citizen badly wounded, but no details could be obtained. The fort was in command of Capt. John F. Marsh of Company B, Fifth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He had eighty-five men in his company, from which he selected forty-five, leaving the balance, under Lieut. T. P. Gere, to defend the fort. This little squad, under the command of Captain Marsh, with a full supply of ammunition, provisions, blankets, etc., accompanied by a six-mule team, left the fort at 9 A. M. on the 18th of August for the Lower Agency, which was distant about thirteen miles up the Minnesota River, and situated on the other side of the river from the fort, being reached by a ferry at the agency. On the march up the command passed nine or ten dead bodies lying in the road, bearing evidence of having been murdered that morning by the Indians, one of whom was Dr. Humphrey, surgeon at the agency. On reaching the vicinity of the ferry no Indians were in sight, except one on the other side of the river, who endeavored to induce them to cross. A dense *chapparal* bordered the river on the agency side, and tall grass covered the bottom on the side where were the troops. Suspicion of the presence of Indians was aroused by the disturbed condition of the water of the river, which was muddy and contained floating grass. Then a group of ponies was seen. At this point, and without a moment's notice, Indians in great numbers sprang up on all sides of the troops and opened upon them a deadly fire. About half of the men were killed instantly. Finding themselves surrounded, it then became with the survivors a question of *saue qui peut*. Several desperate hand-to-hand encounters occurred, with varying results, and the remnant of the command made a point down the river about two miles from the ferry, Captain Marsh being of the number. They attempted to cross, but the captain was drowned in the effort. Only from thirteen to fifteen of the command reached the fort alive.

Much criticism has been indulged in as to whether Capt. Marsh, when he became convinced of the general outbreak, should not have returned to the fort. Of course 45 men could do nothing against the 500 or 600 warriors that were known to be at and about the agencies. The Duke of Wellington when asked what was the best test of a general, said, "To know when to retreat, and to dare to do it." Capt. Marsh cannot justly be judged by any such criterion. He was not an experienced general. He was a young, brave and enthusiastic soldier; he knew little of Indians. The country knows that he thought he was doing his duty in advancing. I am confident, whether the judgment is intelligent or not, posterity will hold in warmer esteem the memory of Capt. Marsh and his gallant band, than if he had adopted the more prudent course of retracing his steps. General Custer was led into an ambush of almost the exact character, which was prepared for him by many of the same Indians who attacked Marsh, and he lost five companies of the Seventh United States Cavalry, not a man escaping. The facts about the expedition and ambuscade of Capt. Marsh's company I have from John F. Bishop, who was one of the escaped members of the company, and was its fifth sergeant, who took command and brought the remnant of the company into the fort.

Having massacred the people at the agencies, the Indians at once sent out marauding parties in all directions. They covered the country to the northeast as far as Glencoe and Hutchinson; to the southeast nearly to St. Peter; to the south as far as Spirit Lake, which is partly in Dickinson county, Iowa, and they carried death and devastation wherever they went, murdering of men, women and children quite 1,000. The settlers, being accustomed to their friendly visits, were taken entirely unawares, and were shot down in detail without an opportunity of defense.

The agent for the Sioux at this time was Maj. Thomas Galbraith. He had raised a company of men for service in the Civil War, called the Renville Rangers, and was on his way down to Fort Snelling to muster them in. He arrived at St. Peter on the evening of the 18th of August, and there received news of the outbreak at the agencies. Taking the muskets of a militia company of St. Peter, he immediately started to return to Fort Ridgley, where he arrived on the 19th.

On the same day, Lieut. T. J. Sheehan of Company C, Fifth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, with fifty men, also arrived. Lieut. Sheehan had previously been at the Yellow Medicine Agency with his company, to aid in preserving order among the Indians, and was there when the threats were made to attack the government warehouse. He had returned to Ridgley, and was on his way to Fort Ripley, and on the 18th he had reached a point near Glencoe, about forty-two miles from Fort Ridgley. On the evening of the 18th he received this dispatch:

"HEADQUARTERS FORT RIDGLEY,
Aug. 18, 1862.

"Lieut. SHEEHAN:

"It is absolutely necessary that you should return with your command immediately to this post. The Indians are raising hell at the Lower Agency. Return as soon as possible.

"JOHN S. MARSH,
"Captain, Commanding Post.

Lieutenant Sheehan was then a young Irishman of twenty-five years of age, with immense physical vigor and corresponding enthusiasm. He immediately broke camp, and arrived at the fort on the 19th of August, having made a forced march of forty-two miles in nine and one-half hours. He did not arrive a moment too soon. He had with him fifty men, and being the ranking officer after the death of Capt. Marsh, he took command of the post. The garrison consisted of the remnant of Company B, Fifth Regiment, 51 effective men; Company C, Fifth Regiment, 50 men; Renville Rangers, 50 men; with several men of other organizations, including Sergeant Jones of the regular artillery, and quite a number of citizen refugees, together with C. G. Wyckoff, secretary of the superintendent of Indian affairs, A. J. Van Vorhes, J. C. Ramsey and Major E. A. C. Hatch, a man of much experience with Indians, having long been a trader among them, and once agent for the Blackfoot tribe. This party brought up the money to pay the Indians, and remained at the fort. I will here leave the fort with its new commander preparing for the coming storm, and relate hereafter how well he met and treated it.

MOVEMENTS FOR THE RELIEF OF NEW ULM.

On the night of the 18th, the day of the outbreak, the news reached St. Peter, as I have before stated, and turned the Renville Rangers back to the fort. About 4 o'clock A. M. of the 19th the news reached me at my house, about one mile from St. Peter, through Mr. Henry Behnke of New Ulm, who had been dispatched from that town to notify the settlers in the valley. Having disposed of my *impedimenta* in the way of women and children, I repaired to St. Peter, where the situation was fully comprehended. Volunteers were called for, and in a very short time about one hundred and sixteen men were enlisted for any duty that might present itself. An organization was formed by the selection of myself as captain, William B. Dodd as first lieutenant and Wolf H. Meyer as second lieutenant. I don't think we had time or inclination to complete the organization by sergeants and corporals. Immense labor was performed in the next few hours in the way of outfit. Suffice it to say, that before noon two men, Henry A. Swift, afterward governor of the state, and William G. Hayden, in a buggy, and by noon sixteen mounted men, under the sheriff of the county, L. M. Boardman, had started to the front, and by one o'clock in the afternoon the main body of the company was on its way toward the enemy, wherever he might be found. Each man had a gun of some kind, a bottle of powder, a box of caps, and a pocketful of bullets. The advance parties had been sent out to determine whether we should go to Fort Ridgley or New Ulm, which was thirteen miles nearer than the fort, but on the other side of the river. We did not see our advance guards on the march, and instinct or judgment, it is difficult to say which, aided by a note from Gov. Swift, guided us to New Ulm. I should say here, that a large squad from Le Sueur, under Captain Tousley, sheriff of Le

Sueur county, accompanied us from St. Peter, and that at an earlier hour in the day a squad from Swan Lake, some fifteen miles nearer to New Ulm than St. Peter, under Samuel Coffin, had gone to New Ulm to find out what was the matter.

Our advance guard reached New Ulm about 4 or 5 o'clock P. M.—just in time to aid the inhabitants in repelling an attack of about one hundred Indians upon the town. They succeeded in driving the enemy off, several citizens being killed, and about five or six houses in the upper part of the town being fired and destroyed. The main body of my company reached the ferry, about two miles below the settled part of the town, about 8 P. M., having made thirty-two miles in seven hours in a drenching rainstorm. The blazing houses in the distance gave a very threatening aspect to the situation, but we crossed the ferry successfully and made the town without accident. The next day we were reinforced by a full company from Mankato, under Captain William Bierbauer, of whose company I am happy to say I have a complete roster. Several companies were formed of the citizens of New Ulm. A full company, on the 20th or 21st, arrived from South Bend, and various other squads greater or less in number came in during the week before Saturday, the 23d, swelling our effective force to about three hundred men, but nearly all very poorly armed. We threw up barricades, and sent out daily scouting parties through the surrounding country, who succeeded in bringing in many people who were in hiding and would undoubtedly have been lost without this aid. It soon became apparent that to maintain any discipline or order some one man must be in command of all the forces. The officers of the various organizations assembled and chose a commander; the selection fell to me. A provost guard was at once established and order inaugurated. The defenses were strengthened and we awaited results. Captain William B. Dodd, my first lieutenant, was made second in command, and S. A. Buell, provost marshal, chief of staff and general manager. He had been a naval officer and was a good organizer. Captain S. A. George, a young man who had been for a short time in some Eastern regiment, who joined us at St. Peter, was made an aid, and proved very efficient in reducing matters to a manageable condition.

BATTLE OF NEW ULM.

Nothing of serious consequence occurred until Saturday morning, when at about 9:30 o'clock the Indians came down from Fort Ridgley, thirteen miles above us, which post they had been vigorously but ineffectually besieging since the 20th. As I have learned since, from educated half-breeds who were among the attacking party, the enemy comprised about six hundred and fifty fighting men, all well armed and many mounted. The assault was well executed, and resulted in driving in our lines temporarily. We soon rallied, however, and steadily held the enemy off. The Indians soon surrounded the whole town, and commenced firing the buildings on the windward side. I wish I could describe the fight from the beginning up to about 3 o'clock P. M., but my allotted space forbids. It was a lively and interesting one. I cannot, however, omit the critical event of the day. At about 2 P. M. a great conflagration was raging on both sides of the main street in the lower part of the town, and destruction seemed inevitable. A squad of about fifty men was collected, a charge made down the burning street, and the Indians driven out beyond the houses. We then burned everything behind us, and the day was won. The desperate character of the fighting is well told when I say we lost 60 men in about an hour and a half, 10 killed and 50 wounded; and these out of a much depleted force, Lieutenant Wm. Huey having gone with about 75 men to guard the approach by the ferry, and crossing to the other side of the river was cut off and forced to retreat toward St. Peter. It was simply a mistake in judgment to put the river between himself and the main force, but in his retreat he met Capt. E. St. Julien Cox with reinforcements, joined them, and returned the next day. He was a brave and willing officer. The company from South Bend, having heard that the Winnebagoes had joined in the outbreak, returned to their homes before the attack on Saturday to pro-

tect their families, and on the morning of the attack a wagon load left us and went down the river. I doubt if we could have mustered over two hundred guns at any time during the fight. About one hundred and ninety houses were burned by the enemy and ourselves during the encounter, leaving nothing of the town but the small portion embraced within the barricades. The fighting continued all Saturday night, and with desultory firing up to Sunday forenoon. The Indians then drew off to the northward, in the direction of the fort, and disappeared. About noon on Sunday Capt. E. St. Julien Cox arrived with about fifty men, sent by Col. H. H. Sibley from St. Peter to reinforce New Ulm. Lieut. Huey, with part of his detachment, which had been cut off on Saturday, was with them. That they were welcome guests can well be imagined.

There were in the town, at the time of the attack on the 23d, as near as can be learned, about 1,200 to 1,500 non-combatants, consisting of women, children, refugees and unarmed citizens, every individual of whom would have been massacred to a certainty had our little force been overcome. Such a stake was well worth fighting for. We were fortunate in having a fine corps of physicians, who established hospitals and assiduously attended to the sick and wounded. There were Dr. Daniels of St. Peter, McMahon of Mankato, Ayers and Mayo of Le Sueur, besides Dr. Weschke of New Ulm.

MARCH TO MANKATO.

On Monday, the 25th, provisions and ammunition becoming scarce, and pestilence being feared from stench and exposure, we decided to evacuate the town and try to reach Mankato. This destination was chosen to avoid crossing the Minnesota River, which we deemed impracticable, the only obstacle between us and Mankato being the Big Cottonwood River, and that was fordable. We made up a train of one hundred and fifty-three wagons, loaded them with women, children and about eighty wounded men, and started. A more heart-rending procession was never witnessed in America. The disposition of the guard was confided to Capt. Cox. The march was successful; no Indians were encountered. We reached Crisp's farm toward evening, which was about half-way between New Ulm and Mankato. I pushed the main column on, fearing danger from various sources, but camped at this point with about one hundred and fifty men, intending to return to New Ulm, or hold this point as a defensive measure for the exposed settlements. On the morning of the 26th we broke camp, and I endeavored to make the command return to New Ulm or remain where they were; my object, of course, being to keep a force between the Indians and the settlements. The men had not heard a word from their families for more than a week, and declined to return or remain. I did not blame them. They had demonstrated their willingness to fight when necessary, but held the protection of their families as paramount to mere military possibilities. I would not do justice to history did I not record that when I called for volunteers to return, Capt. Cox and his whole squad of forty or fifty men stepped to the front, ready to go where commanded. Although I had not heard of Capt. Marsh's disaster, I declined to allow so small a command to attempt the reoccupation of New Ulm. My staff stood by me in this effort, and a gentleman from Le Sueur county (Mr. Freeman Talbott) made an eloquent and impressive speech to the men to induce them to return. The train arrived safely at Mankato on the 25th, and the balance of the command on the following day, whence the men generally sought their homes. For a detailed account of the fight at New Ulm, the reader is referred to "The Sioux War and Massacre of 1862-63," by I. V. D. Heard, from pages 86 to 95 inclusive, where long extracts from my official report to Gov. Ramsey will be found.

ATTACK ON FORT RIDGLEY.

We left Fort Ridgley on the arrival of Lieut. Sheehan with his command on the 19th of August. Ridgley was in no sense a fort. It was simply a collection of frame buildings forming a square and facing inwards. It con-

tained one large stone barrack, which was about the only defensible part of it. On the 20th of August, at about 3 P. M., an attack was made upon the fort by quite a large body of Indians. The first intimation the garrison had of the assault was a volley poured through one of the openings between the buildings. Considerable confusion ensued, but order was soon restored. Sergeant Jones attempted to use his cannon, and to his utter dismay found them disabled. They were found to have been spiked by ramming old rags into them. This was discovered to have been the work of several half-breeds belonging to the Renville Rangers, who had deserted to the enemy. The sergeant soon rectified this difficulty and brought his pieces into action. This attack lasted for about three hours, when it ceased, with a loss to the garrison of three killed and eight wounded.

On Thursday, the 21st, two further attacks were made on the fort, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, lasting about half an hour on each occasion, but apparently with a much reduced force and with less earnestness, and with little damage. On Friday, the 22d, the savages seemed determined to carry the post at all hazards. About four hundred and fifty, under the leadership of Little Crow, came down from the agency, and concealing themselves in the ravines which lay on several sides of the fort, they made a feint by sending about twenty warriors on the prairie for the purpose of drawing the garrison out of the fort and cutting them off. Such a movement would have been fatal to the defenders of the fort, and fortunately there were men among them of much experience in Indian warfare, which prevented the success of the maneuver. Then followed a shower of bullets upon the fort from all directions. The attack continued for nearly five hours, or until about 7 P. M. It was bitterly fought and courageously and intelligently resisted. Sergeant Jones handled his guns with great skill, exploding shells in the outlying buildings and burning them over the heads of the Indians, while the latter endeavored to fire the wooden buildings composing the fort by shooting fire arrows on their roofs. One white was killed and seven wounded in this engagement. Lieut. Sheehan, who commanded the post through all these trying occurrences, Lieut. Gorman of the Renville Rangers, Lieut. Whipple and Sergeants Jones and McGrew, all did their duty in a manner becoming veterans, and the men seconded their efforts handsomely. There was \$72,000 in gold and silver in the fort with which to make the payment, besides many refugees of all kinds and sexes, some badly wounded and some exhausted by exposure and suffering. The Indians, finding their efforts baffled, drew off, and concentrating all their available forces descended upon New Ulm the next morning, August 23d, for a final effort, and with the result heretofore narrated.

IMPORTANCE OF THE RESISTANCE AT FORT RIDGLEY AND NEW ULM.

For a very interesting account of the siege of Fort Ridgley, see the history of the Fifth Regiment, by General Lucius F. Hubbard, in this volume, parts of several companies of which regiment having participated in that fight. I look upon the success of the whites in these several attacks on the fort and New Ulm as the most important events of the war, not, perhaps, when viewed in the light of mere military encounters, but in their effect upon the future course of the savages. Finding such stubborn resistance at the very outset of the rebellion, they could not advance, but were compelled to withdraw to their own country. Had they carried the fort and New Ulm, they would undoubtedly have pushed their success through the length of the Minnesota Valley and have carried the Winnebagoes into the war. The advantage gained to the whites by this check enabled them to organize and advance, and although the Indians, as will appear hereafter, gave us some hard fighting after Ridgley and New Ulm, their opportunity had passed from them and they were on the defensive. The battle of Oriscany, which was fought in the Revolutionary War in the valley of the Mohawk, was not much more of a fight than those we have been describing, yet it has been characterized as one of the decisive battles of the world, because it prevented a junction of the British forces under St. Ledger in the West, and Burgoyne in the East, and made American independence possible. The im-

portance of the battle of New Ulm has been recognized by the state in the appropriation of \$3,000, to erect a monument on the ground to commemorate the event, and in honor of the brave men who died in defense of its inhabitants.

EX-GOV. HENRY H. SIBLEY SELECTED AS COMMANDER.

The news of the outbreak reached Gov. Alexander Ramsey, at St. Paul, on Tuesday, the 19th of August. He at once hastened to Mendota, at the mouth of the Minnesota River, and requested Gov. Henry H. Sibley to accept the command of such forces as could be put into the field to punish the Indians. Gov. Sibley was the most experienced man in the state with the Sioux, having lived and traded among them since 1834, and, besides that, was a distinguished citizen of the state, having been its first governor. He immediately accepted the position, with the rank of colonel in the state militia. Fort Snelling, an old military post at the junction of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers, had been utilized as a rendezvous for troops being recruited for the Civil War, and fortunately men were rapidly being mustered in. Col. Sibley started up the valley of the Minnesota on the 20th with four companies of the Sixth Regiment, and arrived at St. Peter on Friday, the 22d. Capt. A. D. Nelson of the regular army had been appointed colonel of the Sixth, and Wm. Crooks had been appointed lieutenant colonel of the Seventh. Col. Crooks conveyed the orders of the governor to Col. Nelson, overtaking him at Bloomington Ferry. On receipt of his orders, finding he was to report to Col. Sibley, he made the point of military etiquette that an officer of the regular army could not report to an officer of militia of the same rank, and turning over his command to Col. Crooks, he returned to St. Paul and handed in his resignation. It was accepted, and Col. Crooks appointed colonel of the Sixth.

On Sunday, the 24th, Col. Sibley's force at St. Peter was augmented by the arrival of some two hundred mounted men under command of William J. Cullen, formerly superintendent of Indian affairs, called the Cullen Guard. On the same day six more companies of the Sixth arrived, making up the full regiment; also, about one hundred more mounted men and several squads of volunteer militia. The mounted men were placed under the command of Colonel Samuel McPhail. By these accessions Col. Sibley's command numbered about 1,400 men. Although the numerical strength of this force was considerable, it was actually almost useless,—the ammunition did not fit the guns of the Sixth Regiment, and had to be made over. The horses of the mounted men, and the men themselves, were utterly inexperienced, undisciplined and practically unarmed. It was the best that the country afforded, but was probably about as poorly an equipped army as ever entered the field to face what I regard as the best warriors that ever fought on the North American continent; but, fortunately, the officers and men were all that could be desired. Col. Sibley I have spoken of. Col. Crooks was educated at West Point, and is a natural soldier and commander of men. These leaders were seconded by intelligent subordinates and enthusiastic men, and soon overcame their physical difficulties, but they were in utter ignorance of the strength, position or previous movements of the enemy; no news having reached them from either Ridgley or New Ulm. A mistake resulting in defeat would have been fatal. The mistake was not made.

On Saturday, the 23d, a detachment under Capt. E. St. Julien Cox was sent to the relief of New Ulm, and, as has been related, reached there on Sunday following. On Monday, the 25th, another squad under Capt. Anderson, consisting of forty mounted men and twenty soldiers conveyed in wagons, was also sent to New Ulm. They started about noon and made twenty miles. The next day they crossed the ferry and entered the town, to find it utterly deserted, all the inhabitants having been carried to Mankato the previous day, as before stated. Capt. Anderson's company immediately returned to St. Peter, reaching there about midnight. In this company were some of the leading men of St. Paul. Isaac V. D. Heard, who wrote the "History of the Sioux War;" Col. Girart Hewitt, one of the oldest settlers and most respected real estate dealers, and many others

who deserve mention. Col. Sibley left St. Peter on Tuesday, the 26th of August, and Capt. Anderson followed him on Wednesday, the 27th. The mounted men of the command, under Col. McPhail, with whom was a company from Minneapolis under Anson Northrup, an old frontiersman, arrived at the fort on the 27th and were the first relief that garrison received. Accompanying this advance guard was Capt. R. H. Chittenden of the First Wisconsin Cavalry. The main command, under Col. Sibley, reached the fort on the 28th, in the morning. Intrenchments were thrown up around the fort, cannon were properly placed, and a strong guard maintained. All the men of the Cullen Guard but ninety under Capt. Anderson returned home as soon as they found that the fort was safe. They were soon increased by the arrival of forty-seven men under Capt. Sterritt, and on the 1st of September Lieut. Col. Wm. R. Marshall of the Seventh Regiment arrived with a portion of his command. The force could have made a forward movement but for lack of ammunition and provisions which were long delayed.

BATTLE OF BIRCH COULIE.¹

On the 31st of August a detail of Capt. Grant's company of infantry, 70 men of the Cullen Guard, under Capt. Anderson, and some citizens and other soldiers, in all about 150 men, under command of Major Joseph R. Brown, with 17 teams and teamsters, were sent to the Lower Agency to feel the enemy, bury the dead, and perform any other service that might arise. They met no signs of Indians, and Monday evening, September 1st, they encamped at the head of Birch Coulie,²

¹ There is some difference of opinion as to the correct spelling of this word, but it is found in this work spelled "coolie." It is well known that nearly all the names on our frontier are of French origin. The French verb "couler," to run, indicates a slow, trickling stream in a ravine, and wherever such rivulets were found, the *voyageurs* called the ravine a "coulie," probably a "coulée," as pronounced by them. There is no authority that I can find that justifies the spelling of the word "coolie." I therefore take the liberty of using what I regard as the true spelling—"coulie."

² As I regard the battle of Birch Coulie to be one of the most desperate Indian encounters that ever occurred on the American continent, I desire that all that is known of it should be recounted in this narrative. Judge James J. Egan of St. Paul was in the fight, and gave a very graphic history of it before the Ramsey County Veteran Association on March 6, 1880. I append his story as a note hereto, feeling that my readers will be pleased to know from one of the brave men who underwent the horrors of that siege, the full particulars which I am unable to give them. His description is as follows:

Battle of Birch Coulie, September, 1862. Extract from an Address delivered by Lieutenant James J. Egan, describing the Battle of Birch Coulie, delivered before the Ramsey County Veteran Association March 6, 1880.—At Fort Ridgely the difficulty of restraining and keeping men under discipline was made manifest. The company to which I belonged disbanded and turned homeward; Anson Northrup's black horse cavalry did likewise, and all of the "irregulars" except Jo Anderson's company abandoned the glories of war for the pleasanter paths of peace. I joined Captain Anderson's company, and the next day after doing so we were ordered, together with Captain Grant's Company A, Sixth Regiment of Infantry, to proceed to the agency at Redwood and beyond as an escort to a fatigue party and for observation. The whole force, including teamsters and fatigue party, consisted of one hundred and fifty men under command of Major Joe Brown, one of the oldest and most experienced Indian traders in the state. The men had confidence in old Joe Brown. It was supposed he could smell Indians afar off. He knew the country thoroughly, and we felt no special alarm. But on the way to Redwood Agency we encountered so many scenes of horror and desolation that we began to feel some inward fear. Here along the roadside were burnt houses and the bones of human beings. Among the grasses lay men in eternal sleep, mutilated and marred; to the limb of a tree hung a fair young boy; and when one of the men jumped from his horse and embracing the lifeless form of a man, cried out in the wild agony of grief, "My God, my God! My brother!" we sickened at heart.

A fatality seemed to hang over us from the moment we started. It was a slow march, necessarily sad, and grief and sadness settled over us all. Men were among us going out to look for their relatives and friends; Nathan Myrick for his brother, and others eager to obtain information concerning loved ones. We camped the first night opposite the Redwood Agency, under a huge bluff, a handful of Indians from the top of which could have slaughtered us all. It came my turn to go on guard at three o'clock in the morning, and from that to five being the fatal hours in which Indians were supposed to attack, I considered my scalp as good as gone. In fear and trembling I took my place near a haystack, with musket cocked, ready to fire—and then die. My life was, it seems, not fated to go out by mere fright, and I survived the night. We crossed the river at Redwood and beheld the initial battlefield of the Indian War. This was at Redwood Agency,

about thirteen miles above the fort. Lulled into a sense of security by not having seen any signs of Indians, the camp was chosen for its convenience to wood and water regardless of the question of defense. The result demonstrated the danger of ever feeling safe or of ever omitting any precautions while in a hostile Indian country. As I have learned since, from reliable Indian sources, the hostiles had gone toward the Upper Agency, after leaving New Ulm and the fort, where they concentrated all their forces and matured a plan to proceed down the valley of the Minnesota, to divide the command and attack Mankato and St. Peter simultaneously, taking the risk of evading the troops behind them. Had this program been carried out St. Peter would certainly have fallen, as it was entirely incapable of defense, and Mankato might have shared the same fate, although it had quite an efficient home guard, and I had a small force at South Bend and other outlying points placed there for its defense. In starting down the valley the attention of the Indians was attracted by Major Brown's detachment going into Birch Coulie. They stopped, and during the night surrounded the camp and in the gray of the morning opened a murderous fire upon it, keep-

where Little Crow gave the signal, and upon Lynde, Myrick, Quinn, Belland, Taylor and others, twenty-four in all, "suddenly as from the woods and the fields, suddenly as from the ground, yawning at their feet, leaped upon them with the flashing of cataracts, Death, the crowned phantom, with all the equipage of his terrors and the tragic war of his voice."

We found the agency buildings were all destroyed. Mr. Nathan Myrick discovered his brother's body and returned to the fort, as did also Mr. A. F. Knight and Frank Pulla, who had hitherto been with us of their own volition. The command here divided, Capt. Grant's company of infantry, with the fatigue party, taking the easterly bank of the river, and we, the cavalry, the westerly side. With a clear sky overhead, beautiful scenery all around, we forgot or became familiar with the scenes of slaughter, and cantered slowly and merrily along until we reached Little Crow's village. Here a number of the men dismounted, entered Little Crow's deserted house and many of the tepees, and began searching for mementoes to bring home as trophies of prowess. One man had an Indian drum, another a flag, others feathers, and a small molasses keg was proudly tied to the pommel of a saddle, to tell the story in after years that Little Crow had been bearded in his lair. Merrily marching along, crushing the wild flowers in our path, dismounting to gather plums on the wayside, and drink of the brooks that laughed as they glided along, we reveled in the sensuous wealth of nature, and resembled a picnic party more than soldiers in an enemy's country. About five o'clock in the afternoon we found Capt. Grant's party encamped within two hundred yards of Birch Coulie, and, dismounting, we all entered into the duties usually appertaining to camping for the night. The camp was in the shape of a circle on one side; the wagons constituted one-half the circle, with the horses picketed on the outside. The tents in the centre could not accommodate all, and the greater share of the mounted men laid down under the wagons and other convenient places. Maj. Galbraith was with us, David Redfield of St. Anthony, Wm. H. Grant of St. Paul, and other well-known persons. Folding our blankets about us, in the silent night, on the broad prairie, with the stars overhead, we laid down to pleasant dreams. At about four o'clock in the morning I heard a shot, and the next thing I remember of was the cry of Indians and Capt. Anderson yelling to his men, "Lay on your bellies and shoot, God d—n you!" Ten thousand muskets seemed to be going off. The men were stunned, horses frightened, and terror and fear seized hold of us all. We blazed away in return, without aim or other object than to give evidence that there were survivors of their murderous fire, and to prevent a charge on the camp. At this moment fifty Indians could have killed the entire force if they had charged upon us. It was a perfect surprise. The day preceding gave no sign of Indians. Joe Brown, half-breed scouts and the most experienced frontiersmen were as much astounded as if hell itself had unloaded 10,000 fiends upon our heads. But now the scene is changed, and as the red early dawn, covering everything with a halo of gold, revealed to our gaze what we supposed to be 2,000 Indians surrounding us on all sides, with leaders mounted on horses caparisoned with gay colors, and themselves radiant in feathers, war paint, and all the bright and brilliant habiliments of Indian chiefs, the scene seemed unreal, as if a page from the history of the crusades had been torn from the leaves of history and the Suracen chiefs of the plains of Asia transplanted to the new world. The fiercest yells and war-whoops, the shaking of blankets, the waving of flags to indicate new plans of movements of attack, the riding of horsemen here and there, were right before us, within about five hundred yards. Large bodies of Indians running continually, seeking new points of vantage, and taking orders from a chief, and all yelling and beating drums, made the scene unearthly. A shower of bullets continually fell upon us from all sides. The nature of the ground was such that with the coulie or ravine on one side, where was a heavy growth of timber, and the rest an open prairie with little hillocks here and there, just beyond our camp, the Indians could pour in a fire on us from every direction and themselves be protected. Men were dead and dying in the small circle of our encampment; the horses were nearly all killed in the first half hour, and it looked as if our last hour had come on earth. To be scalped and quartered, our hearts cut out, gave us no comforting reflections. Several of the men went crazy, and jumping out to give a full view instantly

ing cover in some brush and timber, behind rolls in the prairie and in ravines. The slaughter was immense. Twenty-three were killed outright or mortally wounded and forty-five were severely wounded, while many received slight injuries; all the horses but one were killed, amounting to about ninety. The tents were made to resemble lace-work, so completely were they perforated with bullets, one hundred and four holes having been counted in one tent. The men fought like tigers; they used the dead horses for barricades, fighting behind their carcasses. They also dug pits with their knives, bayonets and any available implement. The fight continued uninterruptedly all Tuesday and Wednesday, the 2d and 3d of September, the men suffering dreadfully from want of water among their other miseries, but they held the enemy off gallantly all this time. On Wednesday morning sentinels at the fort reported firing in the direction of the agency. Col. Sibley dispatched Col. McPhail with fifty mounted men, Major McLaren with one hundred and five infantry, and Capt. Mark Hendricks with a mountain howitzer to their relief. They reached that afternoon a point supposed to be about three miles from where Major Brown's party were engaged. Here they were attacked by a large party of Indians and sent back for reinforce-

met death. We then began to dig, each man for himself, his grave as he expected. Three spades and one shovel were all the implements that could be found for use, but sabers and pocket knives were utilized, and about noon we had dug holes in the ground that afforded some protection. Never for an instant did the firing on us cease. Suddenly someone would drop his musket and roll over to die. Individual instances of bravery were many and some few of cowardice. A fine looking man near me was unnerved; he did not shoot once, but kept crying out "O my God, my God!" George Turnbull, first lieutenant, pulled a revolver on him, cocked it, and said if he did not stop he would blow his brains out. He stopped. Bill Hart of St. Paul was there, and would be called brave among 10,000 brave men. He was the first to discover the Indians when on guard, and manifested courage and nerve. Capt. Anderson and George Turnbull had lots of "sand" in them, and never lost their presence of mind. About one o'clock in the afternoon we heard a loud report like that of a cannon. We were all startled, not knowing from whence the sound came. Could the Indians have captured a howitzer? And did they have artillerymen among them to turn it upon us? A terrible fear seized us. Again it boomed. Could it be possible that we were saved? We were sixteen miles from Fort Ridgley, and how could knowledge of our situation have reached the fort? The silence of death prevailed in the camp. The movements of the Indians began to indicate something new, and after awhile again the boom of the cannon sounded in our ears, and simultaneously every man jumped to his feet and gave a God-felt hurrah. The spirit of audacity we exhibited led to a renewed fire upon us, and we speedily sought our respective places of safety. That afternoon we did not hear the cannon again, and night coming on all hope of relief left our breasts, and each man sullenly and silently pursued his own meditations. It was a night of black despair. There seemed no hope. The cup of salvation had been snatched from our lips, and there was nothing to do but die. We expected to be starved to death, as anyone bold enough to raise up to put an arm into any wagon containing supplies was instantly shot. Our ammunition was almost exhausted, and each man laid his drawn saber near him and examined his musket, resolved not to fire again until the final moment came, when a fire would do some execution. It happened to be quite dark also, which added to the uncertainties of the night. The agony we suffered, expecting every moment we would be rushed upon, through that long, long night is indescribable. Each moment seemed hours, and hours eternity. A solitary camp-fire at Gray Bird's headquarters partly relieved the gloom, and the blanketed spectres stalking ever and anon in front of that fire seemed "ghosts or spirits of goblin damned." Gladly again we hail the morn gilding the horizon. We saw unusual movements and stir among our enemy. Their war-whoops were fiercer and their cries and gestures more frequent and emphatic. We expected the final hour had come when they would charge, and were prepared. The agony had been so intense that we felt a relief at the anticipated blow—no dread of death now lingered in the heart of any. Suddenly the boom of the cannon is again heard, and again and nearer and clearer, until its roar, usually terrible, sounded as the sweetest harmony of heaven. Confusion seems to pervade our enemies, and they are in full flight. But we did not move from our holes until Gen. Sibley, with a few officers, came right up to us, and then, and not till then, did we feel we were saved. The scene presented in our camp was a sickening one. Twenty-three men, black and discolored by the sun's rays, lay stark and dead in the small space; forty-five others seriously wounded and groaning and crying for water; the carcasses of ninety dead horses lying about, and a stench intolerable emanating from the whole ground. For thirty hours we had been under fire, and tasted neither food nor water.

The story of our relief is soon told. Gen. Sibley's scout had from the high ground near Fort Ridgley, on the morning of Sept. 2, 1862, heard the firing. A party under charge of Col. McPhail was sent in our direction and to our relief. It was Col. McPhail's artillery we heard the first day, the Indians dividing their forces, one-half surrounding us and the other half compelling McPhail to send back for reinforcements. Then Gen. Sibley came with his entire command. The number

ments. Here Capt. Sheehan's bravery again made itself apparent.* He carried the dispatch and ran the gantlet of many Indians, his noble horse being twice wounded, and dying at the moment he delivered his rider at the fort. The entire command of Col. Sibley at once moved forward, and met the second detachment after dark. At daylight the combined forces marched to Birch Coulie, and the Indians drew off. The scene that presented itself was heartrending. Thirteen were buried on the field and the wounded carried back to the fort. Dr. J. W. Daniels was fortunately with Major Brown's squad and remained uninjured, and with him and Dr. Alfred Muller, surgeon of the fort, the wounded fared well. Birch Coulie forms a most interesting event in the Sioux War. A detailed account of it may be found in both Mr. Heard's book and the report of the adjutant general of the state for 1862. Its occurrence, horrible as it proved to be, probably saved awful massacres at St. Peter and Mankato.

OCURRENCES IN MEEKER COUNTY AND VICINITY.

While these events were passing, other portions of the state were being prepared for defense. In the region of Forest City, in Meeker county, and also in Hutchinson and at Glencoe, the excitement was intense. Capt. George C. Whitcomb obtained at St. Paul seventy-five stand of arms and some ammunition. He left some of these arms at Hutchinson, and with the rest armed a company at Forest City of fifty-three men, twenty-five of whom were mounted. Captain Richard Strout of Company B, Ninth Regiment, was ordered to Forest City, and went there with his company. Gen. John H. Stevens of Glencoe was commander of the state militia for the counties of McLeod, Carver, Sibley and Renville, and as soon as he learned of the outbreak, erected a very substantial fortification of sawlogs at Glencoe, and that place was not disturbed by the savages. A company of volunteers was formed at Glencoe under Capt. A. H. Rouse; Company F of the Ninth Regiment, under Lieut. O. P. Stearns, and Company H of the same regiment (Captain W. R. Baxter); also, an independent company from Excelsior, and the Goodhue County Rangers (Capt. David L. Davis), all did duty at and about Glencoe during the continuance of the trouble, Captains Whitcomb and Strout with their companies making extensive reconnaissances into the surrounding counties, rescuing many refugees, and having several brisk and sharp encounters with the Indians, in which they lost several in killed and wounded. The presence of these troops in this region of country, and their active operations, prevented its depopulation, and saved the towns and much property from destruction. Many prominent citizens of this region were energetic in the work of defense. One in particular, Mr. J. E. Wheelock, then residing at Glencoe, was made a temporary aid of Gen. Stevens, and did good work. I wish I had space to record the many individual acts of bravery of these gentlemen. All I can say is, that they all did their duty, and saved that portion of our state from destruction.

PROTECTION OF SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

On the 29th of August I received a commission from the governor of the state, authorizing me to take command of the Blue Earth country, extending from New Ulm to the Iowa line, embracing the then western and southwestern frontier of

of Indians who attacked us was about four hundred. They were on their way to attack St. Peter or Mankato when their scouts encountered us in the afternoon of September 1st. They followed our trail and made the attack as related.

No engagement with Indians that I am aware of compares with the battle of Birch Coulie in its duration, in the disparity of numbers between the respective combatants and severity of loss sustained by the whites, in the desperate resistance of the besieged, in the tragic elements of death-dealing terror, save that on the Arickee fork of the Republican River on the 17th day of September, 1868, when the little band of Gen. Forsyth held at bay for days, with superhuman valor, the Cheyenne warriors of Roman Nose.

Time will magnify the significance of this Birch Coulie battle, and it will be remembered that it was fought by men without experience in war, those who had just enlisted in the service and those who had never enlisted, but who, on the first signal of danger, left their stores and other places of occupation, taking their lives in their hands for the protection of their people and the state.

the state. My powers were general—to raise troops, commission officers, subsist upon the country, and generally to do what, in my judgment, was best for the protection of this frontier. Under these powers, I located my headquarters at South Bend, being the extreme southern point of the Minnesota River, 30 miles below New Ulm, 4 from Mankato and about 50 from the Iowa line. Here I maintained a guard of about 80 men, principally of Capt. Bierbauer's Mankato company, which was in my command at New Ulm, and reorganized, together with some citizens of St. Peter. We threw up some small intrenchments, but nothing worthy of mention. Troops began pouring in upon me from all quarters. Enough citizens of New Ulm had returned home to compose two good companies at that point. Company E of the Ninth Regiment, under Captain E. Jerome Dane, was stationed at Crisp's farm, about half-way between New Ulm and South Bend. Col. John R. Jones of Chatfield, then colonel of the Third Regiment, Minnesota Militia, collected about three hundred men, and reported to me at Garden City. They were organized into companies under Captains N. P. Colburn and Post, and many of them stationed at Garden City, where they erected a very complete fortification of sawlogs and other similar material. Others of this command were stationed at points along the Blue Earth River. Capt. Cornelius F. Buck of Winona raised a company of fifty-three men, all mounted, and started west. They reached Winnebago City, in the county of Faribault, on the 7th of September, where they reported to me, and were stationed at Chain Lakes, about twenty miles west of Winnebago City, and twenty of this company were afterward sent to Madelia. A stockade was erected by this company at Martin Lake. In the latter part of August Capt. A. J. Edgerton of Company B, Tenth Regiment, arrived at South Bend, and having made his report, was stationed at the Winnebago Agency, to keep watch on the Winnebagoes and cover Mankato from that direction. About the same time, Company F of the Eighth Regiment, under Capt. L. Aldrich, reported, and was stationed at New Ulm. E. St. Julien Cox, who had previously reinforced me at New Ulm, was commissioned a captain, and put in command of a force stationed at Madelia, in Watonwan county, composed of part of Capt. Bierbauer's and Capt. C. F. Buck's companies and some citizens, where they erected quite an artistic fortification of logs, with bastions. While there, an attack was made upon some citizens by the Indians, and several whites were killed.

BEHAVIOR OF THE PEOPLE.

It will be seen from this statement, that almost immediately after the evacuation of New Ulm, on the 25th of August, the most exposed part of the southern frontier was occupied by quite a strong force. It was not expected by me that any serious incursions would be made along this line, but the state of alarm and panic that prevailed among the people rendered it necessary to establish this cordon of military posts, to prevent an exodus of the inhabitants. No one who has not gone through the ordeal of an Indian insurrection can form any idea of the terrible apprehension that takes possession of a defenseless and non-combatant population under such circumstances. There is an element of mystery and uncertainty about the magnitude and movements of this enemy, and a certainty of his brutality, that inspires terror. The first notice of his approach is the crack of his rifle, and no one with experience in such struggles ever blames the timidity of citizens in exposed positions when assailed by these savages. I think, all things being considered, the people generally behaved very well. If the map of the state is consulted, taking New Ulm as the most northern point on the Minnesota River, it will be seen that the line of posts covered the frontier from that point down the river to South Bend, up the Blue Earth, southerly to Winnebago City, and nearly to the Iowa line. These stations were about sixteen miles apart, with two advanced points at Madelia and Chain Lakes, to the westward. No serious attack was made except at Madelia, while this line was held, but the country was scouted thoroughly in all directions, and a system of dispatch couriers established, by which headquarters was informed daily of everything that happened at each post.

Maj. General John Pope of the United States Army was ordered into Minnesota to conduct the Indian War in September. He made his headquarters at St. Paul, and, by his high rank, took command of all operations, though not exerting any visible influence on them; the fact being that all imminent danger to the frontier had been overcome by the state and its citizens before his arrival. In the latter part of September the citizen troops in my command were anxious to return to their homes, and on presentation of the case to General Pope, he ordered into the state a new regiment just mustered in in Wisconsin,—the Twenty-fifth,—commanded by Colonel M. Montgomery, who was instructed to relieve my force. He appeared at South Bend about the 1st of October, and after having fully informed him of all that had transpired, and given him my views as to the future, I turned my command over to him in the following order. I give it because it succinctly presents the situation of affairs at the time:

"[Order No. 203.]

"HEADQUARTERS INDIAN EXPEDITION, SOUTHERN FRONTIER,

"South Bend, Oct. 5, 1862.

"*To the Soldiers and Citizens who have been, and are now, engaged in the Defense of the Southern Frontier:*

"On the 18th of August last your frontier was invaded by the Indians. You promptly rallied for its defense. You checked the advance of the enemy, and defeated him in two severe battles at New Ulm. You have held a line of frontier posts extending over a distance of one hundred miles. You have erected six substantial fortifications, and other defensive works of less magnitude. You have dispersed marauding bands of savages that have hung upon your lines. You have been uniformly brave, vigilant and obedient to orders. By your efforts the war has been confined to the border; without them it would have penetrated into the heart of the state.

"Major General Pope has assumed the command of the Northwest, and will control future operations. He promises a vigorous prosecution of the war. Five companies of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Regiment and five hundred cavalry from Iowa are ordered into the region now held by you, and will supply the places of those whose terms of enlistment shortly expire. The Department of the Southern Frontier, which I have had the honor to command, will, from the date of this order, be under the command of Colonel M. Montgomery of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, whom I take pleasure in introducing to the troops and citizens of that department as a soldier and a man to whom they may confide their interests and the safety of their country with every assurance that they will be protected and defended.

"Pressing public duties of a civil nature demand my absence temporarily from the border. The intimate and agreeable relations we have sustained toward each other, our union in danger and adventure, cause me regret in leaving you, but will hasten my return.

"CHARLES E. FLANDRAU,

"*Colonel, Commanding Southern Frontier.*"

This practically ended my connection with the war; all matters yet to be related took place in other parts of the state, under the command of Colonel Sibley and others.

COL. SIBLEY MOVES UPON THE ENEMY.

We left Colonel Sibley on the 4th of September at Fort Ridgley, having just relieved the unfortunate command of Major Joseph R. Brown, after their fight at Birch Coulie. Knowing that the Indians had in their possession many white captives, and having their rescue alive uppermost in his mind, the colonel left on the battlefield at Birch Coulie the following communication attached to a stake, driven in the ground, feeling assured that it would fall into the hands of Little Crow, the leader of the Indians:

"If Little Crow has any proposition to make, let him send a half-breed to me, and he shall be protected in and out of camp.

"H. H. SIBLEY,

"*Colonel, Commanding Military Expedition.*"

The note was found and answered by Little Crow in a letter rather irrelevant to the question most desired by Col. Sibley, dated at Yellow Medicine, September 7th, and delivered by two half-breeds.

Col. Sibley returned the following answer by the bearers:

"LITTLE CROW: You have murdered many of our people without any sufficient cause. Return me the prisoners under a flag of truce, and I will talk with you then like a man.

"H. H. SIBLEY,

"Colonel, Commanding Military Expedition."

No response was received to this letter until September 12th, when Little Crow sent another, saying he had one hundred and fifty-five prisoners not including those held by the Si-si-ton and Wak-pay-ton, who were at Lac qui Parle, and were coming down. He also gave assurances that the prisoners were faring well. Col. Sibley, on the 12th of September, sent a reply by Little Crow's messengers, saying no peace could be made without a surrender of the prisoners, but not promising peace on any terms, and charging the commission of nine murders since the receipt of Little Crow's last letter. The same messenger that brought this letter from Little Crow also delivered quite a long one from Wabasha and Taopee, two lower chiefs who claimed to be friendly, and desired a meeting with Col. Sibley, suggesting two places where it could be held. The colonel cautiously replied that he would march in three days; that he was powerful enough to crush all the Indians; that they might approach his column in open day with a flag of truce, and place themselves under his protection. On the receipt of this letter, a large council was held at which nearly all the annuity Indians were present. Several speeches were made by Upper and Lower Sioux. Some in favor of a continuance of the war, and "dying in the last ditch," and some in favor of a surrender of the prisoners and seeking peace. I will give one of the harangues on each side in order that the reader may know the feeling that existed.

COUNCIL IN THE INDIAN CAMP.

Mazza-wam-nu-na, a Lower Indian, spoke as follows: "You men who talk of leaving us and delivering up the captives, talk like children. You believe if you do so the whites will think you have acted as their friends and will spare your lives. They will not, and you ought to know it. You say that the whites are too strong for us, and that we will all have to perish. Well, by sticking together and fighting the whites, we will live at all events for a few days, when by the course you propose we would die at once. Let us keep the prisoners with us and let them share our fate. That is all the advice I have to give."

Paul Maza-ku-ta-ma-ne, on the other hand, spoke as follows: "I am going to tell you what I think and what I am ready to do, now and hereafter. You M'Dewakonton and Wakpekute Indians have been with the white men a great deal longer than the Upper Indians. Yet I, who am an Upper Indian, have put on white men's clothes, and consider myself now a white man. I was very much surprised to hear that you had been killing the settlers, for you have had the advice of the preachers for so many years. Why did you not tell us you were going to kill them? I ask you the question again, Why did you not tell us? You make no answer. The reason was, if you had done so, and we had counseled together you would not have been able to have involved our young men with you. When we older men heard of it we were so surprised that we knew not what to do. By your involving our young men without consulting us you have done us a great injustice. I am now going to tell you something you don't like. You have gotten our people into this difficulty through your incitements to its rash young soldiers without a council being called and our consent being obtained, and I shall use all the means I can to get them out of it without reference to you. I am opposed to their continuing this war, or of committing further outrages, and I warn you not to do it. I have heard a great many of you say that you were brave men and could whip the whites. This is a lie. Persons who will cut women and children's throats are squaws and cowards. You say

the whites are not brave. You will see. They will not, it is true, kill women and children, as you have done, but they will fight you who have arms in your hands. I am ashamed of the way you have acted toward the captives. Fight the whites if you desire to, but do it like brave men. Give me the captives and I will carry them to Fort Ridgley. I hear one of you say that if I take them there the soldiers will shoot me. I will take the risk. I am not afraid of death, but I am opposed to the way you act toward the prisoners. If any of you have the feelings of men, you will give them up. You may look as fierce at me as you please, but I shall ask you once, twice and ten times to deliver these women and children to their friends. That is all I have to say."

Maza-ku-ta-ma-ne, or "The man who shoots metal as he walks," the last speaker, it will be remembered was one of the Indians who volunteered to go and ransom Miss Gardner in 1857 from captivity in Ink-pa-du-ta's band. He was a very sensible man, and before this outbreak the president of the Hazelwood Republic, an organization perfected by Messrs. Riggs and Williamson, missionaries at the Yellow Medicine River. To fully appreciate the courage necessary to stand before this infuriated crowd of savages and talk to them as he did, the reader must know that every man of them had a gun in his hand, with no restraint upon his using it at any moment, and had some young fellow shot him down he would undoubtedly have received the plaudits of the assembly. These speeches were taken down by Mr. I. V. D. Heard, from the lips of the men who made them, shortly after the surrender at Camp Release.

Ta-tan-ka-na-ji, Standing Buffalo, arrived shortly afterward and another great council was held at which Paul made another strong speech in favor of peace and the surrender of the prisoners. Among other things he said: "In fighting the whites you are fighting the thunder and lightning." In reference to a remark someone had made about getting aid from the British, he said: "You say you can make a treaty with the British Government. That is impossible. Have you not yet come to your senses? They are also white men, and neighbors and friends to the soldiers. They are ruled by a petticoat, and she has the tender heart of a squaw. What will she do for men who have committed the murders you have?"

This correspondence was kept up for several days, quite a number of letters coming from the Indians to Col. Sibley, but with no satisfactory results. On the 18th of September Col. Sibley determined to move on the enemy; and on that day camp was broken at the fort, a boat was constructed, and the crossing of the Minnesota River effected near the fort to prevent the possibility of an ambushade. The expedition safely crossed the river, and the first camp was made two miles above the crossing point. Col. Sibley's forces consisted of the Sixth Regiment under Col. Crooks, about three hundred men of the Third Regiment under Major Welch, several companies of the Seventh Regiment under Col. Wm. R. Marshall, a small number of mounted men under Col. McPhail, and a battery under the command of Capt. Mark Hendricks. The Third Regiment had been mustered into the service of the United States, but had been surrendered to the Confederates at Murfreesboro in Tennessee; the officers were nearly all made prisoners and held for exchange, and the privates paroled. They were sent to Jefferson Barracks in Missouri, and on the breaking out of the Indian War were called home to aid in its suppression. Major Welch and Lieutenant Olin were the only commissioned officers in the regiment when it was with Col. Sibley. The expedition moved up the river without encountering any opposition until the morning after the 23d of September. Indians had been in sight during all the march, carefully watching the movements of the troops, and several messages of defiance were found attached to fences and houses.

BATTLE OF WOOD LAKE.

On the evening of the 22d the expedition camped at Lone Tree Lake, about two miles from the Yellow Medicine River, and about three miles east from Wood Lake. Early next morning several foraging teams belonging to the Third Regiment were fired upon. They returned the fire and retreated toward the

camp. At this juncture the Third Regiment, without orders, sallied out, crossed a deep ravine, and soon engaged the enemy. They were ordered back by the commander, and had not reached camp before Indians appeared on all sides in great numbers, many of them in the ravine between the Third Regiment and the camp. Thus began the battle of Wood Lake. Capt. Hendricks opened with his cannon, and the howitzer, under the direct conduct of Col. Sibley, poured in shells. It has since been learned that Little Crow had appointed ten of his best men to kill Col. Sibley at all hazards, and that the colonel's shells, directed by his own hand, fell into this special band and dispersed them. Capt. Hendricks pushed his cannon to the head of the ravine and raked it with great effect, and Col. Marshall, with three companies of the Seventh and Capt. Grant's company of the Sixth, charged down the ravine on a double-quick and routed the Indians. About eight hundred of the command were engaged in the fight, and met about an equal number of Indians. Our loss was four killed and between forty and fifty wounded. Maj. Welch was shot in the leg, but, fortunately, not fatally. The Third, and the Renville Rangers, under Capt. James Gorman, bore the brunt of the fight, which lasted an hour and a half, and sustained the most of the losses. Col. Sibley, in his official report of the engagement, gives great credit to his staff and all his command. An-pay-tu-tok-a-cha, or Other Day, was with the whites, and took a conspicuous part in the fray. It was he, with Paul Maza-kuta-ma-ne, who rescued Miss Gardner from the Ink-pa-du-ta band, acted as my guide on the expedition in which we killed Ink-pa-du-ta's son, and was the means of saving the forty odd whites at the Yellow Medicine Agency by giving them timely notice of the coming storm.

Thus ended the battle of Wood Lake. It was an important factor in the war, as it was about the first time the Indians engaged large forces of well-organized troops in the open country, and their utter discomfiture put them on the run. It will be noticed that I have not in any of my narratives of battles fought used the stereotyped expression, "Our losses were so many, but the losses of the enemy were much greater, but as they always carry off their dead and wounded, it is impossible to give exact figures." The reason why I have not made use of this statement is because I don't believe it. The philosophy of Indian war is to kill your enemy and not get killed yourself, and they take cover, when they can, better and more effectually than any other people. In all our Indian wars, South and North, East and West, with regulars or militia, I believe it would not be an exaggeration to say that the whites have lost ten to one in killed and wounded. But the battle of Wood Lake was quite an open fight, and so rapidly conducted and concluded, that we have a very accurate account of the loss of the enemy; he had no time or opportunity to withdraw his dead. Fifteen dead were found upon the field, and one prisoner was taken alive and wounded. No doubt many others were wounded who were able to escape. For full particulars of the battle of Wood Lake, see narratives of the Sixth and Seventh regiments in this volume. After this fight Col. Sibley retired to the neighborhood of an Indian camp located nearly opposite the mouth of the Chippewa River where it empties into the Minnesota, and there encamped. This point was afterward named Camp Release, from the fact that the prisoners held by the enemy were here delivered to Col. Sibley's command. We will leave Col. Sibley and his troops at Camp Release, and narrate the important events that transpired on the Red River of the North at and about Fort Abercrombie, returning to Camp Release, where the most interesting occurrences of the war, outside of actual hostilities, subsequently occurred.

FORT ABERCROMBIE.

The United States Government, about the year 1858, erected a military post on the west side of the Red River of the North, at a place then known as Graham's Point, between what are now known as the cities of Breckenridge and Fargo. Like most of the frontier posts of that day, it was not constructed with reference to defense, but more as a depot for troops and military stores. It was then in the midst of the Indian country, and is now in Richland county, North Dakota. The troops

that had garrisoned the fort had been sent South to aid in suppressing the Southern Rebellion, and their place had been supplied by one company of the Fifth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, which was commanded by Captain John Van der Horck. There was a place called Georgetown about fifty miles down the river, and north of the fort, at which were some settlers, and a depot of stores for the company engaged in the navigation of the river. At the commencement of the Indian outbreak, Capt. Van der Horck had detailed about half of his company to Georgetown to protect the interests centered at that point.

About the 20th of August news reached the fort from the Yellow Medicine Agency that trouble was expected from the Indians. An expedition was on the way to Red Lake to make a treaty with the Chippewa Indians, which consisted of the commissioners and party, accompanied by a train of thirty loaded wagons and a herd of two hundred cattle. On the 23d of August news reached the fort that a large body of Indians, estimated at five hundred, were on the way to capture this party. A courier was immediately dispatched to the train, and it at once sought refuge in the fort. Runners were also sent to all the settlements in the vicinity, and the warning spread of the approaching danger. Happily, nearly all the surrounding people gained the fort before the enemy arrived. The detachment stationed at Georgetown was also called in. A mail coach that left the fort on the 22d fell into the hands of the Indians, who killed the driver and destroyed the mail.

The garrison had been strengthened by about fifty men capable of duty from the refugees, but they were unarmed. Capt. Van der Horck at once strengthened his post by all means in his power and endeavored to obtain reinforcements. Captain Freeman, with about sixty men, started from St. Cloud to relieve the garrison at Abercrombie, but on reaching Sauk Centre the situation appeared so alarming that it was deemed impossible to proceed with so small a force, and no addition could be made to it at Sauk Centre. Attempts were made to reinforce the fort from other points. Two companies were sent from Snelling, and got as far as Sauk Centre, but the force was even then deemed inadequate to proceed to Abercrombie. Part of the Third Regiment was also dispatched from Snelling to its relief on September 6th. Another expedition, consisting of the companies under command of Captains George Atkinson and Rollo Banks, with a squad of about sixty men of the Third Regiment under command of Sergeant Dearborn, together with a field-piece under Lieutenant Robert J. McHenry, was formed and placed under the command of Captain Emil A. Burger. This command started on September 10th, and after a long and arduous march reached the fort on the 23d of September, finding the wearied and anxious garrison still in possession. Captain Burger had been reinforced at Wyman's Station, on the Alexandria road, on the 19th of September, by the companies of Captains Freeman and Barrett, who had united their men on the 14th and started for the fort. The relief party amounted to quite four hundred men by the time it reached its destination.

While this long-delayed relief was on its way, the little garrison at the fort had its hands full to hold its position. On the 30th of August a large body of Indians made a bold raid on the post, and succeeded in stampeding and running off nearly two hundred head of cattle and one hundred head of horses and mules, which were grazing on the prairie. Some fifty of the cattle afterward escaped and were restored to the post by a scouting party. This band of marauders did not, however, attack the fort. No one who has not experienced it can appreciate the mortification of seeing an enemy despoil you of your property when you are powerless to resist. An attack was made on the fort on the 3d of September and some stacks burned and a few horses captured. Several men were killed on both sides, and Capt. Van der Horck was wounded in the right arm by an accidental shot from one of his own men. On September 6th a second attack was made by a large force of Indians, which lasted nearly all day, in which we lost two men killed and several wounded. No further attack was made until the 26th of September, when Captain Freeman's company was fired upon while watering their horses in the river. The Indians were routed and pursued by Capt. Free-

man's company, and a squad of the Third Regiment men with a howitzer. Their camp was captured, which contained quite an amount of plunder. A light skirmish took place on the 29th of September, in which the enemy was routed, and this affair ended the siege of Fort Abercrombie. For a full and detailed account of the siege of Abercrombie, see history of the Fifth Regiment in this volume.

CAMP RELEASE.

Col. Sibley's command made Camp Release on the 26th day of September. This camp was located in the near vicinity of a large Indian camp of about one hundred and fifty tepees. These Indians were composed of Upper and Lower Sioux, and had generally been engaged in all the massacres that had taken place since the outbreak. They had with them some two hundred and fifty prisoners, women and children, whites and half-breeds. Only one white man was found in the camp, George Spencer, who had been desperately wounded at the Lower Agency and saved from death by an Indian friend of his.

The desire on the part of the troops to attack and punish these savages was intense, but Col. Sibley kept steadily in mind that the rescue of the prisoners was his first duty, and he well knew that any demonstration of violence would immediately result in the destruction of all the captives. He therefore wisely overruled all hostile inclinations. The result was a general surrender of the whole camp, together with all the prisoners. As soon as the safety of the captives was assured, inquiry was instituted as to the participation of these Indians in the massacres and outrages which had so recently been perpetrated. Many cases were soon developed of particular Indians who had been guilty of the grossest atrocities, and the commander decided to form a military tribunal to try the offenders.

TRIAL OF INDIANS.

The state has occasion to congratulate itself on two things in this connection. First, that it had so just and wise a man as Col. Sibley to select this important tribunal; and, second, that he had at his command such admirable material from which to make his selection. It must be remembered that this court entered upon its duties with the lives of hundreds of men at its absolute disposal. Whether they were Indians or any other kind of people, the fact must not be overlooked that they were human beings, and the responsibility of the tribunal was correspondingly great. Col. Sibley at this date sent me a dispatch, showing his intentions in the matter of the result of the trials. It is as follows:

"CAMP RELEASE, NINE MILES BELOW LAC QUI PARLE,
"Sept. 25, 1862.

"COLONEL:

[After speaking of a variety of matters concerning the disposition of troops who were in my command, the battle of Wood Lake,—which he characterizes as a "smart conflict we had with the Indians,"—the rescue of the prisoners, and other matters which are irrelevant to the question in hand, he adds:]

"N. B.—I am encamped near a camp of one hundred and fifty lodges of friendly Indians and half-breeds, but have had to purge it of suspected characters. I have apprehended sixteen supposed to have been connected with the late outrages, and have appointed a military commission of five officers to try them. If found guilty, they will be forthwith executed, although perhaps it will be a stretch of my authority. If so, necessity must be my justification.

"Yours,

"H. H. SIBLEY."

On the 28th day of September an order was issued convening this court martial. It was composed of William Crooks, colonel of the Sixth Regiment, president, William R. Marshall, lieutenant colonel of the Seventh Regiment; Captains Grant and Bailey of the Sixth, and Lieutenant Olin of the Third. Others were subsequently added as necessity required. All these men were of mature years,

prominent in their social and general standing as citizens, and as well equipped as any persons could be to engage in such serious work. What I regard as the most important feature in the composition of this extraordinary court is the fact that the Hon. Isaac V. D. Heard, an experienced lawyer of St. Paul, who had been for many years the prosecuting attorney of Ramsey county and was thoroughly versed in criminal law, was on the staff of Col. Sibley, and was by him appointed recorder of the court. Mr. Heard, in the performance of a duty, was above prejudice and passion, and could treat a case of this nature as dispassionately as if it was a mere misdemeanor. Lient. Olin was judge advocate of the court, but as the trials progressed the evidence was all put in and the records kept by Mr. Heard. Some changes were made in the *personnel* of the court from time to time, as the officers were needed elsewhere, but no changes lessened the dignity or character of the tribunal. I make these comments because the trials took place at a period of intense excitement, and persons unacquainted with the exact facts may be led to believe that the court was "organized to convict," and was unfair in its decisions. The names of Col. Wm. Crooks and Gov. Wm. R. Marshall are a sufficient refutation of any charge of such nature, if any was or ever may be made.

The court sat some time at Camp Release, and disposed of quite a number of cases. It then adjourned to the Lower Agency, and again heard many cases. From there it proceeded to Mankato, and examined into the question of participation in the outbreak by the Winnebagoes, but convicted none of that tribe, which proves that they acted judicially and not upon unreliable evidence. There was no lack of rumor and positive charges that many of the Winnebagoes were inculpated. The court wound up its sittings at Fort Snelling, after a series of sessions lasting from Sept. 30 to Nov. 5, 1862, during which time 425 Indians and half-breeds, including the mulatto, Godfrey, were arraigned and tried. Of these 321 were found guilty of the offenses charged, of whom 303 were sentenced to death, and the rest condemned to various terms of imprisonment, according to the nature of their crimes. The condemned prisoners were removed to Mankato, where they were confined in a large jail, constructed for the purpose, of logs, and guarded by a strong command of troops. On the way down, as the party having charge of the prisoners passed through New Ulm, they found the people engaged in disinterring their dead, who had been hastily buried in the streets where they fell during the fights at that place. The sight of the Indians so enraged the people that a general attack was made on the wagons in which they were chained together. The attacking force was principally composed of women armed with clubs, stones, knives, hot water, and similar weapons. Of course the guard could not shoot or bayonet a woman, but they got the prisoners through the town, with the loss of one killed and many battered and bruised.

While this court martial was in session, the news of its proceedings reached the Eastern cities, and a great outcry was raised that Minnesota was contemplating a dreadful massacre of Indians. Many influential bodies of well-intentioned but ill-informed people besieged President Lincoln to put a stop to the proposed executions. The president sent for the records of the trials, and turned them over to his legal and military advisers, to decide which were the more flagrant cases. On the 6th day of December, 1862, President Lincoln made the following order:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"Washington, Dec. 6, 1862.

"Brigadier General H. H. SIBLEY,
"St. Paul, Minn.:"

"Ordered, that of the Indians and half-breeds sentenced to be hanged by the military commission composed of Colonel Crooks, Lieutenant Colonel Marshall, Captain Grant, Captain Bailey and Lieutenant Olin, and lately sitting in Minnesota, you cause to be executed on Friday, the 19th day of December, instant, the following named, to-wit:

[Here follows the names of thirty-nine Indians and their numbers on the record of conviction.]

"The other condemned prisoners you will hold subject to further orders, taking care that they neither escape nor are subjected to any unlawful violence.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

"*President of the United States.*"

Colonel Sibley had been appointed by President Lincoln a brigadier general on the 29th of September, 1862, on account of his success at the battle of Wood Lake, the announcement of his promotion being in a telegram, as follows:

"Washington, D. C., Sept. 29, 1862.

"Major General POPE,

"St. Paul, Minn.:

"Colonel Henry Hastings Sibley is made brigadier general for his judicious fight at Yellow Medicine. He should be kept in command of that column and every possible assistance sent to him.

"H. W. HALLECK,

"*General-in-Chief.*"

His commission as brigadier general was not issued until March 26, 1864, but, of course, this telegram amounted to an appointment to the position, and if accepted, as it was, made him subject to the orders of the president. So, notwithstanding his dispatch to me, stating that the Indians, if convicted, would be forthwith executed, he could not very well carry out such an important duty without first submitting it to the federal authorities, of which he had become a part.

My view of the question has always been, that when the court martial was organized Colonel Sibley had no idea that more than 20 or 25 of the Indians would be convicted, which is fairly inferable from his dispatch to me, in which he says he had "apprehended 16 supposed to have been connected with the late outrages." But when the matter assumed the proportions it did, and he found some 300 men to kill, he was very glad to shift the responsibility to higher authority. Any humane man would have been of the same mind. I have my own views also of the reasons for the action of the general Government in eliminating from the list of the condemned all but thirty-nine. It was not because these thirty-nine were more guilty than the rest, but because we were engaged in a great civil war, and the eyes of the world were upon us. Had these three hundred men been executed, the charge would undoubtedly have been made by the South that the North was murdering prisoners of war, and the authorities at Washington knew full well that the other nations of the earth were not capable of making the proper discrimination, and deemed it safer not to incur the odium which might follow from such an accusation.

EXECUTION OF THIRTY-EIGHT CONDEMNED INDIANS.

The result of the matter was that the order of the president was obeyed, and on the 26th of December, 1862, thirty-eight of the condemned Indians were executed by hanging at Mankato, one having been pardoned by the president. Contemporaneous history, or rather general public knowledge of what actually took place, says that the pardoned Indian was hanged and one of the others liberated by mistake. As an historian I do not assert this to be a fact, but as a citizen, thoroughly well informed of current events at the time of this execution, I believe it to be true. The hanging of the thirty-eight was done on one gallows, constructed in a square form, capable of sustaining ten men on each side. They were placed upon a platform facing inwards, and dropped by the cutting of a rope, all at one time. The execution was successful in all its details, and reflects credit on the ingenuity and engineering skill of Capt. Burt of Stillwater, who was intrusted with the construction of the deadly machine. The remnant of the condemned Indians was, after some time, taken down to Davenport, in Iowa, and held in confinement until the excitement had generally subsided, when they were sent west of the Missouri and set free. An Indian never forgets what he regards an injury, and never forgives an enemy. It is my opinion that all the troubles that have transpired since the liberation of these Indians, with the

tribes inhabiting the Western plains and mountains, have grown out of the evil counsels of these savages. The only proper course to have pursued with them, when it was decided not to hang them, was to have exiled them to some remote post,—say, the Dry Tortugas,—where communication with their people would have been impossible, set them to work on fortifications or other public works, and have allowed them to pass out by life limitation.

The execution of the Indians practically terminated the Indian campaign for the year 1862; no other event worthy of detailed record having occurred. But the Indian War was far from being over, and it was deemed prudent to keep within the state a sufficient force of troops to resist further attacks, and to inaugurate an aggressive campaign in the coming year. The whole of the Sixth, Seventh and Tenth regiments, the Mounted Rangers, and squads of artillery, scouts and other organizations were wintered in the state at various points along the more exposed frontier, and in 1863 a formidable expedition, under command of General Sibley, was sent out from Minnesota to crush the enemy, which was to be aided and co-operated with by another expedition of equal proportions under General Alfred Sully, which was to start from Sioux City, on the Missouri. After the Indians came down the river and attacked our men at Birch Coulee, Little Crow and a large part of his followers branched off and went to the vicinity of Acton, and there attacked the command under Capt. Richard Strout, where a severe battle ensued, in which several of Capt. Strout's men were killed. On the 3d of July, 1863, Crow ventured down to the neighborhood of Hutchinson with his young son, probably to get something which he had hidden, or to steal horses. While picking berries, a farmer named Lampson, who was in search of his cows, saw him and shot him dead. His scalp now decorates the walls of the Historical Society.

CAMPAIGN OF 1863.

The remnant of Little Crow's followers were supposed to be rendezvoused at Devil's Lake, in Dakota Territory, and reinforced by large bodies of the Upper Sioux. An expedition against them was devised by Gen. Pope, to be commanded by Gen. Sibley. It was to assemble at a point near the mouth of the Red Wood River, some twenty or twenty-five miles above Fort Ridgley. On the 7th day of June, 1863, General Sibley arrived at the point of departure, which was named Camp Pope in honor of the commanding general. The force composing the expedition under General Sibley was as follows: One company of Pioneers under Capt. Chase, 10 companies of the Sixth Regiment under Col. Crooks; 8 companies of the Tenth Regiment under Col. Baker, 9 companies of the Seventh Regiment under Lieutenant Col. Marshall, 8 pieces of artillery under Capt. Jones, 9 companies of Minnesota Mounted Rangers under Col. McPhail, 75 Indian scouts under Major Brown, George McLeod and Major Dooley; in all, 3,062 infantry, 800 cavalry, 148 artillerymen. This command, from the nature of the country it was compelled to traverse, had to depend upon its own supply train, and was accompanied by 225 six-mule wagons. The staff was complete, consisting of Adjutant Gen. Olin, Brigade Commissary Forbes, Assistant Commissary and Ordnance Officer Atchinson, Commissary Clerk Spencer, Quartermaster Corning, Assistant Quartermaster Kimball, Aids-de-camp, Lieutenants Pope, Beever, A. St. Clair, Flandrau and Hawthorne; Chaplain, Rev. S. R. Riggs.


The column moved from Camp Pope June 16, 1863. The weather was intensely hot, and the country over which the army had to march was entirely wild and uninhabited. At first the Indian retreat was in the direction of the British line, but for some reason it was discovered that the movement of the Indians was changed in the direction of the Missouri River. They had probably heard that General Sully was delayed by low water, and hoped to cross to the west bank of that stream before his arrival to intercept them; and with the further hope, no doubt, that they would be reinforced by the Sioux inhabiting the country west of the Missouri. On the 4th of July the expedition reached the Big Bend of the Sheyenne River. On the 17th of July General Sibley received reliable information that the main body of the Indians were moving toward the

Missouri, which was confirmed at Camp Atchison on the 20th of July, by a visit to the camp of some three hundred Chippewa half-breeds, led by a Catholic priest, named Father Andre. On becoming satisfied that the best fruits of the march could be obtained by bending toward the Missouri, the general decided to relieve his command of as much *impedimenta* as was consistent with comfort and safety, and would facilitate and increase the rapidity of its movements. He therefore formed a permanent post at Camp Atchison, which is located about fifty miles southeasterly from Devil's Lake, where he left all the sick and broken-down men, and a large portion of his ponderous train, with a sufficient guard to defend them if attacked. He then immediately started for the Missouri with 1,436 infantry, 520 cavalry, 100 pioneers and artillery, and 25 days' rations. On July 22d he crossed the James River, forty-eight miles west of Camp Atchison, and on the 24th had reached the vicinity of Big Mound, beyond the second ridge of the Missouri Coteau. Here the scouts reported large bodies of Indians, with Red Plume and Standing Buffalo among them.

BATTLE OF BIG MOUND.

On the 24th of July, in anticipation of an attack from the large force supposed to be in the neighborhood, the general corralled his train and threw up earthworks for its protection, so as to enable it to be defended by a smaller force than would be necessary if it was uncovered. The Indians soon appeared in considerable numbers. Dr. Weiser, surgeon of the First Minnesota Rangers, who had resided at Shakopee many years, and supposed he recognized some old acquaintances among the Indians, incautiously approached them, and was immediately shot dead. Lieutenant Freeman, who was at some distance from the camp, was also killed. At 3 P. M., in the midst of a terrific thunderstorm, the battle opened. The First Battalion of Cavalry, under Col. McPhail, supported by two companies of the Seventh Infantry, advanced to divide the Indians. The Sixth Regiment, under Col. Crooks, and part of the Seventh deployed on the right of the camp, while Lieut. Col. Averill, with two companies, deployed on the left. Col. Marshall, with five companies of the Seventh, advanced up a ravine. Col. Baker, with part of the Tenth, was retained to guard the camp. Gen. Sibley, supported by one company of the Tenth under Captain Edgerton, took a six-pounder onto an eminence and opened fire on the enemy, who were occupying the head of the ravine. A general advance was ordered. The Indians, about 1,500 strong, retreated before the troops in the direction of their camp, situate some five miles to the southward, and a general panic ensued, the Indian camp was abandoned, and the whole throng, men, women and children, fled before the advancing forces. They were closely pursued by Col. McPhail, supported by the Seventh, part of the Tenth, and Whipple's section of a battery. Numerous charges were made on the fleeing enemy amid the roaring of the thunder and the flashing of the lightning. One private was killed by lightning and Col. McPhail's saber was knocked out of his hand by the same force.

The Indians are reported to have lost in this fight eighty killed and wounded, and they also lost nearly all their camp equipment, which was strewn along their trail in reckless profusion, as it was abandoned in their flight. The cavalry pursued them about fifteen, and the infantry about ten, miles beyond the original point of the engagement. An order sent by Lieutenant Beever to the pursuers to bivouac where night caught them was misdelivered or misunderstood, and the pursuing column returned and was met the next morning by the advancing force just about the time of starting. This misfortune gave the Indians at least two days' advantage, and they did not fail to make the most of it, putting as wide a gap between themselves and their pursuers as possible. The part of the command which had joined in the pursuit was worn-out with fatigue and want of water, and the whole force was compelled to rest for a day. The battle of Big Mound, as this engagement was called, was a decided victory, and counted heavily in the scale of advantage, as it put the savages on the run for a place of safety and materially disabled them from prosecuting further hostilities.



BATTLE OF DEAD BUFFALO LAKE.

On the 26th the command again moved forward in the direction of the fleeing Indians. Their abandoned camp was passed on that day early in the morning. About noon the scouts reported Indians, and large bodies of them became visible. A skirmish line under Col. Crooks was thrown out, supported by Capt. Chase and his Pioneers and Whipple's section of six-pounders. The savages attempted a flank movement on the left, which was checked by Capt. Taylor and his Mounted Rangers. Another attack was made, which was repulsed by Lieut. Col. Averill with two companies of the Sixth, aided by Capt. Taylor's Rangers, who came to his assistance. A running fight was kept up until about three o'clock in the afternoon, when a bold dash was made to stampede the animals, which were herded on the bank of a lake, but this attempt was promptly met and defeated by Wilson's and Davy's companies of cavalry and six companies of the Sixth under Major McLaren, who were thrown out in an extended line to the left, effectually protecting that flank from the enemy. The Indians, foiled at all points, and having suffered serious losses in killed and wounded, retired from the field. At night earthworks were thrown up to secure the camp from night surprise. Thus ended the battle known as the Battle of Dead Buffalo Lake.

The general was now convinced that the Indians were going toward the Missouri with the purpose of putting that river between themselves and his command, and expecting General Sully's force to be there to intercept them, he was determined to push them on as rapidly as possible, inflicting all the damage he could in their flight. The campaign was well conceived, and had Sully arrived in time the result would undoubtedly have been the complete destruction or capture of the Indians. But low water delayed Sully to such an extent that he failed to arrive in time, and, as the sequel will show, they succeeded in crossing the river before Sibley could overtake them.

THE BATTLE OF STONY LAKE.

On the 28th of July, 1863, Indians were again seen, and in immense numbers they endeavored to encircle the troops. They certainly presented a force of 2,000 fighting men, and had undoubtedly been reinforced by friends from the west side of the Missouri. Col. Baker was directed to deploy two companies as skirmishers, and the rest of the command was immediately placed in line, with Col. Crooks and the Sixth on the right, and Col. Marshall with the Seventh and McPhail's cavalry on the left. A tremendous effort was made to break our lines, but the enemy was repulsed at all points. Col. Baker, with the Tenth, bore the brunt of the fight, being in advance, where the assault was most furious and determined. The artillery did good work, but the Indians finally retreated and fled in a panic and rout toward the Missouri. They were hotly pursued, and on the 29th the troops crossed Apple Creek, a small stream a few miles from the present site of Bismarck, the capital of North Dakota, and pushing on, struck the Missouri at a point about four miles above Burnt Boat Island. The Indians had succeeded in crossing the river with their families, but in a very demoralized condition as to supplies and camp equipage. They were plainly visible on the bluffs on the opposite side. It was here that Lieut. Beever lost his life while carrying an order; he missed the trail, and was ambushed and killed. Lieut. Beever was a young Englishman, who had volunteered to accompany the expedition, and whom Gen. Sibley had placed upon his staff as an aid.

Large quantities of wagons and other materials, abandoned by the Indians in their haste to cross the river, were destroyed. The bodies of Lieut. Beever and a private of the Sixth Regiment, who was killed in the same way, were recovered and buried. It is very clear that the Indians, on learning of the magnitude of the expedition which was moving against them, never contemplated overcoming it in battle, and made their movements with reference to delaying its progress, while they pushed their women and children with all expedition toward and across the river, knowing there was no resting place for them on this side. They succeeded admirably, but their success was solely attributed to the failure of Gen.

Sully to arrive in time. Gen. Sibley's part of the campaign was carried out to the letter, and every man in it, from commander to private, is entitled to the highest praise.

On the 31st of July the order was given to prepare for the march homeward, and on August 1st the command moved from camp at 5:30 A. M. As was afterward learned, Gen. Sully was then distant down the river one hundred and sixty miles. His delay was no fault of his, but was occasioned by insurmountable obstacles. The march home was a weary but uneventful one. The campaign of 1863 may be summed up as follows: The troops marched nearly 1,200 miles. They fought three well-contested battles. They drove from 8,000 to 10,000 Indians out of the state and across the Missouri River. They lost only 7 killed and 3 wounded, and inflicted upon the enemy so serious a loss that he never again returned to his old haunts. For his meritorious services, Gen. Sibley was appointed a major general by brevet on Nov. 29, 1865, which appointment was duly confirmed by the senate, and he was commissioned on April 7, 1866.

In July, 1863, a regiment of cavalry was authorized by the secretary of war to be raised by Maj. E. A. C. Hatch, for duty on the northern frontier. Several companies were recruited and marched to Pembina, on the extreme northern border, where they performed valuable services and suffered incredible hardships. The regiment was called Hatch's Battalion. A full account of its service will be found in this volume under the head of "Hatch's Battalion."

CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

The Government wisely concluded not to let the Indian question rest on the results of the campaign of 1863, which left the Indians in possession of the country west of the Missouri—rightly supposing they might construe their escape from General Sibley into a victory. It therefore sent out another expedition in 1864, to pursue and attack them beyond the Missouri. The plan and outfit was very similar to that of the year previous. General Sully was again to proceed up the Missouri with a large command and meet a force sent out from Minnesota, which forces, when combined, were to march westward and find and punish the savages if possible. The expedition as a whole was under the command of General Sully. It consisted of two brigades. The first composed of Iowa and Kansas infantry and cavalry and Brackett's Battalion to the number of several thousand, which was to start from Sioux City and proceed up the Missouri in steamboats. The second embraced the Eighth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Thomas, mounted on ponies; the Second Minnesota Cavalry, under Col. McLaren; and the Third Minnesota Battery, under Capt. Jones. The Second or Minnesota Brigade commanded by Col. Thomas. This brigade left Fort Snelling on June 1st and proceeded westward. General Sibley and staff accompanied it as far as Fort Ridgley, which point it reached on the 5th of June. On the 9th it passed Wood Lake, the scene of the fight in 1862. About this point it overtook a large train of emigrants, on their way to Idaho, who had with them one hundred and sixty wagon-loads of supplies. This train was escorted to the Missouri River safely. The march was wearisome in the extreme,—intensely hot weather and very bad water, only enlivened by the appearance of an occasional herd of buffalo, a band of antelope, or a straggling elk. The James River was reached June 21st. The movements of the command were carefully watched by flying parties of Indians during its whole march. On July 1st the Missouri was reached at the point where now stands Fort Rice. General Sully and the First Brigade had arrived the day before. The crossing was made by the boats that had brought up the First Brigade. The column was immediately directed toward the Cannon Ball River, where 1,800 lodges of Indians were reported to be encamped. All bands of the enemy in the line of march fled before approaching troops. On the last of July the Heart River was reached, where a camp was formed and the teams and tents left behind. The command, thus relieved, pressed forward for an Indian camp eighty miles to the northward. On the 2d day of August the Indians were found in large numbers on the Big Knife River, in the Bad Lands. These were the Unca-Papah Sioux who had murdered a party

of Idaho miners the year before, and had given aid and comfort to the Minnesota refugee Indians. They were immediately attacked and a very spirited engagement ensued, in which the enemy was badly beaten and suffered severe losses. The place where this battle was fought was called Ta-ka-ho-ku-tay, or "The bluff where the man shot the deer."

On the next day, August 3d, the command moved west through the Bad Lands, and just as they emerged from this terribly rugged country they were sharply attacked by a very large body of savages. The fight lasted through two days and nights, when the enemy retired in haste. They were very roughly handled in this engagement. For a fuller account of this campaign of 1864, reference is made to the chapters in this volume devoted to the history of the Eighth Minnesota Regiment, Brackett's Battalion and the Second Cavalry, which gives full and interesting details.

General Sully then crossed to the west side of the Yellowstone River, where the weary soldiers found two government steamers awaiting them with ample supplies. In crossing this rapid river the command lost three men and about twenty horses. From this point they proceeded homeward by the way of Forts Union, Berthold and Stevenson, reaching Fort Rice on the 9th of September.

On this trip General Sully located Forts Rice, Stevenson and Berthold.

On reaching Rice considerable anxiety was felt for the fate of Capt. Fisk, who with a squad of 50 troops had left the fort as an escort to a train of Idaho emigrants and had been attacked 180 miles west of the fort, and been compelled to intrench. He had sent for reinforcements. General Sully sent him 300 men, who extricated him from his dangerous position.

The Minnesota brigade returned home by the way of Fort Wadsworth, where they arrived on September 27th. Here Major Rose with six companies of the Second Cavalry was left to garrison the post; the balance of the command reaching Fort Snelling on the 12th of October.

In June, 1865, another expedition left Minnesota for the west under Col. Calahan of Wisconsin, which went as far as Devil's Lake. Gen. Sully again took part in this movement. The first, second and fourth sections of the Third Minnesota Battery also accompanied it. And again, in January, 1866, an expedition started from Fort Abercrombie, which included the first section of the Third Battery, under Lieut. Whipple. For a more detailed account of these two last movements, see in this volume the chapters devoted to the Third Minnesota Battery and Brackett's Battalion.

These expeditions completed the Indian War of Minnesota, so far as our troops were distinctively engaged in it. In the numbers of Indians engaged, together with their superior fighting qualities, their armament and the country occupied by them, it ranks among the most important of the Indian wars fought since the first settlement of the country on the Atlantic coast; but when viewed in the light of the numbers of settlers and others massacred, the amount of property destroyed, and the horrible atrocities committed by the savages, it far surpasses them all.

ROSTER OF CITIZEN SOLDIERS ENGAGED IN THE SIOUX INDIAN WAR OF 1862.

In preparing this roster, I have confined it to such organizations as were in service in the year 1862, as actual hostilities within the state ceased with that year. Quite a number of companies were formed in 1863-64, and even as late as 1865; but as none of them performed more than home guard service, not involving actual collision with the enemy, and as the space in this volume is very limited, I have felt justified in omitting them. I am largely indebted to the records of the adjutant general's office for such rosters as I have been able to present, which are compiled from pay vouchers and other papers found in that office. For the courtesy of Adjutant General Mullen and his assistants, so cheerfully extended to me in this work, I feel under great obligations. If any person or organization serving in the war has been omitted in this roster, it is from the paucity of the materials at my command in preparing it, and no one will regret any such omission more than myself.

CHARLES E. FLANDRAU.

ROSTER OF THE ST. PETER FRONTIER GUARDS (CAPTAIN CHARLES E. FLANDRAU'S
COMPANY), ON DUTY AT NEW ULM DURING THE INDIAN WAR, FROM THE
19TH UNTIL THE 26TH OF AUGUST, 1862. PART OF THIS COMPANY WAS IN
THE FIRST, AND ALL OF IT IN THE SECOND, BATTLE OF NEW ULM.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Chas. E. Flandrau.....	Captain.....	Elected Commander-in-Chief on the 20th of August of all the forces at New Ulm.
William B. Dodd.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Provost Marshal Aug. 20th; declined and then appointed 2d Commander; killed Aug. 23d.
Wolf H. Meyer.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Appointed Captain August 20th.
G. A. Stark.....	Orderly Sergeant.....	
Miron Woodward.....	2d Orderly Sergeant.....	
Chas. Staake.....	3d Orderly Sergeant.....	
F. Lange.....	4th Orderly Sergeant.....	
P. S. Gardner.....	5th Orderly Sergeant.....	
Lawler Williams.....	1st Corporal.....	
Fr. Giegler.....	2d Corporal.....	
John Dohren.....	3d Corporal.....	
Wm. Lehr.....	4th Corporal.....	
Anderson, O.....	Private.....	
Auderle, L.....	Private.....	
Andrews, Edw.....	Private.....	Wounded August 23d; went back to St. Peter.
Anderegg, C.....	Private.....	
Austin, H.....	Private.....	Afterward Governor.
Buell, S. A.....	Private.....	Prov. Marshal Aug. 20th, with rank of Captain.
Burons, M.....	Private.....	
Bergnik, John.....	Private.....	
Bond, R.....	Private.....	
Bensen.....	Private.....	
Bensen, P.....	Private.....	
Bornemann.....	Private.....	
Boutder, A.....	Private.....	
Briggs, St.....	Private.....	With team.
Briggs, A. S.....	Private.....	
Bratz, Wm.....	Private.....	
Bittner, A.....	Private.....	
Batter, Jacob.....	Private.....	
Billingsby, T. D.....	Private.....	
Bester, H.....	Private.....	
Brady, O.....	Private.....	
Birdsal, I.....	Private.....	Horseman.
Bordmann.....	Private.....	
Callahan, T. F.....	Private.....	

THE ST. PETER FRONTIER GUARDS.

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ROSTER OF THE ST. PETER FRONTIER GUARDS—Continued.

ROSTER OF CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

ROSTER OF THE ST. PETER FRONTIER GUARDS—Continued.

NAME.	RANK.	REMARKS.
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THE MANKATO COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS.

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ROSTER OF THE MANKATO COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS (CAPTAIN WILLIAM BIER-
BAUER'S COMPANY). 19, 1862, UNDER GENERAL COMMAND OF
COLONEL CHARLES F. SERVICE DURING THE SECOND ATTACK
OF THE INDIANS ON THE TOWN OF NEW ULM.

REMARKS.

Wounded in battle at New Ulm.

Wounded in battle at New Ulm.

Wounded in battle at New Ulm.

Wounded in battle at New Ulm.
Wounded in battle at New Ulm.

Killed in battle at New Ulm.

McMurtre, Hugh
Morris, Wm
Moser, Frank

Killed in battle at New Ulm.

Reich, Anton
Porter, G. W
Porter, C. L
Porter, Dan. W
John

Reif, Emanuel
Roos, Geo.
Roos, Christ
Ruger, Thos
Rucker, W. H
Sabbath, Geo
Smith, A. G
Shaw, C. B
Tyler, Aaron
Towner, S. B
Taylor, S. B
Tyner, D. H
Uhlmann, Peter
Vogel, Chas
Wagner, Oscar F
Wescott, John
Wood, Alexander
White, Asa

THE MANKATO COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Andrews, W. T.....	Private.....	These names, furnished by Capt. Bierbauer, do not appear on roster in Adjutant General's office.
Bowles, James.....	Private.....	
Hunt, C. N.....	Private.....	
Jones, J. C.....	Private.....	
Gray, Wm.....	Private.....	
Gillen, Geo.....	Private.....	
Lee, Lars.....	Private.....	
Van Platten, A. S.....	Private.....	
Trask, J. W.....	Private.....	
Osterwald, H.....	Private.....	
Wigley, Joshua.....	Private.....	

ROSTER OF COMPANY A OF THE FIRST BATTALION OF BROWN COUNTY MILITIA (CAPTAIN CHARLES ROOS). ORGANIZED AT NEW ULM ON AUG. 18, 1862, AND SERVED ABOUT ONE MONTH. THIS COMPANY PARTICIPATED IN THE FIRST AND SECOND BATTLES OF NEW ULM.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Charles Roos.....	Captain.....	
John Hanenstein.....	1st Lieutenant.....	
John Belm.....	2d Lieutenant.....	
George Jacobs.....	1st Sergeant.....	
John Spencer.....	2d Sergeant.....	
John Doster.....	3d Sergeant.....	
Adolph Seiter.....	4th Sergeant.....	
August Schell.....	5th Sergeant.....	
William Hummel.....	1st Corporal.....	
Peter Gropper.....	2d Corporal.....	
Frederick Immel.....	3d Corporal.....	
Frank Bildstein.....	4th Corporal.....	
William Petermann.....	5th Corporal.....	
Charles C. Brandt.....	6th Corporal.....	
John Nun.....	7th Corporal.....	
Hermann Herrendorger.....	8th Corporal.....	
August Nagel.....	Musician.....	
Albrecht, Hermann.....	Private.....	
Adams, John.....	Private.....	
Alwin, William.....	Private.....	
Appel, Heinrich.....	Private.....	
Babier, John.....	Private.....	
Barbier, Jacob.....	Private.....	
Beber, Wilhelm.....	Private.....	
Becker, George.....	Private.....	
Brust, Jacob.....	Private.....	
Clausen, August.....	Private.....	
Daerberner, John.....	Private.....	
Dueval, Franz.....	Private.....	
Elsinger, Ferdinand.....	Private.....	
Flick, Edmund.....	Private.....	
Frack, Wm.....	Private.....	
Frieton, German.....	Private.....	
Graf, John.....	Private.....	
Gamuel, Frederic.....	Private.....	
Guetschow, Joachim.....	Private.....	
Graf, Henry.....	Private.....	
Gassmann, John.....	Private.....	
Heldt, Albert.....	Private.....	
Hammer, Henry.....	Private.....	
Hoffman, Wm.....	Private.....	
Haerberle, David.....	Private.....	
Hansburg, Chas.....	Private.....	
Heule, Athanasius.....	Private.....	
Haag, Franck.....	Private.....	
Hein, August.....	Private.....	
Ips, John.....	Private.....	
Jacobs, Chas.....	Private.....	
Joos, Adam.....	Private.....	
Krueger, John.....	Private.....	
Kirchstein, Julius.....	Private.....	
Kiesling, Hermann.....	Private.....	
Leibold, Peter F.....	Private.....	
Lauterback, Michel.....	Private.....	
Mayer, Adam.....	Private.....	

ROSTER OF CAPTAIN LOUIS BUGGERT'S COMPANY OF BROWN COUNTY MILITIA.
ORGANIZED AUG. 19, 1862, AND SERVED TILL AUG. 25, 1862. THIS COMPANY
PARTICIPATED IN THE SECOND BATTLE OF NEW ULM, AUG. 23, 1862.

NAME.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Louis Buggert.....	Captain	
Hermann Plath.....	1st Lieutenant.....	
Bernard Baumgartner.....	2d Lieutenant.....	
Ernst Brandt.....	1st Sergeant.....	
Wm. Roehl.....	2d Sergeant.....	
Ch. Krambeer.....	Corporal.....	
Bangartner, Ben.....	Private.....	
Baumgartner, Wm.....	Private.....	
Baumgartner, M.....	Private.....	
Brandt, C. Ch.....	Private.....	
Buggert, Wm.....	Private.....	
Buggert, Ch.....	Private.....	
Frank, Fr.....	Private.....	
Frank, Ch.....	Private.....	
Guggenberg, G.....	Private.....	
Gross, Philip.....	Private.....	
Holm, John, Sr.....	Private.....	
Holm, John, Jr.....	Private.....	
Hillesheim, Nic.....	Private.....	
Heimer, Stephen.....	Private.....	
Hanser, Joseph.....	Private.....	
Hoffman, Andreas.....	Private.....	
Hillesheim, Math.....	Private.....	
Hummel, Wm.....	Private.....	
Hillesheim, Hubert.....	Private.....	
Hillesheim, Joseph.....	Private.....	
Henton, Robert.....	Private.....	
Hellen, Peter.....	Private.....	
Krischne, Fred.....	Private.....	
Kretsch, Joseph.....	Private.....	
Liesenfeld, T.....	Private.....	
Lendt, T.....	Private.....	
Liesenfeld, Peter.....	Private.....	
Leitschen, Thomas.....	Private.....	
Lange, Carl.....	Private.....	
Manderfield, H.....	Private.....	
Manderfield, Peter.....	Private.....	
Martin, Samuel.....	Private.....	
Martin, John.....	Private.....	
Melssner, Wm.....	Private.....	
Manderfield, Hub.....	Private.....	
Nidecker, Ch.....	Private.....	
Ohman, Fr., Sr.....	Private.....	
Ohman, Fr., Jr.....	Private.....	
Oswald, H.....	Private.....	
Porepp, A.....	Private.....	
Porepp, Fred.....	Private.....	
Reinatz, Ignatz.....	Private.....	
Schroder, Fr.....	Private.....	
Sahle, N.....	Private.....	
Seibenbrunner, Math.....	Private.....	
Schultz, Ch.....	Private.....	
Schuman, M.....	Private.....	
Tastner, Alois.....	Private.....	
Zeng, Fr.....	Private.....	

COMPANY OF CITIZENS MUSTERED IN AT FORT ABERCROMBIE. 761

ROSTER OF A COMPANY OF CITIZENS	IN AT FORT ABERCROMBIE BY
FROM	AUG. 25,
1862.	OF THE FORT IN ALL
THE ATTACKS MADE	BY SMITH.

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ROSTER OF THE WINNEBAGO CITY GUARDS, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN H. W. HOLLEY. ORGANIZED AUG. 23, 1862. DISBANDED SEPT. 7, 1862. SERVED IN COL. CHARLES E. FLANDRAU'S COMMAND ON THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
H. W. Holley.....	Captain.....	
Jesse Dunham.....	1st Lieutenant.....	
John Allen.....	2d Lieutenant.....	
B. C. Hinkle.....	1st Sergeant.....	
D. S. Law.....	2d Sergeant.....	
Geo. F. Cleveland.....	3d Sergeant.....	
W. W. Seely.....	4th Sergeant.....	
B. E. Drake.....	1st Corporal.....	
P. Latimer.....	2d Corporal.....	
F. E. Shephard.....	3d Corporal.....	
Daniel Wier.....	4th Corporal.....	
Anderson, J. W.....	Private.....	
Austin, P. F.....	Private.....	
Hartlett, L.....	Private.....	
Budd, Wm. H.....	Private.....	
Burt, G. C.....	Private.....	
Bennett, F. R.....	Private.....	
Cady, A. W.....	Private.....	
Denden, Frank.....	Private.....	
Cleveland, G. K.....	Private.....	
Christy, Luther.....	Private.....	
Clark, W.....	Private.....	
Dudley, Loyal.....	Private.....	
Edeley, F. J.....	Private.....	
Fobes, C. B.....	Private.....	
France, J.....	Private.....	
Goodnow, G. C.....	Private.....	
Goodnow, G. H.....	Private.....	
Goodnow, J. C.....	Private.....	
Haynes, M. B.....	Private.....	
Jennens, Thomas.....	Private.....	
Latimer, J. S.....	Private.....	
Latimer, A.....	Private.....	
Lucas, Thomas.....	Private.....	
Mason, A. D.....	Private.....	
Mason, B. M.....	Private.....	
McCalley, James.....	Private.....	
McCalley, Nathaniel.....	Private.....	
Moore, Andy.....	Private.....	
Morse, D. H.....	Private.....	
Moulton, G. K.....	Private.....	
Norman, Andrew.....	Private.....	
Nelson, George.....	Private.....	
Nelson.....	Private.....	
Radoo, W.....	Private.....	
Rhodes, E.....	Private.....	
Ross, F. E.....	Private.....	
Richardson, J.....	Private.....	
Richardson, Silas.....	Private.....	
Sherwin, Geo. C.....	Private.....	
Shoefelt, H. C.....	Private.....	
Shoefelt, S. H.....	Private.....	
Stevens, E.....	Private.....	
Taplin, A.....	Private.....	
Thayer, J.....	Private.....	
Waller, S.....	Private.....	
Washburn, J.....	Private.....	
Woodruff, J. C.....	Private.....	
Welch, J. H.....	Private.....	

**ROSTER OF THE NICOLLET COUNTY GUARDS, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN A. M. BEAN.
 ORGANIZED IN NICOLLET COUNTY, AUG. 19, 1862, AND SERVED AT NEW ULM
 IN THE SECOND BATTLE OF AUG. 23, 1862.**

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
A. M. Bean.....	Captain.....	
C. A. Stines.....	1st Lieutenant.....	
Samuel Coffin.....	2d Lieutenant.....	
Bean, P. N.....	Private.....	
Coro, E. G.....	Private.....	
Coywood, Hiram.....	Private.....	
Dickenson, Merrick.....	Private.....	
Friend, Andrew.....	Private.....	
Hays, James.....	Private.....	
Kennedy, Frank.....	Private.....	
Otto, Henry.....	Private.....	
Otto, Ferdinand.....	Private.....	
Parker, James.....	Private.....	
Thompson, T. B.....	Private.....	
Thurston, A. H.....	Private.....	
Wethrel, Charles.....	Private.....	
Williams, Thomas.....	Private.....	
Williams, Griffith.....	Private.....	

ROSTER OF CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

ROSTER OF COMPANY A, FILLMORE COUNTY VOLUNTEER MILITIA, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN N. P. COLBURN. ORGANIZED SEPT. 1, 1862, AND SERVED UNTIL OCT. 4, 1862. THIS COMPANY SERVED WITH COL. CHARLES E. FLANDRAU IN HIS EXPEDITION FOR THE PROTECTION AND DEFENSE OF THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

NAME.	RANK.	REMARKS.
N. P.		
Harvey		
George		
Ephram		
Wm. W.		
Alvin B.		

Newcombes, S. B.
Ober, Luther
Osen, Moses
Prosser, E. C.
Pulver, I. B.

ROSTER OF COMPANY A, FILLMORE COUNTY VOLUNTEER MILITIA—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Protsman, A.....	Private.....	
Perry, Stephen.....	Private.....	
Potter, G. L.....	Private.....	
Priest, John.....	Private.....	
Plumtaux, John, Sr.....	Private.....	
Plumtaux, John, Jr.....	Private.....	
Rose, Howard.....	Private.....	
Root, F. B.....	Private.....	
Risen, T. D.....	Private.....	
Streeter, E. S.....	Private.....	
Sturgeon, Robert.....	Private.....	
Starr, Joseph T.....	Private.....	
Seelge, D. W.....	Private.....	
Sims, John.....	Private.....	
Serfling, E. A.....	Private.....	
Schweitzer, Jacob.....	Private.....	
Sherburne, H. N.....	Private.....	
Stroud, Wm.....	Private.....	
Stroud, James R.....	Private.....	
Stephens, William.....	Private.....	
Taylor, Wm.....	Private.....	
Tillotson, Henry.....	Private.....	
Vought, I.....	Private.....	
Warner, Geo. B.....	Private.....	
Wilkinson, William.....	Private.....	
Williams, Watts.....	Private.....	
Wheeler, Chas. E.....	Private.....	
Walker, S. F.....	Private.....	
Workman, R.....	Private.....	
Woster, Q. A.....	Private.....	
Ward, Henry.....	Private.....	

ROSTER OF THE LE SUEUR TIGERS, NO. 1, UNDER COMMAND OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM DELLAUGHTER. ORGANIZED AUG. 19, 1862, AND SERVED UNTIL AUG. 27, 1862. WERE IN THE BATTLE OF NEW ULM, AUG. 23, 1862.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
William Dellaughter.....	Captain.....	
A. M. Edwards.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Killed; bullet through head.
Jacob Frank.....	2d Lieutenant.....	
Charles Schaffer.....	Orderly.....	
Isaac Allen.....	1st Sergeant.....	
Hollman Morrill.....	2d Sergeant.....	
Benjamin Birdsall.....	3d Sergeant.....	
Stowbeck.....	4th Sergeant.....	
James Foland.....	1st Corporal.....	
George Hunt.....	2d Corporal.....	
Judson Cogswell.....	3d Corporal.....	
Benj. Cosby.....	4th Corporal.....	
Henry Birdenthal.....	5th Corporal.....	
Henry Cramour.....	6th Corporal.....	
C. P. Nason.....	7th Corporal.....	
Sebastian Groshaus.....	8th Corporal.....	
Butman, L. G.....	Private.....	
Birdsall, Jesse.....	Private.....	
Bacon, Ezra.....	Private.....	
Burch, Perry.....	Private.....	
Bangs, A. W.....	Private.....	
Butteaux, Ferdinand.....	Private.....	
Burgers, N. S.....	Private.....	
Cottingham, Niles.....	Private.....	
Cogswell, Norman.....	Private.....	
Carpenter, S. B.....	Private.....	
Crary, O. M.....	Private.....	
Cosby, Benj.....	Private.....	
Cook, Geo.....	Private.....	
Case, Warren.....	Private.....	
Dane, C. A.....	Private.....	
Davis, S. W.....	Private.....	
Davis, E. A.....	Private.....	
Davis, Henry.....	Private.....	
Dunnin, William.....	Private.....	
Diescher, T.....	Private.....	

ROSTER OF CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

ROSTER OF THE LE SUEUR TIGERS, No. 1—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Davis, E. M.	Private	
Doeschner, A. L.	Private	
Foland, Edward	Private	
Fischer, B. F.	Private	
Farrar, Charles W.	Private	
Freeman, George	Private	
Gassel, A. J.	Private	
Gershaw, D.	Private	
Hannle, Christian	Private	
Husbig, Jacob	Private	
Hughes, C. A.	Private	
Heinker, John	Private	
Hinze, Herman	Private	
Hemingway, M. S.	Private	
Hodges, S. L.	Private	
Heschelrath, Nicholas	Private	
Harris, James	Private	
Hersley, Benj.	Private	
Hanrahan, S.	Private	
Hett, John, Jr.	Private	
Hett, John, Sr.	Private	
Kligel, Chas.	Private	
Leiber, John L.	Private	
Lelone, Anthony	Private	
Lokey, William	Private	Killed.
Miles, Samuel	Private	
Miles, John	Private	
Miles, Pharaoh	Private	
Merrill, Clark	Private	
McKey, Thomas H.	Private	
Munron, H.	Private	
Myrick, C. G.	Private	
Oehler, Joseph	Private	
Peck, A. R.	Private	
Pettes, Alexander	Private	
Plowman, Henry	Private	
Paul, J. C.	Private	
Pinney, C. N.	Private	
Patten, William	Private	
Redfield, Orrin	Private	
Rany, J. M.	Private	
Sherwood, Joseph	Private	
Smith, E. R.	Private	
Stowbeck, A.	Private	
Smith, John	Private	Wounded in the arm.
Smith, Geo. B.	Private	
Shamle, Nicholas	Private	
Smithson, Luke	Private	Wounded and died.
Smith, John B.	Private	
Tappe, John	Private	
Tourley, Ross	Private	
Thurston, John	Private	
Travis, Wm. R.	Private	
Tourley, Geo. M.	Private	
Weyl, William	Private	
Williams, J. N.	Private	
Watermann, William	Private	
Zimmermann, Jacob	Private	

ROSTER OF THE ST. PETER (NICOLLET COUNTY) GUARDS, COMMANDED BY LIEUT. WILLIAM HUEY. ORGANIZED AUG. 19, 1862, AND SERVED EIGHT DAYS. THIS COMPANY WAS AT THE SECOND BATTLE OF NEW ULM, AUG. 23, 1862.

Names.	Rank.	Remarks.
Wm. Huey.....	1st Lieutenant.....	
Bringesall, Evan.....	Private.....	
Cronen, Daniel.....	Private.....	
Delaney, Andrew.....	Private.....	
Floro, J. H.....	Private.....	
Fry, Lawrence.....	Private.....	
Hanson, H.....	Private.....	
Maney, Richard.....	Private.....	
Naylor, Flavius.....	Private.....	
Nelson, James.....	Private.....	
Oleson, Even.....	Private.....	
Oleson, Halva.....	Private.....	
Oleson, Nels.....	Private.....	
Petersen, John.....	Private.....	
Quinn, John.....	Private.....	
Risdall, Oley.....	Private.....	
Rounseville, W. H. H.....	Private.....	
Rounseville, E. A.....	Private.....	
Simons, H. B.....	Private.....	
Simons, M.....	Private.....	
Smith, Henry.....	Private.....	
Smith, John.....	Private.....	
Torgason, K.....	Private.....	
Taylor, John.....	Private.....	

ROSTER OF LE SUEUR TIGERS, NO. 2, UNDER COMMAND OF CAPTAIN E. C. SAUNDERS. ORGANIZED AUG. 20, 1862, AND SERVED UNTIL AUG. 27, 1862. WERE IN THE BATTLE OF NEW ULM, AUG. 23, 1862.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
E. C. Saunders.....	Captain.....	Severely wounded.
Geo. W. Stewart.....	1st Lieutenant.....	
Geo. Plowman.....	2d Lieutenant.....	
J. B. Swan.....	1st Sergeant.....	
O. B. Smith.....	2d Sergeant.....	
John A. Pfarr.....	3d Sergeant.....	
H. W. Mendenhall.....	4th Sergeant.....	
Wm. Maloney.....	5th Sergeant.....	Killed.
James Doherty.....	1st Corporal.....	
Henry Kinsey.....	2d Corporal.....	
J. Reed.....	3d Corporal.....	
Thomas Hazzard.....	4th Corporal.....	Slight wound in hip.
E. T. Jones.....	5th Corporal.....	
A. Horrisberger.....	6th Corporal.....	
M. M. Hynson.....	7th Corporal.....	
W. H. Hazzard.....	8th Corporal.....	
Aherin, M.....	Private.....	Killed.
Andrews, W.....	Private.....	
Bergen, C.....	Private.....	
Burns, D.....	Private.....	
Crosby, L.....	Private.....	
Coffee, J.....	Private.....	
Dougherty, S.....	Private.....	
Fowler, Thomas.....	Private.....	
Gordon, A.....	Private.....	
Herrick, Seth.....	Private.....	
Hetherstone, M.....	Private.....	
Harrisberger, P.....	Private.....	
Iten, J.....	Private.....	
Imhoff, D.....	Private.....	Killed.
Kulp, W.....	Private.....	
Kleak, R.....	Private.....	
Lindermann, F. W.....	Private.....	
Lienhart, C.....	Private.....	
Lamm, George.....	Private.....	
Murray, Wm.....	Private.....	
McKee, J.....	Private.....	
Mayderos.....	Private.....	
Noys, J.....	Private.....	
Pfeiffer, A.....	Private.....	
Paul, C A.....	Private.....	
Reagan, H.....	Private.....	
Roman, C.....	Private.....	
Sundermann, H.....	Private.....	
Saunders, A J.....	Private.....	
Smith, C.....	Private.....	
Stauff, Pete.....	Private.....	
Schuell, W.....	Private.....	
Thomas, A.....	Private.....	
Wise, S. J.....	Private.....	
Wilson, S.....	Private.....	
Wise, J. A.....	Private.....	

ROSTER OF COMPANY OF CITIZENS ORGANIZED AND ATTACHED TO COMPANY B, NINTH REGIMENT, CAPTAIN RICHARD STROUT. SERVED WITH HIM DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1862, PERFORMING ACTIVE SERVICE IN AND ABOUT GLENCOE, FOREST CITY AND HUTCHINSON. THEY WERE ENGAGED IN SEVERAL SHARP SKIRMISHES WITH THE INDIANS.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Addies, F.	Private.	
Allen, Wm. C.	Private.	
Blondo, Jim.	Private.	
Bothinick, R. C.	Private.	
Braum, Wm.	Private.	Wounded.
Corrett, O.	Private.	
Cushin, T. M.	Private.	
Cushin, M.	Private.	
Dougherty, A. J.	Private.	
Douglas, C. H.	Private.	
Day, J. W.	Private.	
Frederick, A.	Private.	
Florida, Joel.	Private.	Wounded.
Gemache, George.	Private.	
Green, John.	Private.	
Hale, J. P.	Private.	
Ham, C. D.	Private.	
Hawkins, D. C.	Private.	
Hucking, J. C.	Private.	
Hart, J.	Private.	
Higgins, J. C.	Private.	
Hoag, A.	Private.	
Hanscom, A. B.	Private.	
Johnson, O.	Private.	
Laraway, A.	Private.	Wounded in the head.
Little, G. W.	Private.	
McNeil, Nell.	Private.	Wounded; shot through arm.
McConnell, J. C.	Private.	
Morrison, G. H.	Private.	Wounded in the side.
Mirch, J. P.	Private.	
Mayer, Robert.	Private.	
Morrison, T. C.	Private.	
Marshall, James.	Private.	
Marshall, Thos.	Private.	
Perkins, T. R.	Private.	Wounded.
Roer, A.	Private.	Wounded in the hip.
Rise, A. H.	Private.	
Stone, Edwin.	Private.	Killed.
Sweeney, James.	Private.	
Smith, A. A.	Private.	
Sweeney, Fred.	Private.	
Snell, S. D.	Private.	
Tipplin, F.	Private.	
Thompson, N. R.	Private.	
Wolverton, J. A.	Private.	Wounded in the cheek.

ROSTER OF THE ST. PAUL CULLEN GUARDS, MOUNTED MEN, UNDER COMMAND OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM J. CULLEN. ORGANIZED ON THE BREAKING OUT OF THE INDIAN WAR, AND ACCOMPANIED COL. HENRY H. SIBLEY ON HIS EXPEDITION IN 1862.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Hiram Stilwell.....	Sergeant.....	
J. F. Morrison.....	Sergeant.....	
Ash, Thomas.....	Private.....	
Atchley, Albert.....	Private.....	
Brainard, Henry J.....	Private.....	
Carpenter, F. C.....	Private.....	
Casey, James.....	Private.....	
Clayton, Richard.....	Private.....	
Cullen, Orlan O.....	Private.....	
Daniels, Rinaldo G.....	Private.....	
Derhan, Hugh.....	Private.....	
Fasquer, James.....	Private.....	
Farquhar, Robert.....	Private.....	
Gress, John M.....	Private.....	
Hurly, William.....	Private.....	
Knight, A. F.....	Private.....	
Lunkenheimer, John.....	Private.....	
Maher, James F.....	Private.....	
Manley, Albert.....	Private.....	
Peterson, P. N.....	Private.....	
Pillert, Charles.....	Private.....	
Pulle, Frank.....	Private.....	
Rischmiller, Augustus.....	Private.....	

ROSTER OF THE SIBLEY GUARDS, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN GEORGE C. WHIT-
COMB. THEY WERE FOREST CITY, AT THE OPENING OF THE INDIAN
WAR, AND SERVED IN AND ABOUT GLENCOE, FOREST CITY AND
FOR PARTICIPATING IN SEVERAL SHARP
WITH THE INDIANS.

ROSTER OF THE LAFAYETTE COMPANY. ORGANIZED AUG. 19, 1862, AND SERVED UNTIL AUG. 26, 1862. COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN SIDEL DEPOLDER. SERVED IN THE SECOND BATTLE OF NEW ULM, AUG. 23, 1862.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Sidel Depolder.....	2d Lieutenant.....	
Mathias Lupp.....	Orderly Sergeant.....	
Friederich Frische.....	2d Sergeant.....	
Charles Frank.....	Corporal.....	
Altman, Marzel.....	Private.....	
Brand, George.....	Private.....	
Ellenstorfer, Wolfgang.....	Private.....	
Hartman, John.....	Private.....	
Hartman, Peter.....	Private.....	
Hinderman, Jacob.....	Private.....	
Julius, Frederick, Jr.....	Private.....	
Julius, Frederick, Sr.....	Private.....	
Junker, Johan.....	Private.....	
Jess, Michael.....	Private.....	
Kniell, Friedrich.....	Private.....	
Klinger.....	Private.....	
Kuschnek, Nicolaus.....	Private.....	
Kuschnek, Jacob.....	Private.....	
Katzenberger, Geo.....	Private.....	
Maesch, Bernhard.....	Private.....	
Michelsky, Joseph.....	Private.....	
Mickel, Georgo.....	Private.....	
Pless, William.....	Private.....	
Rasch, Andreas.....	Private.....	
Rudolph, Martin.....	Private.....	
Simmert, Johan.....	Private.....	
Simmert, Peter.....	Private.....	
Saurer, Joseph.....	Private.....	
Strade, Friedrich.....	Private.....	
Schidel, Ademata.....	Private.....	
Spieker, John.....	Private.....	
Schapekahn, J. H.....	Private.....	
Vetter, Jacob.....	Private.....	
Wager, Gottlieb.....	Private.....	
Wall, Melnrud.....	Private.....	
Wendinger, Joseph.....	Private.....	
Zollner, Hayer.....	Private.....	

ROSTER OF THE GOODHUE COUNTY RANGERS, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN D. L. DAVIS. ORGANIZED AUG. 24, 1892.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
D. L. Davis	Captain.....	
Charles Parks.....	1st Lieutenant.....	
Wm. P. Scofield.....	2d Lieutenant.....	
C. W. Crosby.....	1st Sergeant.....	
James McGuinness	2d Sergeant.....	
William Stone.....	3d Sergeant.....	
A. M. Knox.....	4th Sergeant.....	
Ulysses Tanner.....	1st Corporal.....	
Harlow Van Vleet.....	2d Corporal.....	
A. J. Bryant.....	3d Corporal.....	
Eugene Stone.....	4th Corporal.....	
Anderson, Swan.....	Private.....	
Anges, James R.....	Private.....	
Card, Sherman.....	Private.....	
Eichlberger, Peter.....	Private.....	
Emme, Julius	Private.....	
Fotherby, Robert.....	Private.....	
Hoffstadter, John.....	Private.....	
Kennison, H. P.....	Private.....	
Lemay, Napoleon.....	Private.....	
Maneval, John.....	Private.....	
McGuire, Frank.....	Private.....	
McGinnis, William.....	Private.....	
O'Toole, Peter.....	Private.....	
Pettijohn, Daniel.....	Private.....	
Reese, James.....	Private.....	
Riddle, William.....	Private.....	
Stewart, Geo. B.....	Private.....	
Smith, Sidney.....	Private.....	
Stanton, Stiles.....	Private.....	
Stranahan, C. H.....	Private.....	
Sanborn, H. M.....	Private.....	
Torbenson, John.....	Private.....	
Van Vleet, C. E.....	Private.....	
Weed, Warren H.....	Private.....	
Williamson, William.....	Private.....	

CAPTAIN JOHN BELM'S COMPANY.

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ROSTER OF CAPTAIN JOHN BELM'S COMPANY—Continued.

ROSTER OF CAPTAIN JOSEPH ANDERSON'S COMPANY OF MOUNTED MEN (THE CULLEN GUARDS). IN SERVICE DURING THE INDIAN OUTBREAK, FROM AUG. 22, 1862, TO SEPT. 28, 1862. UNDER COMMAND OF COLONEL SIBLEY IN HIS EXPEDITION OF 1862. PART OF THIS COMPANY WENT FROM ST. PETER TO THE RELIEF OF NEW ULM, AND NEARLY ALL OF IT WAS IN THE BATTLE OF BIRCH COOLIE.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Joseph Anderson.....	Captain.....	
Jasper Brown.....	1st Lieutenant.....	
Geo. Turnbull.....	2d Lieutenant.....	
H. L. Atchley.....	1st Sergeant.....	Furloughed by Col. Sibley August 29th, and never reported again for duty.
Robert Baxter.....	2d Sergeant.....	Killed September 2d, battle of Birch Coolie.
I. L. Elliot.....	3d Sergeant.....	
L. B. Gregg.....	4th Sergeant.....	Promoted to captaincy on Col. Sibley's staff August 28th.
Wm. D. Rogers.....	5th Sergeant.....	Furloughed by Col. Sibley August 29th; never reported again for duty.
Geo. W. Thompson.....	6th Sergeant.....	Detained August 25th as Regimental Q. M. Sgt.
William Pope.....	1st Corporal.....	
J. C. Hooper.....	2d Corporal.....	Promoted 3d Sergeant September 4th.
I. T. Farley.....	3d Corporal.....	Detained as Sergeant August 29th, in place of W. D. Rogers, absent.
Richard Freeman.....	4th Corporal.....	
A. B. Durain.....	5th Corporal.....	
Joseph Cursole.....	6th Corporal.....	
F. C. Griswold.....	7th Corporal.....	
J. P. Kratka.....	8th Corporal.....	
D. M. Smith.....	Bugler.....	
Samuel Snow.....	Blacksmith.....	
Thomas Barton.....	Farrier.....	Dangerously wounded September 2d, battle of Birch Coolie.
Martin Nelson.....	Saddler.....	
Geo. Mitchel.....	Wagoner.....	
Abel, C. L.....	Private.....	
Allen, L. D.....	Private.....	
Brown, Geo. W.....	Private.....	
Bunker, A. H.....	Private.....	Wounded September 2d, through both arms, battle of Birch Coolie.
Royer, Peter.....	Private.....	
Burkman, Peter.....	Private.....	Detained to assist in Regt. Com. Dept. Sept. 28, '62; wounded in battle of Birch Coolie Sept. 2, '62, through both thighs, and also ruptured during said engagement.
Cunningham, James.....	Private.....	Wounded September 2d, dangerously, through left shoulder, at Birch Coolie.
Connelly, Edward.....	Private.....	
Cable, E. D.....	Private.....	
Cardwell, C.....	Private.....	
Cody, J. S.....	Private.....	Detained to assist in Com. Dept. Aug. 28, '62.
Dries, Nicholas.....	Private.....	
Drean, Jerry.....	Private.....	
Dashney, Geo.....	Private.....	Wounded through right thigh Sept. 2 '62.
Earle, E. N.....	Private.....	
Earle, C. A.....	Private.....	
Eldridge, J. H.....	Private.....	
Egan, James J.....	Private.....	
Freeman, Jacob.....	Private.....	Killed September 2d.
Fandle, Henry.....	Private.....	
Gallersith, John.....	Private.....	
Goodman, John.....	Private.....	
Gibbins, Richard.....	Private.....	Dangerously wounded; since died.
Hart, W. L.....	Private.....	
Hewitt, G. L.....	Private.....	
Holmes, Charles.....	Private.....	Detained to care for sick and wounded; faithfully discharged his duties until October 7th.
Hardy, Thomas.....	Private.....	
Heard, I. V. D.....	Private.....	Detained and promoted to Sergeant Major of regiment Aug. 28, '62; afterward made recorder of commission which tried the Indians, and Adjutant of all the mounted troops.
Hansing, Charles.....	Private.....	
Harta, John.....	Private.....	
Imhoff, Peter.....	Private.....	
Kerslake, Geo. F.....	Private.....	
Kearney, James.....	Private.....	
Kingborn, John.....	Private.....	
Martin, John.....	Private.....	Wounded Sept. 2d, at battle of Birch Coolie.
Marvin, D. C.....	Private.....	
Mapopat, Wilson.....	Private.....	
Mills, George.....	Private.....	
Osler, Joseph.....	Private.....	
Saulsbury, Chas. C.....	Private.....	
Stoltz, Frederick.....	Private.....	
Thiel, Lewis.....	Private.....	

ROSTER OF THE CULLEN GUARDS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Townseur, Nils.....	Private.....	Appointed 4th Sergeant August 28th, in place of Gregg, promoted.
Troxel, C. P.....	Private.....	
Valient, Alfred.....	Private.....	
Weaver, Geo. A.....	Private.....	
Wintermute, Chs.....	Private.....	

ROSTER OF THE FRONTIER AVENGERS, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN E. ST. JULIEN COX. ORGANIZED AT ST. PETER ON AUG. 23, 1892, AND MARCHED TO THE RELIEF OF NEW ULM, ARRIVING AUG. 24, 1892.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
E. St. Julien Cox.....	Captain.....	
John Holbert.....	1st Lieutenant.....	
James McCleary.....	2d Lieutenant.....	
W. E. Cullen.....	Orderly Sergeant.....	
Geo. Edwards.....	1st Sergeant.....	
James Corcoran.....	2d Sergeant.....	
Dennis Maher.....	3d Sergeant.....	
Patrick Lyons.....	4th Sergeant.....	
C. Dressel.....	Corporal.....	
John Hieks.....	Corporal.....	
Ed. Harney.....	Corporal.....	
G. G. Miller.....	Corporal.....	
L. Morton.....	Corporal.....	
I. Lawrie.....	Corporal.....	
L. Laloud.....	Corporal.....	
Anthony C.....	Private.....	
Bucker, Henry.....	Private.....	
Burke, Hobart.....	Private.....	
Callihan, P.....	Private.....	
Carr, James.....	Private.....	
Carr, Thomas.....	Private.....	
Carrol, Daniel.....	Private.....	
Frass, G. G.....	Private.....	
Foster, Lawrence.....	Private.....	
Hosteter, Christ.....	Private.....	
Harty, John.....	Private.....	
Hennessey, M.....	Private.....	
Iten, Jacob.....	Private.....	
Iten, Michael.....	Private.....	
Kouse, Anton.....	Private.....	
Larkin, E.....	Private.....	
Lany, F.....	Private.....	
Murtaugh, Timothy.....	Private.....	
Pelzell, Chs.....	Private.....	
Paulson, John.....	Private.....	
Peker, John.....	Private.....	
Quane, Patrick.....	Private.....	
Ritz, Andrew.....	Private.....	
Randall, Boyd.....	Private.....	
Randall, James.....	Private.....	
Rolfson, Peter.....	Private.....	
Smith, P. W.....	Private.....	
Studmire, John.....	Private.....	
Sullivan, John.....	Private.....	
Schibley, Q.....	Private.....	
Wilgin, Wm.....	Private.....	
Wilson, James.....	Private.....	
Whiton, L.....	Private.....	

ROSTER OF THE RENVILLE RANGERS, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN JAMES GORMAN.
ORGANIZED AUG. 19, 1862, AND SERVED UNTIL NOV. 23, 1862. WERE IN BAT-
TLES OF FORT RIDGLEY AND WOOD LAKE.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
James Gorman.....	1st Lieutenant.....	
Theophile Richer.....	1st Sergeant.....	
John McCoke.....	2d Sergeant.....	
Warren Carey.....	3d Sergeant.....	
Louis Arner.....	1st Corporal.....	
Diendonner Sylvester.....	2d Corporal.....	
Roufer Bourger.....	3d Corporal.....	
Amot, Furgel.....	Private.....	
Auge, Joseph.....	Private.....	
Bakerman, George.....	Private.....	
Berthleuson, Rock.....	Private.....	
Bibeau, Edward.....	Private.....	
Bourcier, John.....	Private.....	
Breuell, Samuel.....	Private.....	
Carpenter, David.....	Private.....	
Campbell, John.....	Private.....	
Campbell, Jaire.....	Private.....	
Chose, Antoine.....	Private.....	
Dagenais, Geo.....	Private.....	
Danzer, Frederic.....	Private.....	
Danzer, Henry.....	Private.....	
Demer, Algis.....	Private.....	
Demers, Francois.....	Private.....	
Dickinson, Carlton.....	Private.....	
Delaney, James.....	Private.....	
Fortier, Joseph.....	Private.....	
Hoback, Richard L.....	Private.....	
Labate, George.....	Private.....	
Lacroitz, Frederick.....	Private.....	
Leclair, Suprien.....	Private.....	
Lucier, Medore.....	Private.....	
Millard, Joseph.....	Private.....	
Mireau, Moses.....	Private.....	
Morin, Thobule.....	Private.....	
Mitchell, Charles.....	Private.....	
Murk, A. B.....	Private.....	
Pfalmer, Henry.....	Private.....	
Pole, Ernest.....	Private.....	
Pierce, Henry.....	Private.....	
Paro, Joseph.....	Private.....	Killed at battle of Wood Lake.
Quinn, Thomas.....	Private.....	
Rabidou, Magloire.....	Private.....	
Robert, Charles.....	Private.....	
Robinet, Joseph.....	Private.....	
Shet, Francois.....	Private.....	
Wagner, John.....	Private.....	

ROSTER OF THE WINONA RANGERS, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN C. F. BUCK. ORGANIZED AUG. 27, 1862, AT WINONA, AND SERVED UNTIL OCT. 14, 1862, IN COL. CHAS. E. FLANDRAU'S EXPEDITION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
C. F. Buck.....	Captain.....	
J. Z. Crouse.....	1st Lieutenant.....	
W. K. T. Vila.....	2d Lieutenant.....	
B. H. Bingham.....	Quartermaster.....	
B. Z. Johnson.....	1st Sergeant.....	
A. L. Evans.....	Sergeant.....	
Geo. P. Wilson.....	Sergeant.....	
Geo. H. Ames.....	Sergeant.....	
F. R. Sherman.....	Corporal.....	
H. Grey.....	Corporal.....	
H. B. Upman.....	Corporal.....	
H. J. Cook.....	Corporal.....	
F. A. Holtsman.....	Corporal.....	
Alderson, John.....	Private.....	
Allen, John.....	Private.....	
Bristol, W. H.....	Private.....	
Bedal, Elias.....	Private.....	
Brown, Henry.....	Private.....	
Berden, G. A.....	Private.....	
Barker, W. B.....	Private.....	
Bennett, C.....	Private.....	
Boynton, J. A.....	Private.....	
Browning, H. G.....	Private.....	
Currey, J. M.....	Private.....	
Castler, J. H.....	Private.....	
Corey, H. A.....	Private.....	
Coopey, Eli.....	Private.....	
Dale, J.....	Private.....	
Ehle, J.....	Private.....	
Everhart, W.....	Private.....	
Forsyth, C. H.....	Private.....	
Gouch, R.....	Private.....	
Holyland, S.....	Private.....	
Hill, Lem.....	Private.....	
Lundgren, C.....	Private.....	
Lewis, McK.....	Private.....	
Latson, Chas.....	Private.....	
Leffler, L.....	Private.....	
Lewis, C. H.....	Private.....	
Miner, S. H.....	Private.....	
Morrison, J. C.....	Private.....	
Mallory, P. L.....	Private.....	
Nichols, Frank.....	Private.....	
Norton, John B.....	Private.....	
Pfund, W.....	Private.....	
Page, O. H.....	Private.....	
Parks, John.....	Private.....	
Pelzer, Wm.....	Private.....	
Porter, A. L.....	Private.....	
Painton, W. W.....	Private.....	
Ross, W. R.....	Private.....	
Rodman, John P.....	Private.....	
Sinclair, Wm.....	Private.....	
Sheeks, Wella.....	Private.....	
Sortwell, T.....	Private.....	
Simpson, Thos.....	Private.....	
Shum, V.....	Private.....	
Sabin, Geo. W.....	Private.....	
Toma, J. F.....	Private.....	
Thilotsen, A. J.....	Private.....	
Wilson, Thomas.....	Private.....	
Watson, E. P.....	Private.....	
Harrison, W.....	Private.....	

Afterward Chief Justice.

DAVID D. LLOYD'S COMPANY.

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ROSTER OF DAVID D. LLOYD'S COMPANY. ORGANIZED IN RICE COUNTY AUG. 20,
1862, AND SERVED IN COLONEL SIBLEY'S EXPEDITION OF 1863.

<p>NAMES.</p>	
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James A.

Longer, Chas. D
Learner, Thos
Manny, Chas. A.
Mee, Wm

Olmstead, Silas C
Palmer, J
Pierce, A. H

3
Smith, Dayton
Smith, G. W
Smith, T. A
Stevens, W. F.
Simpson, James
St Clair, W. H
Sheridan, Andrew...

ROSTER OF CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

ROSTER OF DAVID D. LLOYD'S COMPANY — *Continued.*

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Tew, H. W.....	Private.....	
Tuttle, Lyman.....	Private.....	
Van Horn, B. L.....	Private.....	
Wachlin, Wm.....	Private.....	
Walte, Ass.....	Private.....	
Waters, D.....	Private.....	
Webster, Ransom.....	Private.....	
Wells, Mark.....	Private.....	
Wood, I. E.....	Private.....	
Wood, R. G.....	Private.....	

ROSTER OF CAPTAIN CALVIN POTTER'S COMPANY OF MOUNTED MEN. ORGANIZED AUG. 22, 1862, AND SERVED WITH COLONEL SIBLEY'S FIRST EXPEDITION IN 1862. THIS COMPANY CONTAINED FORTY-FOUR MEN, BUT THE MUSTER ROLL AND RECORDS WERE LOST NEAR BIRCH COOLIE ON THE 2D DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1862, WHILE IN THE HANDS OF THE CLERK OF THE COMPANY, A. V. BENNETT, WHOSE HORSE WAS SHOT UNDER HIM. THE NAMES NOT ON THIS ROSTER CANNOT BE SUPPLIED.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Calvin Potter.....	Captain.....	
Bennett, N. N.....	Private.....	
Bennett, Cortland.....	Private.....	
Bowdish, E. S.....	Private.....	
Caldicutt, George.....	Private.....	
Carroll, Wm.....	Private.....	
Downing, R. H.....	Private.....	
Day, John.....	Private.....	
Day, James.....	Private.....	
Doheng, Dennis.....	Private.....	
Grady, James.....	Private.....	
Hill, A.....	Private.....	
Huller, J. C.....	Private.....	
Harden, Joseph.....	Private.....	
Kelley, Chas.....	Private.....	
McVery, Michael.....	Private.....	
Mallory, Geo.....	Private.....	
Morrison, S.....	Private.....	
McClure, J. C.....	Private.....	
Nolan, John.....	Private.....	
Post, A. W.....	Private.....	
Rose, H.....	Private.....	
Rushmuller, August.....	Private.....	
Smithins, R. B.....	Private.....	
Shafer, T. G.....	Private.....	
Vance, James R.....	Private.....	
Wall, Edward.....	Private.....	

ADDITIONAL ROSTER OF THE GOODHUE COUNTY RANGERS. ORGANIZED AUG.
24, 1862, AND SERVED UNTIL SEPT. 22, 1862. COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN D. L.
DAVIS. SERVED IN DEFENSE OF SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

NAME.	RANK.	REMARKS.
D. L. Davis.....	Captain.....	
Charles Parks.....	1st Lieutenant.....	
Wm. P. Scofield.....	2d Lieutenant.....	
R. M. Poe.....	Quartermaster.....	
C. W. Crosby.....	Orderly Sergeant.....	
Anderson, Swan.....	Private.....	
Ange, Jos. R.....	Private.....	
Bryant, J. M.....	Private.....	
Bryant, A. J.....	Private.....	
Collins, Thos.....	Private.....	
Card, Sherman.....	Private.....	
Davis, H. P.....	Private.....	
Fotherly, Robt.....	Private.....	
Hoffelader, John.....	Private.....	
Knox, A. M.....	Private.....	
Leclair, Octave.....	Private.....	
McGuinness, Jas.....	Private.....	
McGuinness, Wm. F.....	Private.....	
McGaughey, H. C.....	Private.....	
Montgomery, John.....	Private.....	
O'Toole, Peter.....	Private.....	
Phillips, James.....	Private.....	
Riddle, Wm.....	Private.....	
Stewart, Geo. B.....	Private.....	
Stone, Eugene.....	Private.....	
Sheets, George.....	Private.....	
Stanton, Stiles.....	Private.....	
Stafford, E.....	Private.....	
Stranahan, Charles H.....	Private.....	
Sanborn, H. M.....	Private.....	
Tanner, Ulysses.....	Private.....	
Van Vliet, C. E.....	Private.....	
Van Vliet, Horton.....	Private.....	
Woodward, J. G.....	Private.....	
Stone, William.....	Private.....	
Weed, Warren H.....	Private.....	

COMPANY B, FIRST BATTALION, BROWN COUNTY MILITIA.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY B OF THE FIRST BATTALION OF BROWN COUNTY MILITIA.
ORGANIZED SEPT. 15, 1892, ~~1892~~ NEW ULM UNTIL OCT. 15, 1892.
COMMANDED BY CAPT.

ROSTER OF CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

ROSTER OF COMPANY B, FIRST BATTALION, BROWN COUNTY MILITIA — *Continued.*

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Scheible, Leopold, 2d.....	Private.....	
Schaeffer, Bernhard.....	Private.....	
Schnobrick, Joseph.....	Private.....	
Stobenbrunner, Mathias.....	Private.....	
Winterroll, Felix.....	Private.....	
Zeug, Frank.....	Private.....	

ROSTER OF COMPANY C, IRREGULAR STATE MILITIA. ORGANIZED AT NEW ULM
ON SEPT. 15, 1862, AND SERVED UNTIL OCT. 10, 1862, IN NEW ULM. COMMANDED
BY LIEUTENANT CHARLES WAGNER.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Charles Wagner.....	1st Lieutenant.....	
August Westphal.....	2d Lieutenant.....	
Ludwig Fay.....	1st Sergeant.....	
Paul Magnus.....	2d Sergeant.....	
John C. Toberer.....	3d Sergeant.....	
August Quense.....	4th Sergeant.....	
Chas. Hansing.....	5th Sergeant.....	
Gottfried Kuehnel.....	1st Corporal.....	
Jacob Flick.....	2d Corporal.....	
Alois Wernz.....	3d Corporal.....	
Berthold Schlichting.....	4th Corporal.....	
Christoph Spellbrink.....	5th Corporal.....	
Armstrong, John.....	Private.....	Killed by the Indians.
Armstrong, A.....	Private.....	
Baumler, Edward.....	Private.....	
Cirke, Christian.....	Private.....	
Christopherson, Andrew.....	Private.....	
Dittenner, John.....	Private.....	
Duevel, August.....	Private.....	
Elefson, Elef.....	Private.....	
Friton, Max.....	Private.....	
Forster, Frederick.....	Private.....	
Held, Friedrich.....	Private.....	
Heinen, Nicolaus.....	Private.....	
Helling, Hans.....	Private.....	
Helling, Knud H.....	Private.....	
Hinebach, Benjamin.....	Private.....	
Harb, J. P.....	Private.....	
Iverson, Iver.....	Private.....	
Johannis, John.....	Private.....	
Johannes, Hans.....	Private.....	
Kiesling, Rudolph.....	Private.....	
Knudson, A. F.....	Private.....	
Knudson, Ole.....	Private.....	
Lehrer, Michael.....	Private.....	
Lewig, J. O.....	Private.....	
Lewig, Andrew.....	Private.....	
Larson, Nils.....	Private.....	
Nagel, Robert.....	Private.....	
Nelson, Ever.....	Private.....	
Nelson, Chr.....	Private.....	
Olsen, Andrew.....	Private.....	
Olsen, Ole.....	Private.....	
Olsen, Thore.....	Private.....	
Omrud, Thore O.....	Private.....	
Paull, Charles.....	Private.....	
Paulsen, Gunder.....	Private.....	
Rudolph, John C.....	Private.....	
Scheible, Querin.....	Private.....	
Sommer, Carl.....	Private.....	
Springer, Wenzel.....	Private.....	
Spaeth, Christian.....	Private.....	
Sarbel, Ole O.....	Private.....	
Schwertfeger, August.....	Private.....	
Thorman, Gootfried.....	Private.....	
Tremeyer, John.....	Private.....	
Thormadsen, Peter.....	Private.....	
Turgrinson, Turgrin.....	Private.....	
Thordson, T.....	Private.....	
Thordson, Ole.....	Private.....	
Wessel, Charles.....	Private.....	
Wild, John.....	Private.....	
Wehra, Theodore.....	Private.....	
Zeller, Conrad.....	Private.....	

ROSTER OF COMPANY OF MOUNTED MEN, RAISED AT LAKE CITY AND COMMANDED
BY CAPTAIN J. R. STERRETT. ORGANIZED AUG. 24, 1862, AND SERVED ALL
THROUGH COL SIBLEY'S FIRST EXPEDITION.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
J. R. Sterrett.....	Captain.....	
Robert L. Terill.....	1st Lieutenant.....	
L. Carpenter.....	1st Sergeant.....	
Newton Williams.....	2d Sergeant.....	
W. T. Hauen.....	1st Corporal.....	
R. H. Mathews.....	2d Corporal.....	
R. C. Hardy.....	3d Corporal.....	
H. L. Tupper.....	4th Corporal.....	
Robert Disney.....	5th Corporal.....	
Wm. Mathews.....	6th Corporal.....	
Beardsley, A.....	Private.....	
Chapman, Justis.....	Private.....	
Collins, L.....	Private.....	
Disney, J. C.....	Private.....	
Doughty, C. M.....	Private.....	
Flinney, Geo.....	Private.....	
Goodell, B. H.....	Private.....	
Haines, Wm. B.....	Private.....	
Montgomery, John.....	Private.....	
Newton, Geo.....	Private.....	
Oliver, Wm. F.....	Private.....	
Rutledge, Wm.....	Private.....	
Ready, W. W.....	Private.....	
Reed, Wm. C.....	Private.....	
Sanford, E. E.....	Private.....	
Terbell, T.....	Private.....	
Wilkins, Wm.....	Private.....	

ROSTER OF THE WABASHA COUNTY RANGERS, UNDER COMMAND OF CAPTAIN
WILLIAM RUMMELL ORGANIZED AUG. 22, 1862, AND SERVED UNTIL SEPT. 8,
1862.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Wm. Rummell.....	Captain.....	
John Quigley.....	2d Lieutenant.....	
John Taylor.....	Orderly Sergeant.....	
T. B. Bullis.....	Quartermaster Sergeant..	
George Mather.....	Corporal.....	
James Redpath.....	Corporal.....	
Allen, A. W.....	Private.....	
Allen, John.....	Private.....	
Barker, Henry.....	Private.....	
Birby, L.....	Private.....	
Cochran, Wm. L.....	Private.....	
Donaldson, C. W.....	Private.....	
Douglas, Fernando.....	Private.....	
Duty, Wm. J.....	Private.....	
Francis, W. P.....	Private.....	
Griffin, Darius S.....	Private.....	
Grimes, H.....	Private.....	
McLaughlin, S.....	Private.....	
Quigly, Wm. M.....	Private.....	
Roscoe, Eli.....	Private.....	
Richardson, C. S.....	Private.....	
Rollins, O. V.....	Private.....	
Standish, W.....	Private.....	
Stoddard, J. S.....	Private.....	
Sweeney, Daniel E.....	Private.....	
Truax, R. J.....	Private.....	
Williams, John.....	Private.....	
Wegant, R.....	Private.....	
Wilkins, W.....	Private.....	
Young, John.....	Private.....	

**ROSTER OF CAPTAIN S. RAMSDELL'S COMPANY OF THE SAUK CENTRE (STEARNS
COUNTY) VOLUNTEER STATE MILITIA. ORGANIZED AT SAUK CENTRE AUG. 25,
1862, AND SERVED UNTIL OCT. 25, 1862.**

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
S. J. D. E. G.	Captain	
	1st Lieutenant	
	2d	
	Sergeant	
	Sergeant	

Died Sept. 29, '62.

Died Oct. 2, '62.

ROSTER OF THE ROSCOE MOUNTED MILITIA, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN FLETCHER
HEGLER. ORGANIZED AT ROSCOE ON THE 28TH OF AUGUST, 1862, AND SERVED
THIRTY-THREE DAYS.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Fletcher Hegler.....	Captain.....	
Lyman T. Ward.....	1st Lieutenant.....	
George Hart.....	2d Lieutenant.....	
Edward L. Ives.....	Sergeant.....	
B. C. Cressy.....	Sergeant.....	
C. B. Phillips.....	Sergeant.....	
Francis A. Crabb.....	Corporal.....	
William Oleson.....	Corporal.....	
R. W. Cressy.....	Corporal.....	
Thomas B. Haggart.....	Corporal.....	
Akers, William D.....	Private.....	
Butt, N. A.....	Private.....	
Cain, Robert.....	Private.....	
Collins, Aretus.....	Private.....	
Finson, George.....	Private.....	
Hart, Isaac F.....	Private.....	Granted leave of absence, and did not report.
Harrias, Edson.....	Private.....	
Harrias, Wilson.....	Private.....	
Holliday, Belden W.....	Private.....	
Holden, Frank D.....	Private.....	
Jacobs, A. H.....	Private.....	
Jones, Alfred.....	Private.....	
Johnson, Ole.....	Private.....	
Lautz, George.....	Private.....	
Lattermore, Thomas H.....	Private.....	
More, Benjamin.....	Private.....	
Mann, Edwin.....	Private.....	
Mayhugh, George.....	Private.....	
Nelson, Erik.....	Private.....	
Oleson, Martin.....	Private.....	
Stevens, D. Fletcher.....	Private.....	
Stevens, David B.....	Private.....	
Sacket, William.....	Private.....	
Thompson, John.....	Private.....	
Tompson, Knute.....	Private.....	

ROSTER OF THE BLUE EARTH CITY CAVALRY, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN J. B. WAKEFIELD. ORGANIZED AT BLUE EARTH CITY SEPT. 5, 1862, AND SERVED TILL OCT. 5, 1862.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
J. B. Wakefield.....	Captain.....	
P. B. Davy.....	1st Lieutenant.....	
O. G. Davis.....	2d Lieutenant.....	
Waym B. Silliman.....	1st Sergeant.....	
Henry P. Constans.....	2d Sergeant.....	
John C. Howland.....	3d Sergeant.....	
R. B. McCrary.....	4th Sergeant.....	
Alex. Johnson.....	1st Corporal.....	
E. C. Butler.....	2d Corporal.....	
C. S. Smith.....	3d Corporal.....	
Henry Sellen.....	4th Corporal.....	
Ezra M. Ellis.....	Quartermaster.....	
Billings, Levi.....	Private.....	
Baldwin, William.....	Private.....	
Bronson, D. E.....	Private.....	
Dustin, William.....	Private.....	
Dane, Ira.....	Private.....	
Dane, Hartwell.....	Private.....	
Foster, R. B.....	Private.....	
Foster, R. W.....	Private.....	
Gillett, Wm. C.....	Private.....	
Howland, G. H.....	Private.....	
Hill, Wesley.....	Private.....	
Ingall, A. C.....	Private.....	
Lutes, Hopkins.....	Private.....	
Leslie, Samuel.....	Private.....	
Landis, Samuel.....	Private.....	
McKnight, S. T.....	Private.....	
Mead, I. S.....	Private.....	
Moore, Robert.....	Private.....	
Maynard, W. C.....	Private.....	
Neal, H. J.....	Private.....	
Newton, T. W.....	Private.....	
Rose, Jacob A.....	Private.....	
Ream, R. A.....	Private.....	
Richard, James.....	Private.....	
Rose, A. J.....	Private.....	
Sailor, Martin.....	Private.....	
Sailor, Jacob M.....	Private.....	
Sailor, Able.....	Private.....	
Sailor, Jacob.....	Private.....	
Seely, P. C.....	Private.....	
Smith, C. S.....	Private.....	

**ROSTER OF CAPTAIN GEORGE W. FEW'S COMPANY, THE RAMSEY PICKET GUARDS.
ORGANIZED SEPT. 1, 1862, AND SERVED UNTIL SEPT. 18, 1862.**

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
George W. Few	Captain.....	
Henry A. Lambert.....	1st Lieutenant.....	
L. C. Dunn.....	2d Lieutenant.....	
W. I. Austin.....	Orderly Sergeant.....	
E. A. Boyd.....	Quartermaster.....	
Austin, J. B.....	Private.....	
Boyd, Walter.....	Private.....	
Bebeau, David.....	Private.....	
Bagge, F.....	Private.....	
Bauls, James.....	Private.....	
Barnum, N. P.....	Private.....	
Cardinal, John.....	Private.....	
Coleman, I. C.....	Private.....	
Demas, Candy.....	Private.....	
Duford, Simon.....	Private.....	
Freeman, William.....	Private.....	
Garnala, Alfred.....	Private.....	
Houle, William.....	Private.....	
Jarvais, Bagible.....	Private.....	
Kohler, Joseph.....	Private.....	
Kohn, Jacob.....	Private.....	
Langlais, Peter.....	Private.....	
La Bonne, Joseph.....	Private.....	
Langlois, Camille.....	Private.....	
Lamlin, Pierre.....	Private.....	
Labord, Paul.....	Private.....	
Martins, John.....	Private.....	
Martin, James.....	Private.....	
Milner, Thomas.....	Private.....	
Milette, Paul.....	Private.....	
Nadeau, Sylvester.....	Private.....	
Porter, D.....	Private.....	
Pepin, Alexander.....	Private.....	
Paul, Xavier.....	Private.....	
Semper, James.....	Private.....	

ROSTER OF THE BUTTERNUT VALLEY GUARDS, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN G. W. PORTER. ORGANIZED SEPT. 20, 1862, AND SERVED THIRTY DAYS IN AND ABOUT BUTTERNUT VALLEY.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
G. W. Porter.....	Captain	
Davis, David A.....	Private.....	
Davis, T. A.....	Private.....	
Thomas, Thos.....	Private.....	
Jones, W. P.....	Private.....	
Jenkins, Wm. C.....	Private.....	
Jenkins, Jennie.....	Private.....	Just how "Jennie Jenkins" came to be a member of this company is now unknown, but she drew \$13 for her services, as appears by her voucher in the office of the adjutant general. C. E. F.
Lewis, Morris.....	Private.....	
Loyd, Thos. D.....	Private.....	
Morgan, James.....	Private.....	
Morris, David.....	Private.....	
Owen, George.....	Private.....	
Prive, David.....	Private.....	
Shields, John.....	Private.....	
Shields, Wm.....	Private.....	
Thomas, David.....	Private.....	
Thomas, Rice.....	Private.....	
Walters, David.....	Private.....	
Walters, Stephen.....	Private.....	
Williams, D. J.....	Private.....	
Williams, H. R.....	Private.....	
Williams, Wm. J.....	Private.....	

ROSTER OF THE STILLWATER FRONTIER GUARDS, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN D. BRONSON, JR. ORGANIZED AT STILLWATER ABOUT AUG. 30, 1862, AND SERVED IN THE CHENGWATANA EXPEDITION UNTIL SEPT. 20, 1862.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
D. Bronson, Jr.....	Captain.....	
C. J. Butler.....	1st Lieutenant.....	
S. J. R. McMillan.....	2d Lieutenant.....	
T. H. Sawyer.....	1st Sergeant.....	
M. Moffatt.....	2d Sergeant.....	
John Lyons.....	3d Sergeant.....	
H. R. Murdock.....	4th Sergeant.....	
H. B. Knight.....	5th Sergeant.....	
Elam Greeley.....	1st Corporal.....	
D. Chisholm.....	2d Corporal.....	
F. Schultze.....	3d Corporal.....	
C. Fandretzkey.....	4th Corporal.....	
Barrow, Richard.....	Private.....	
Bowman, A. B.....	Private.....	
Bowman, Alfred B.....	Private.....	
Bergin, John.....	Private.....	
Bardow, John K.....	Private.....	
Dall, Richard T.....	Private.....	
Doe, W. A.....	Private.....	
Donnell, John O.....	Private.....	
Donnell, M. O.....	Private.....	
Elliott, William.....	Private.....	
Eagan, Thomas.....	Private.....	
Elmar, John.....	Private.....	
Foran, Michael.....	Private.....	
Forinus, Louis.....	Private.....	
Field, Edward.....	Private.....	
Hills, George W.....	Private.....	
Johnson, Alfred.....	Private.....	
Johnson, Abraham.....	Private.....	
Johnson, Samuel.....	Private.....	
Kelley, Michael.....	Private.....	
Lillis, John.....	Private.....	
Long, William.....	Private.....	
Lane, James.....	Private.....	
Millett, T. A.....	Private.....	
McKenzie, Duncan.....	Private.....	
Mathews, Samuel.....	Private.....	
McDonald, John.....	Private.....	
McCormac, R.....	Private.....	
McLane, Albertus.....	Private.....	
McLean, Hugh.....	Private.....	
Organ, Thomas.....	Private.....	
Rooney, James.....	Private.....	
Smith, Nelson.....	Private.....	
Stoddard, Ichabod.....	Private.....	
Sawyer, F. M.....	Private.....	
Sutton, Thomas.....	Private.....	
Sutton, John.....	Private.....	
Shearman, W. O.....	Private.....	
Tactman, James M.....	Private.....	
Tuttle, Moses.....	Private.....	
Underwood, Alex.....	Private.....	
Ward, Thomas.....	Private.....	
Wallace, Charles.....	Private.....	
Welch, John.....	Private.....	
Webster, William.....	Private.....	

ROSTER OF CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

**ROSTER OF THE MARYSBURGH HOME GUARD (CAPTAIN JAMES CLEARY). ORGAN-
IZED AT MARYSBURGH, IN LE SUEUR COUNTY, SEPT. 21, 1862, FOR THIRTY
DAYS, AND SERVED IN MARYSBURGH ABOUT THAT TIME.**

[illegible]

THE SCANDINAVIAN GUARDS.

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**ROSTER OF THE
IN NICOLLET
THAT COUNTY**

**GUARDS (CAPTAIN GUSTAF A. STARK). ORGANIZED
THE 27TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1868, AND SERVED IN
DAYS.**

ROSTER OF CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

ROSTER OF THE SCANDINAVIAN GUARDS—*Continued.*

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Olson, Nels.....	Private.....	
Olson, Louis.....	Private.....	
Olson, Engbut.....	Private.....	
Pherson, Pher.....	Private.....	
Peterson, Hans.....	Private.....	
Peterson, Peter.....	Private.....	
Pherson, Andrew.....	Private.....	
Rice, Andrew.....	Private.....	
Rindale, Peter.....	Private.....	
Rickelson, John.....	Private.....	
Solomonson, Lars.....	Private.....	
Swenson, Louis.....	Private.....	
Swenson, Mathew.....	Private.....	
Swenson, Sever.....	Private.....	
Torguson, H.....	Private.....	
Torguson, Swenk.....	Private.....	
Thompson, Stone.....	Private.....	
Thorson, Nels.....	Private.....	
Torguson, Asbon.....	Private.....	
Webster, Andrew.....	Private.....	

ROSTER OF CAPTAIN CHARLES ROOS' COMPANY A, THIRTEENTH BATTALION, OF BROWN COUNTY MILITIA. ORGANIZED AT NEW ULM ON NOV. 10, 1862, AND SERVED AT NEW ULM UNTIL JAN. 10, 1863.

[illegible]

ROSTER OF CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

ROSTER OF COMPANY A, FIRST BATTALION, BROWN COUNTY MILITIA — *Continued.*

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Rudolph, John C.....	Private.....	
Schmitz, Nicolaus.....	Private.....	
Spelbrink, Christopher, Sr.....	Private.....	
Spelbrink, Christopher, Jr.....	Private.....	
Schumacher, Chas.....	Private.....	
Soehler, Chas.....	Private.....	
Stocker, Joseph.....	Private.....	
Schmitz, Peter.....	Private.....	
Schram, Carl.....	Private.....	
Sterlein, Andreas.....	Private.....	
Serr, Gabriel.....	Private.....	
Thorman, Gottfried.....	Private.....	
Will, Otto.....	Private.....	
Victor, John.....	Private.....	
Winkelmann, William.....	Private.....	
Wiessel, Carl.....	Private.....	
Wehra, Theodore.....	Private.....	
Winkler, Herman.....	Private.....	
Wiedemann, John.....	Private.....	
Zeller, Conrad.....	Private.....	
Zagwisky, Victor.....	Private.....	

THE MANKATO HOME GUARDS.

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**ROSTER OF THE MANKATO HOME GUARDS, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN JOHN P.
MEAGHER. ORGANIZED SEPT. 14, 1862, IN COLONEL FLANDREAU'S
EXPEDITION FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE FRONTIER.**

ROSTER OF THE MANKATO HOME GUARDS—*Continued.*

Names.	Rank.	Remarks.
Rausch, C.....	Private.....	
Russell, Francis.....	Private.....	
Silver, Gottlieb.....	Private.....	
Shaus, Joseph.....	Private.....	
Shigley, A. P.....	Private.....	
Schlaefley, Chas.....	Private.....	
Smith, A. J.....	Private.....	
Seward, V.....	Private.....	
Shehan, James.....	Private.....	
Shehan, Michael.....	Private.....	
Thayer, D. A.....	Private.....	
Thomas, H. G.....	Private.....	
Troing, Wm.....	Private.....	
Trout, Conrad.....	Private.....	
Torey, F. O.....	Private.....	
Ullman, Peter.....	Private.....	
Ullman, John.....	Private.....	
Vosteck, C.....	Private.....	
Willard, John A.....	Private.....	
Whitrock, H.....	Private.....	
Werner, John.....	Private.....	
Woleben, Nathaniel.....	Private.....	

ROSTER OF THE ST. PETER HOME GUARDS, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN WOLF H. MEYER. ORGANIZED AT ST. PETER ON THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1862, FOR SIXTY DAYS, AND SERVED ABOUT ONE MONTH AND THIRTEEN DAYS IN AND ABOUT ST. PETER.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Wolf H. Meyer.....	Captain.....	
Chas. H. Staacke.....	1st Lieutenant.....	
P. S. Gardner.....	2d Lieutenant.....	
Samuel C. McCoy.....	Orderly Sergeant.....	
Wm. Lawler.....	2d Sergeant.....	
F. Lange.....	3d Sergeant.....	
L. Hatcher.....	4th Sergeant.....	
C. Anderegg.....	5th Sergeant.....	
F. Leifer, Sr.....	1st Corporal.....	
Wm. Lehr.....	2d Corporal.....	
George Dickert.....	3d Corporal.....	
John Miller.....	4th Corporal.....	
Anderson, C.....	Private.....	
Bensen, Hans.....	Private.....	
Bruhns, O. F.....	Private.....	
Bauer, Jacob.....	Private.....	
Brown, David.....	Private.....	
Bass, Plazi.....	Private.....	
Callahan, John F.....	Private.....	
Coudon, Wm.....	Private.....	
Delany, Michael.....	Private.....	
Dodd, Wm. A.....	Private.....	
Dauer, Wenzel.....	Private.....	
Delany, Andy.....	Private.....	
Eetlar, H.....	Private.....	
Fricke, Christ.....	Private.....	
Geghan, William.....	Private.....	
Harf, Peter.....	Private.....	
Hatcher, F. H.....	Private.....	
Hatcher, K. E.....	Private.....	
Harm, Henry.....	Private.....	
Hooland, Iver.....	Private.....	
Henessy, M.....	Private.....	
Jackson, O. A.....	Private.....	
Jacobs, Wm.....	Private.....	
Kocke, Gottlieb.....	Private.....	
Krosinsky, A.....	Private.....	
Langhorst, Wm.....	Private.....	
Larkin, E.....	Private.....	
Leifer, F., Jr.....	Private.....	
Maas, Christ.....	Private.....	
Moser, George.....	Private.....	
O'Shea, John.....	Private.....	
Pfefferle, Rich.....	Private.....	
Punt, H.....	Private.....	
Paton, Louis.....	Private.....	
Simonet, S.....	Private.....	
Scherer, Geo.....	Private.....	
Schaefer, Peter.....	Private.....	
Schlender, Herman.....	Private.....	
Thies, Franz.....	Private.....	
Viels, Nicolas.....	Private.....	
Veith, F. A.....	Private.....	
Wuetig, Friedrich.....	Private.....	
Woods, Chas. R.....	Private.....	
Wiedemann, J. B.....	Private.....	
Wiedemann, Edw.....	Private.....	

ROSTER OF A COMPANY ORGANIZED BY MAJOR CHARLES R. READ, AND COMMANDED BY CAPT. WM. RUMMELL. ENLISTED ABOUT AUG. 28, 1862, AND SERVED UNTIL SEPT. 8, 1862. MAJOR READ SERVED WITH COL. FLANDRAU'S EXPEDITION IN DEFENSE OF THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER, AND WAS IN COMMAND WHEN THE COLONEL WAS TEMPORARILY ABSENT.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Wm. Rummell.....	Captain	
John Quengly.....	2d Lieutenant.....	
John Taylor.....	Orderly Sergeant.....	
T. R. Bullis.....	Quartermaster Sergeant.....	
J. Redforth.....	Corporal.....	
G. Mathews.....	Corporal.....	
Allen, A. W.....	Private.....	
Allen, John.....	Private.....	
Barker, H.....	Private.....	
Bixby, L.....	Private.....	
Cochran, Wm.....	Private.....	
Douglas, Ferdinand.....	Private.....	
Donaldson, C. W.....	Private.....	
Duby, W. J.....	Private.....	
Francis, W. P.....	Private.....	
Grimes, H.....	Private.....	
Griffin, D. S.....	Private.....	
McLaughlin, S.....	Private.....	
Qingly, Wm. H.....	Private.....	
Hollins, O.....	Private.....	
Roscoe, E.....	Private.....	
Richardson, Chas.....	Private.....	
Standish, W.....	Private.....	
Swers, D. R.....	Private.....	
Stoddard, J. S.....	Private.....	
Truax, R. J.....	Private.....	
Wegant, R.....	Private.....	
Williams, J.....	Private.....	
Wilkins, W.....	Private.....	
Young, J.....	Private.....	

NOTE.—There is an old saying among soldiers, that "Fame consists of being wounded in battle and having your name spelled wrong in the 'Gazette.'" I fear that the foregoing roster of citizen soldiers which I have prepared will be found obnoxious to the charge of misspelling in many of the names embraced in it. My explanation and apology is, that many of the names are foreign, being German, French, Swede and other nationalities, which Americans always find it difficult to spell or pronounce correctly, and that all of them had been copied several times by a variety of clerks before they came into my hands, since which they have passed through a typewriting machine and the hands of the compositors. I know of no way to correct any mistakes that may be found in them. Many of the persons are long since dead, and many more of them are scattered over an inaccessible territory. Even supposing it possible to communicate with the parties whose names are apparently spelled wrong, the time in which the book must appear forbids the undertaking, and each recipient of the work who finds a mistake in his name must make the correction for himself. I found my own name, in the records of the adjutant general's office, given as "W. Flandrau," and this fact has aroused my suspicions as to the balance. Assuring the brave men whose record I am making that I have done the best I could with the material at my command, I ask their indulgence for the errors that may have crept in.

CHARLES E. FLANDRAU.

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